



**NEWARK &
SHERWOOD**
DISTRICT COUNCIL

**NEWARK & SHERWOOD LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK**

Plan Review

Integrated Impact Assessment

Preferred Approach - Strategy

June 2017

Non-technical summary

- i. IIA is a method of assessing the possible implications, intended and unintended, of the Local Plan Review in relation to Strategy. It will examine how the Local Plan Review in relation may affect the communities in Newark and Sherwood and how effects may be distributed amongst different groups within the community. The aim of IIA is to make recommendations to enhance potential positive outcomes and minimise negative impacts of a policy. IIA is most effective when used as early as possible in the development of policies.
- ii. The IIA integrates Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) and Health Impact Assessment (HIA). Sustainability Appraisals (SA) are a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) are required by European Directive EC/2001/42, which was transposed into UK law by the Environmental Assessment Regulations for Plans and Programmes (July 2004). The EqIA is a way of demonstrating the District Council is fulfilling the requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty contained in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. HIA is a recognised process for considering the health impacts of plans and undertaking this type of assessment is widely seen as best practice.
- iii. This Integrated Impact Assessment draws upon the Scoping Report which established the basis of the assessment. This final document has been produced following consultation on a draft document. This version takes account of responses received and incorporates updated information provided by consultees. Further assessment take place of later stages of the Plan Review.
- iv. The detailed Integrated Impact Assessments are set out in Appendix 2 and are summarised in Section 6. Overall, the impacts of the policy changes in the Local Plan Review were considered to be positive.

Contents

	Non-technical summary	i
	Contents	ii
1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	The Local Plan Review	2
3.0	Requirement for IIA	3
4.0	Appraisal methodology	6
5.0	Baseline information and relevant policies, plans and programmes	7
6.0	Appraisal summary for IIA topics	8
	Appendix 1 - The Integrated Impact Assessment Framework	19
	Appendix 2 - Integrated Impact Assessments	32
	Appendix 3 - Relevant policies, plans and programmes	189
	Appendix 4 - Baseline information	261

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This document is the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the Newark and Sherwood District Council Local Development Framework Plan Review in relation to Strategy. A draft version of this document was published for consultation for a period of 8 weeks between 29th July 2016 and 23rd September 2016. The draft IIA has provided the basis for this document which represents the next stage of the IIA process and was produced after the consultation ended, taking account of responses received. The scope of the IIA was established in the Newark and Sherwood Local Development Framework Plan Review Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report. A final version of the Scoping Report was created following consultation between 5th October 2015 and 16th November 2015 and can be seen at the web address below:

www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/planreview

1.2 The second section of this document describes the Local Plan Review and the third discusses the requirements for IIA. Section 4 concerns the appraisal methodology and Section 5 is about relevant plans, programmes and policies which are set out in full in Appendix 3. Section 6 summarises the Integrated Impact Assessments which make up Appendix 2. Appendix 1 reproduces the Integrated Impact Assessment Framework developed in the Scoping Report and Appendix 4 sets out baseline information which has been updated since it appeared in the consultation version of the Scoping Report.

2.0 The Local Plan Review

- 2.1 The Local Plan consists of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) and the Allocations and Development Management DPD (see web links below).

The Core Strategy: [http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/media/newarkandsherwood/imagesandfiles/planningpolicy/pdfs/Adopted%20Core%20Strategy%20\(Low%20Res\).pdf](http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/media/newarkandsherwood/imagesandfiles/planningpolicy/pdfs/Adopted%20Core%20Strategy%20(Low%20Res).pdf)

The Allocations and Development Management DPD: <http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/media/newarkandsherwood/imagesandfiles/planningpolicy/pdfs/allocationsdevelopmentmanagementoptionsreport/20161205AdoptedAllocationsDevelopmentManagementDPD.pdf>

- 2.2 The Core Strategy and the Allocations and Development Management DPD are part of the Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework (LDF) (see web link below) which also includes Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) which provide detail on policies, the Policies Map, the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) which records progress in implementing the LDF, and The Local Development Scheme (LDS) which is the timetable for LDF document production.

<http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/planning/localdevelopmentframeworkldf/>

- 2.3 It is stated in the in the Allocations and Development Management DPD that the District Council would begin a review of the Local Plan in 2015. The adoption of the DPD in July 2013 committed the Council to this course of action. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was introduced by the government in 2012. This was before the adoption of the Core Strategy, and the Plan Review will ensue that the Local Plan is fully compliant with the NPPF. All local authority planning policy must be in general conformity with the NPPF, unless specific circumstances justify an exception.
- 2.4 The NPPF sets out national planning policy. To aid understanding and interpretation of the NPPF, the government has also produced topic-based National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG). This guidance, however, does not constitute formal policy and so does not hold significant weight in the determination of planning applications.

3.0 The Requirement for IIA

3.1 The Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) fulfils the statutory requirements to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as well as an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA). While there is no statutory obligation to undertake a Health Impact Assessment (HIA), this is a recognised process for considering the health impacts of plans and is widely seen as best practice. It is therefore intended that the IIA also incorporates a HIA.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

3.2 Sustainability Appraisals are a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) are required by European Directive EC/2001/42, which was transposed into UK law by the Environmental Assessment Regulations for Plans and Programmes (July 2004). To prevent the duplication of work and promote efficiency, it is common practice to merge the two procedures to allow for a single joint appraisal to be carried out.

3.3 Sustainability Appraisal is an integral part of good plan making and should not be seen as a separate activity. Its purpose is to promote sustainable development by integrating sustainability considerations into plans. By testing each element of the Plan Review against sustainability objectives, the IIA assesses and reports the likely significant effects of the Plan Review and the opportunities for improving social, environmental and economic conditions.

Equalities Impact Assessment

3.4 An Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) is a way of ensuring that the Council fulfils its obligations to promote equality of opportunity, and that it does not discriminate between people who have a protected characteristic, or characteristics, and those who do not. In the UK, it is illegal to discriminate against people because of the following protected characteristics:

- Age;
- Being or becoming a transsexual person;
- Being married or in a civil partnership;
- Being pregnant or having a child;
- Disability;
- Race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin;
- Religion, belief or lack of religion/belief;
- Sex; and
- Sexual orientation.

- 3.5 These protected characteristics are defined in the Equalities Act 2010 (see web link below). This protects people from discrimination at work, in education, as a consumer, when using public services, when buying or renting property and as a member or guest of a private club or association. People who are associated with someone who has a protected characteristic, e.g. a family member or friend, and people who have complained about discrimination or supported someone else's claim are also protected. In Newark & Sherwood District, social inequality is also considered.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents>

Health Impact Assessment

- 3.6 A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a way of assessing the effects of a policy, plan, programme or project on the health of a population as a whole and upon groups within that population. There is currently no standard method of carrying out a HIA. Although looking at health impacts is part of the SEA process and therefore the SA, and health is also considered as part of the EqIA, in order to ensure that potential health impacts are assessed fully the IIA will incorporate a HIA. Health issues and objectives relating to the Local Plan Review will emerge through the identification of relevant plans and programmes and the assessment of baseline information, and these will contribute to the development of the Integrated Assessment Framework.

The process of IIA production

- 3.7 Figure 1 (below) illustrates the key stages and tasks for SA and how these relate to the production of Local Plans, as set out in National Planning Practice Guidance. The IIA will be developed in the same way as a SA and will have the same relationship to the timetable of the Local Plan Review as it would to the production of a new Local Plan. IIA is an iterative process and stages and tasks set out below may need to be reconsidered or revised in the light of consultation responses, new evidence or updated information.

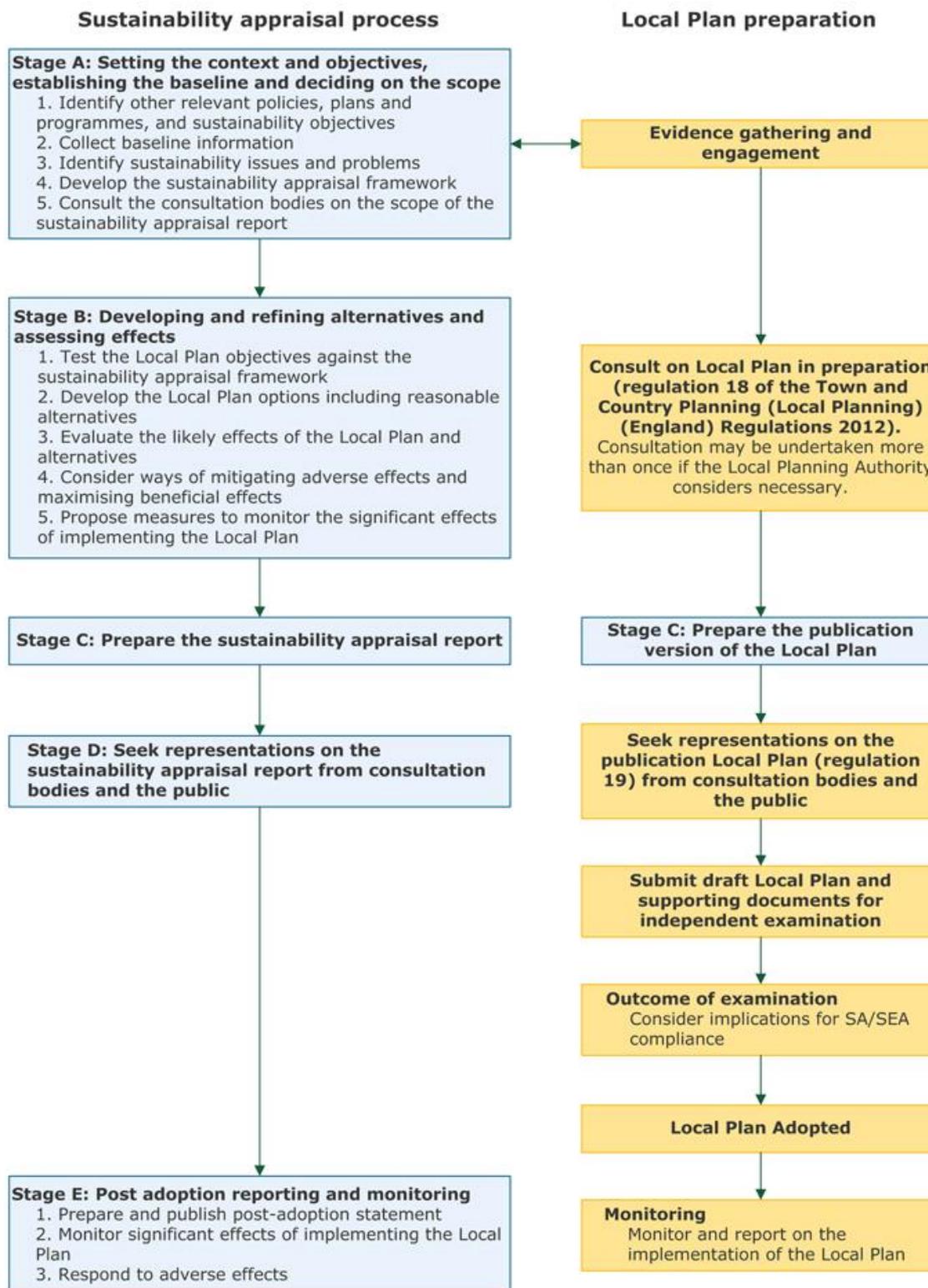


Figure 1 (Source: National Planning Practice Guidance 2015)

4.0 Appraisal methodology

- 4.1 The appraisal methodology used in this document was developed in the Newark and Sherwood Local Development Framework Plan Review Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report. The Scoping Report fulfils the requirements of the first stage of the Assessment and Appraisal process required to develop a Plan – Stage A of the diagram in Figure 1 in Section 3.
- 4.2 Potential elements of the Plan Review were tested against the IIA Framework to help identify preferred options that are compatible with IIA objectives. The IIA Framework was developed through identifying other relevant plans, programmes and policies, establishing baseline information and then defining sustainability, equality and health issues and objectives. These issues and objectives reflect the current social, economic and environmental conditions of the District. The IIA Framework incorporates indicators to assist decision making.
- 4.3 Appendix 1 of this document contains the IIA Framework. In Appendix 2, the detailed appraisal of the Plan Review is set out and a summary of this can be seen in Section 6. The appraisal was carried out by District Council Planning Officers and has been amended in response to comments received when this document was put out to consultation.

5.0 Baseline information and relevant policies, plans and programmes

- 5.1 The identification and consideration of plans, policies and programmes relevant to the Local Plan Review was necessary because it is a requirement of the SEA and it was also a useful means of establishing the necessary scope of the IIA. This process defined the wider context in which the Local Plan Review takes place and made clear the Council's obligations and constraints. It also provided a basis for identifying indicators and objectives.
- 5.2 The SEA Directive requires the collation of baseline information to provide a background to, and evidence base for, identifying sustainability problems and opportunities in the District and providing a basis for predicting and monitoring effects of the Plan Review. To make judgements about how the Plan Review will impact on IIA objectives, it is essential to understand the economic, environmental and social circumstances in the District today and their likely evolution in the future.
- 5.3 A detailed review of the plans, programmes and strategies that are relevant to the Plan Review is provided in Appendix 3 of this document. Appendix 4 contains baseline information about the District.

6.0 Appraisal Summary

6.1 This section summarises the results of the IIA appraisals of the options associated with individual policies that relate to the Preferred Approach - Strategy.

6.2 Spatial Policy 1 & 2

The amendments to these policies are linked to a number of separate objectives which require separate appraisal before consideration of the final amended strategy.

6.3 Housing Target

Option 1 – Housing Requirement is the SHMA Objectively Assessed Need figure of 9080 dwellings between 2013 to 2033 – 454 dwellings per annum

Ashfield, Mansfield and Newark & Sherwood District Councils commissioned a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the housing market area. The SHMA has been produced in line with planning policy guidance and covers the period 2013 to 2033. The National Planning Policy Framework states that Councils should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area. The SHMA concludes that the full objectively assessed need for Newark & Sherwood is 9080 dwellings over the period 2013 to 2033, giving an annual dwelling requirement of 454 dwellings.

Option 2 – Housing Requirement is 11,000 dwellings between 2013 to 2033, based on 550 dwellings per annum

In November 2015 a Public Inquiry was held to consider an appeal against the refusal to grant outline planning permission for the erection of up to 48 dwellings in Farnsfield. Although the Inspector acknowledged that the SHMA will be tested in due course and full details in relation to the HMA as a whole were not before her, she concluded that a reasonable assessment of the Full Objectively Assessed Need would be in the order of 550 dwellings per annum. This would mean a target of 11,000 dwellings over the period 2013 to 2033.

Option 3 – Housing Requirement is an intermediate figure of 10,000 dwellings between 2013 to 2033, based on a figure of 500 dwellings per annum

A third option would be to plan for 500 dwellings per annum or a housing requirement of 10,000 dwellings between 2013 to 2033. This figure sits between the figure of 454 identified in the Councils SHMA and the 550 dwellings per annum as suggested by the Inspector at the Farnsfield Inquiry.

Option 1 scores considerably more positively than the other two options. Option 1 is rated most positive in terms of housing, health, sustainable communities, biodiversity,

landscape and land use, natural resources, waste, transport, employment, education, climate change, deprivation and equality.

6.4 Employment Target

**Option 1 - Job growth (Experian baseline) B1c/B2&B8: 66.40 (ha) B1a/b: 11.40 (ha)
Total: 77.80 (ha)**

This predicts job growth based on the Experian Data Baseline which is based on forecasts of job demands in each sector of employment.

Option 2 - Job growth (Experian + LEP jobs target) B1c/B2&B8: 71.36 (ha) B1a/b: 11.72 (ha) Total: 83.08 (ha)

In this option, predicted job growth is based on Experian Data but takes account of the ambitions of the Local Enterprise Partnership and its Growth Plan.

Option 3 - Labour supply housing requirements B1c/B2&B8: 74.53 (ha) B1a/b: 12.11 (ha) Total: 86.64 (ha)

This bases projections on the growth of workplace population and assumes that trends in current commuting rates continue.

Option 4 - Projections based on past completions B1c/B2&B8: 62.60 (ha) B1a/b: 14.13 (ha) Total: 76.73 (ha)

This option is a prediction based on past completion rates – the amount of industrial and employment land developed.

Option 5 - Selecting a range B1c/B2&B8: 62.6–74.5 (ha) B1a/b: 91,192 -113,040 (sqm)

This uses the highest and lowest figures from the options above to define a range of figures, allowing for flexibility.

Option 5 scores the most positively. Options 2 and 3 scored almost as positively, with the 'employment' objective being the only difference. Options 1 and 4 scored less positively on health, sustainable communities, landscape and land use, waste, transport, employment, deprivation and equality. Option 5 is the preferred option.

6.5 Thoresby Colliery

Option 1 – Include Land at the Former Thoresby Colliery Edwinstowe as a Strategic Site

The potential impacts of any new development on the important national and local nature conservation sites which surround Thoresby Colliery will need to be carefully

considered. Infrastructure improvements may also be necessary, in particular possible improvements to the Ollerton roundabout as well as within or adjacent to Edwinstowe as a result of development.

Option 2 – Do not Include Land at the Former Thoresby Colliery Edwinstowe as a Strategic Site

An alternative option is to not allocate the site. The site is subject of a restoration condition which should return the land to a greenfield site. The closure of the colliery and the loss of employment to the local area have already taken place.

Option 1 scores more positively than Option 2 and represents the Council's preferred approach at this time. Further consideration will be given to potential impacts as the Plan Review progresses.

6.6 Settlement Hierarchy & Spatial Distribution

Option 1: Retain existing settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution

Edwinstowe is currently identified as a Principal Village and was allocated 20% of the housing growth set out for Principal Villages (2.5% in total).

Option 2: Define Edwinstowe as a 'Service Centre' and increase its apportionment of development. Reduce the levels of development for Newark Urban Area, Blidworth and Lowdham

This would increase the proportion of the District's total amount of development that takes place in Edwinstowe.

Option 2 scored more positively in terms of housing than Option 1. The options were equal against other objectives. Option 2 is preferred.

6.7 Spatial Policy 1 & 3

Option 1 – Identify Settlements below Principal Villages in a hierarchy

This would require the identification of the features that settlements should have to be considered sustainable and to support growth. Within the main built up area of these villages new residential development would be supported provided it was appropriate to the size and location of the settlement, its status in the settlement hierarchy and in accordance with the Core Strategy and other relevant Development Plan Documents.

Option 2 – Retain the current approach

Whilst retaining the current approach would still allow an element of housing growth in some communities, the “local need” requirement would remain.

Option 3 – Amend Spatial Policy 3

Spatial Policy 3 would continue to provide the basis for assessment of the ability of a settlement to support growth, rather than this being predetermined in Spatial Policy 1. It is proposed that the policy would be amended to reshape the local need requirement to reflect the need for new development to support local services and the ability to allow development in communities that are well related to villages with services.

Option 3 is identified as preferred; whilst both option 1 and 3 perform better than Option 2 in appraisal against objectives, Option 3 is more flexible in not naming settlements but focusing on actual service provision within the policy assessment. Option 1 also does not have the support of local communities from the previous round of public consultation.

6.8 Spatial Policy 4A & B

Spatial Policy 4A – Given that this element of the plan will be unaffected by the review process other than updated wording to reflect the Allocations & Development Management DPD it is therefore considered unnecessary to undertake further appraisal through the IIA.

Spatial Policy 4B Green Belt Development

Option 1 – Retain current approach

This option would involve making the technical clarifications to aid the effective implementation of the policy but would otherwise be unchanged from the existing Spatial Policy 4B. With the effect that new housing and employment development would be focussed in Blidworth, Lowdham and the part of Bulcote adjoined to Burton Joyce. The support for ‘rural affordable housing exceptions sites’ to meet local housing need would continue in or adjacent to the main built up areas of Bulcote, Caythorpe, Epperstone, Gonalston, Gunthorpe, Hoveringham and Oxtun. Other appropriate development would continue to be judged against national Green Belt policy.

Option 2 – Include Lowdham as a ‘Rural Affordable Housing Exceptions’ location

Option 2 would include making the technical clarifications necessary to aid effective implementation of the policy, continue to focus new housing and employment development in Blidworth, Lowdham and the part of Bulcote adjoined to Burton Joyce. The support for ‘rural affordable exceptions sites’ to meet local housing need in

or adjacent to the main built up areas of those villages already identified in SP4B would be widened to include Lowdham. Other appropriate development would continue to be judged against national Green Belt policy.

Option 3 – Identify villages for limited infill development

Option 3 would involve making the technical clarifications necessary to aid the effective implementation of the policy, continue to focus new housing and employment development in Blidworth, Lowdham and the part of Bulcote adjoined to Burton Joyce. Provide support for 'rural affordable exceptions sites' within or adjacent to the main built up areas of villages already identified in SP4B, and identify a range of villages where limited infill development may be acceptable. Other appropriate development would continue to be judged against national Green Belt policy.

Option 4 – Combination of Options 2 and 3

Option 4 consists of making the technical clarifications necessary to aid effective implementation of the policy, continuing to focus new housing and employment development in Blidworth, Lowdham and the part of Bulcote adjoined to Burton Joyce. Providing support for 'rural affordable exceptions sites' to meet local housing need in or adjacent to the main built up areas of those villages already identified in SP4B and Lowdham. Identifying a range of villages where limited infill development may be acceptable. Other appropriate development would continue to be judged against national Green Belt policy.

The appraisal concludes that including Lowdham as a suitable location for rural affordable housing performs well and therefore this approach is preferred. In the case of limited infill in Green Belt Settlements this is identified as resulting in more development in the Green Belt, something which is not considered appropriate in terms of the Landscape and Land use objectives of the IIA. Therefore Option 2 was preferred.

6.9 Spatial Policy 5

In this instance the amendments to Spatial Policy 5 have no options. The amended policy as suggested sets out the approach for dealing with new housing and employment development and the appraisal identifies that such an approach will have a significant positive impact on the housing and employment objectives.

6.10 Spatial Policy 6 - Given that this element of the plan will be unaffected by the review process other than updated wording to reflect the Allocations & Development Management DPD it is therefore considered unnecessary to undertake further appraisal through the IIA.

6.11 Spatial Policy 7

Option 1 – Retain Current Approach

The policy does not prevent a Travel Plan being required for proposals that would generate significant amounts of movement. Therefore an option could be to retain the existing policy wording, with national policy being relied on to provide clarity.

Option 2 – Amend in line with Issues Paper

This would include amending the policy to require Travel Plans as part of developments which generate significant amounts of movement. The existing reference to provision and enhancement of local services and facilities would be retained.

Option 1 and 2 both scored equally well against the objectives however Option 2 is preferred because it provides greater clarity over Travel Plans.

6.12 Spatial Policy 8

Option 1 – Retain Current Approach

An option could be to carry the policy forward un-amended.

Option 2 – Amend in line with Issues Paper

This would include amending the existing policy allowing any one of the criteria to justify loss of a leisure or community facility and including an additional criterion supporting proposals which would result in alternative sports and recreation provision where the need outweighs the loss.

Whilst Option 1 scores marginally better than Option 2 the amendments are required to meet the guidance contained in NPPF therefore Option 2 is preferred.

6.13 Spatial Policy 9

Option 1 – Retain Current Approach

Whilst national policy carries stronger wording the existing policy would not prevent the site allocations process from giving preference to sites of lesser environmental value, minimising impact of biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity wherever possible. Neither would it preclude taking a sequential approach to flood risk. An option could therefore be to carry the existing policy forward un-amended.

Option 2 – Amend in line with Issues Paper

This would involve amending the policy to clarify and strengthen the nature conservation and biodiversity and flood risk criteria as part of the approach to site allocation.

Option 2 is preferred as it performs better in terms of biodiversity, climate change and water management and flood risk objectives.

6.14 Core Policy 1

Option 1 – 30% affordable housing and 20% ‘starter homes’

Require (District-wide) both the existing 30% affordable housing target (with its intermediate and social rented split) and 20% ‘starter homes’. Area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) to be sought would be provided.

Option 2 – 10% affordable housing and 20% ‘starter homes’

Require (District-wide) 10% affordable housing contribution (6% social rented and 4% intermediate) and 20% ‘starter homes’. Area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) to be sought would be provided.

Option 3 – 20% affordable housing and 20% ‘starter homes’

Require (District-wide) an overall contribution of 40% consisting of 20% affordable housing (with the existing 60-40 intermediate – social rented split) and 20% ‘starter homes’. Area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) to be sought would be provided.

Option 4 – Area specific affordable housing requirements and 20% ‘starter homes’

Introduce area specific affordable housing requirements and 20% ‘starter homes’. Area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) to be sought would be provided.

Option 4 was assessed as most positive in terms of housing, health, sustainable communities, deprivation and equality, with Option 3 second most positive. The options were equal against other objectives.

6.15 Core Policy 3

Option 1 – Retain Current Approach

This option would involve carrying the existing policy forward.

Option 2 – Introduce more detailed mix requirements

Option 2 would amend the existing Core Policy 3 to introduce new guidance over the mix of dwelling types to be sought. The density sought on new site allocated would be amended to range between 30-50dph. Support would be provided for self-build housing proposals able to meet mix, type and density targets and other relevant policy requirements.

Option 2 was assessed as most positive in terms of housing, sustainable communities, landscape and land use, and equality. The options were equal against other objectives.

6.16 Core Policy 4

Option 1 – Retain current approach

This would mean continuing to make pitch provision largely in and around Newark Urban Area and Ollerton and Boughton and making no distinction between the travelling community and those who have ceased to travel permanently.

Option 2 – Promote a broader distribution of pitches and reflect the governments distinction between those who travel and those who have permanently ceased to travel in the pitch requirement figures.

This would mean making pitch provision in line with housing provision for the settled population as set out in Spatial Policy 2. The numbers of pitches required to be provided would relate to the travelling population only.

Option 2 was assessed as most positive in terms of housing, historic environment and cultural assets, community safety, sustainable communities, biodiversity, landscape and land use and water management and flood risk. The options were equal against other objectives.

6.17 Core Policy 5

Option 1 – Retain current approach.

This would mean that the policy would not be compliant with national policy and guidance and as a result would carry reduced weight in decision making.

Option 2 – Modify criteria to achieve compliance with national policy and guidance.

This would give the policy full weight in decision making.

Option 2 was assessed as most positive in terms of sustainable communities, water management and flood risk and equality. The options were equal against other objectives.

6.18 Core Policy 6

Option 1 – Retain Current Approach

This would involve retaining the existing policy approach, of normally safeguarding employment land and sites for business purposes, with proposals for economic development uses wider than the B use class being considered against the range of specific criteria.

Option 2 – Amend in line with Issues Paper

Amending the Core Policy as proposed in the Issues Paper, and to boost conformity with national planning policy, would involve clarifying that providing a range of sites which reflect the size, role and regeneration needs of settlements central to delivering the spatial strategy will help to meet the needs of both traditional and emerging business sectors and types. It would also be made clear that promoting major new economic development as part of the strategic urban extensions will allow for the development of clusters and networks of businesses, areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement.

The revised policy would outline that employment land would be retained and safeguarded where there is the reasonable prospect of it being required for that purpose, with requirements being monitored over the plan period. It would also be made clear that release for non b use-class development would be considered against the existing criteria, not just proposals for other forms of economic development.

Option 1 was assessed as most positive in terms of employment. The options were equal against other objectives.

6.19 Core Policy 7

Option 1 – Generalised Criteria-based Approach

The policy could be amended removing any locationally specific content and providing a generalised set of criteria against which to assess suitability.

Option 2 – Amend in line with Issues Paper

This option would involve providing a more tailored approach falling back to an appropriate list of criteria, dependent on location, to determine the suitability of a proposal rather than explicitly directing a particular scale of development to a specific location, as the existing policy seeks to do.

Option 2 was assessed as most positive in terms of sustainable communities and design. The options were equal against other objectives.

6.20 Core Policy 10

Option 1 – Remove carbon reduction targets

This would involve removing the carbon reduction targets, superseded by revisions to Part L of the Building Regulations, and retaining the remainder of the existing policy. With standalone renewable energy development and the management of surface water run-off having been addressed in other sections of the Development Plan.

Option 2 – Amend policy

Option 2 would include amending the policy to make explicit reference to standalone renewable energy development, removal of the carbon reduction targets and integrating surface-water run-off into the flood risk section.

Option 2 was assessed as most positive in terms of historic environment and cultural assets, biodiversity, landscape and land use, energy, climate change, water management and flood risk and design. The options were equal against other objectives.

6.21 Core Policy 13

Option 1 – Amend to reflect adoption of Landscape Character Assessment SPD

This option would involve removing the content concerning the introduction of a comprehensive landscape assessment of the District and fall back to a policy which addresses landscape character as part of the site allocation and development management processes.

Option 2 – Amend policy to focus on assessing landscape character impact as part of new development

Option 2 would include removing the content covering introduction of a comprehensive landscape assessment of the District, the text addressing site allocation as this is addressed within other sections of the Development Plan and updating the method for assessing development proposals to reflect the adoption of the Landscape Character Assessment SPD and the need to protect and enhance valued landscapes.

Option 2 was assessed as most positive in terms of landscape and land use. The options were equal against other objectives.

6.22 Core Policy 14

Option 1 – Retain existing policy

The existing policy is focussed around conserving heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and there is a dedicated policy to the Southwell Protected Views designation. Accordingly an option could be to simply roll the existing policy forward and rely on national policy to address heritage assets at risk.

Option 2 – Amend to reflect focus on ‘significance’ and to respond to heritage assets at risk

The second option would be to amend the policy so that it better reflects the focus on a heritage assets 'significance', includes reference to the Southwell Protected Views designation and seeks positive action where heritage assets are at risk through neglect, decay, vacancy or other threats.

Option 2 was assessed as most positive in terms of historic environment and cultural assets. The options were equal against other objectives.

Appendix 1 - The Integrated Impact Assessment Framework

Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators
<p>1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met</p>	<p>Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?</p> <p>Will it reduce homelessness?</p> <p>Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?</p> <p>Will it meet the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community?</p>	<p>Affordable housing completions</p> <p>House prices; housing affordability</p> <p>Homelessness figures</p> <p>Housing completions (type and size)</p> <p>Profile of housing types tenure</p> <p>Percentage of homes declared non decent by tenure</p> <p>Sheltered accommodation provision</p> <p>Vacant dwellings by tenure</p> <p>New pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller community compared with identified need</p> <p>Number of unauthorised Gypsy and Traveller encampments</p>
<p>2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	<p>Will it reduce health inequalities?</p> <p>Will it improve access to health services?</p> <p>Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity?</p>	<p>Adults taking part in recreational physical activity</p> <p>Health inequalities</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth</p> <p>New or enhanced health facilities</p> <p>Teenage conception rate</p> <p>Obesity rates</p> <p>Levels of healthy eating</p>

		<p>Accessible natural green space</p> <p>Accessible health care facilities</p> <p>Rates of substance misuse</p>
<p>3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District’s historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them</p>	<p>Will it protect, conserve and enhance the condition and setting of features and areas of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest in the environment?</p> <p>Will it promote the sensitive re-use of historic or culturally important buildings or areas where appropriate?</p> <p>Will it improve access to historic and cultural sites?</p> <p>Will it improve the understanding of the area’s heritage and culture?</p> <p>Will it positively enhance and promote the perceived sense of place held by the community?</p>	<p>Number of listed buildings and number at risk</p> <p>Number of Conservation Areas and number at risk</p> <p>Percentage of Conservation Areas with up to date Conservation Area character appraisals or Management Plans</p> <p>Number of Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites and number at risk</p> <p>Number of Historic Parks and Gardens and number at risk</p> <p>Access to local heritage sites</p> <p>Visitor numbers to local historic and cultural attractions</p>
<p>4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime</p>	<p>Will it provide safer communities?</p> <p>Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime?</p> <p>Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?</p>	<p>Crimes – by category and total</p> <p>Fear of crime</p> <p>Reports of anti-social behaviour including noise complaints</p>
<p>5. Sustainable communities</p> <p>Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment</p>	<p>Will it provide integrated community facilities and services, housing and employment uses where appropriate?</p>	<p>Accessibility of community facilities and services, housing and employment uses</p> <p>Accessibility of new development by public</p>

<p>uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles</p>	<p>Will it focus development in sustainable locations?</p> <p>Will it encourage sustainable patterns of transport?</p> <p>Will it support cultural diversity, social interaction and civic participation and promote more diverse and cohesive communities, enhancing social capital?</p> <p>Will it facilitate healthy lifestyles?</p> <p>Will it help reduce social inequality, poverty and social exclusion in communities in the area?</p> <p>Will it support the viability and vitality of town centres and local shopping areas?</p> <p>Will it support a diversity of lifestyles and communities?</p> <p>Will it promote accessibility for those people who are elderly or disabled?</p> <p>Will it help to sustain the provision of community facilities and open space that meets local needs?</p>	<p>transport, walking or cycling</p> <p>Levels of walking and cycling</p> <p>Public transport use</p> <p>Accessible natural green space and recreational facilities</p> <p>Indices of multiple deprivation</p> <p>Health outcomes</p> <p>Adults taking part in recreational physical activity</p> <p>Levels of deprivation including relative deprivation</p> <p>Levels of hate crime</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats</p>	<p>Will it help protect and enhance biodiversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species?</p> <p>Will it help protect and enhance habitats?</p> <p>Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation</p>	<p>Number of designated sites</p> <p>Land area of designated sites</p> <p>Area of SSSIs in favourable condition, neither favourable nor recovering condition and in recovering condition.</p> <p>Area of SSSIs in adverse condition as a result of</p>

	<p>interest?</p> <p>Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management?</p> <p>Will it lead to habitat re-creation, restoration or expansion?</p> <p>Will it avoid fragmentation of habitats by maintaining wildlife corridors or providing new wildlife linkages?</p>	<p>development</p> <p>Number of planning applications with conditions to ensure works to manage or enhance the condition of SSSI features of interest</p> <p>Number of planning applications which result in the need for a protected species licence.</p> <p>Number of planning applications with conditions imposed to ensure working practices and works to protect or enhance habitats of protected species.</p> <p>Change in area of habitats and records of flora and fauna species in respect of biodiversity objectives</p>
<p>7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks</p>	<p>Will it protect and enhance the distinctive landscapes within the District?</p> <p>Will it improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space?</p> <p>Will it provide open space in areas with deficiencies in publicly accessible open space?</p> <p>Will it improve access to green and blue space for all?</p> <p>Will it provide opportunities for or improve the provision of sports, recreation and play facilities?</p>	<p>Percentage of landscape showing no change or showing change consistent with the recommendations in the Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment</p> <p>Accessible natural green and blue spaces</p> <p>Provision of sports, recreation and play facilities</p> <p>Area of ancient woodland</p> <p>New woodlands provided or existing woodlands enhanced</p> <p>Number of new homes built on previously developed land</p> <p>Proportion of employment</p>

	<p>Will it protect soil resources and minimise the loss of soils to development?</p> <p>Will it protect the best and most versatile agricultural land?</p> <p>Will it avoid harmful impacts upon the Green Belt?</p> <p>Will it result in the loss of open or previously undeveloped land?</p> <p>Will it minimise the loss of soils to development?</p> <p>Will it promote re-use of previously developed land and buildings?</p> <p>Will it use land effectively and efficiently, including mixed use and higher density development?</p>	<p>and housing development on previously developed land</p> <p>Percentage of new development on green field sites</p> <p>Number of contaminated sites</p> <p>Number of contaminated sites not remediated</p> <p>Total area of Grade 1 to 3a agricultural land</p> <p>Density of new development</p> <p>Development impacting upon the Green Belt</p>
<p>8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals</p>	<p>Will it improve water quality?</p> <p>Will it improve air quality?</p> <p>Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions?</p> <p>Will it maintain and enhance soil quality?</p> <p>Will it encourage the remediation of land identified as potentially contaminated?</p>	<p>Mortality attributable to long-term exposure to current levels of anthropogenic particulate air pollution</p> <p>Carbon Dioxide emissions</p> <p>Change in PM10, NO₂ and SO₂ levels</p> <p>Peak hour traffic congestion</p> <p>Households in Air Quality Management Areas</p> <p>Number of days of moderate or high air pollution</p> <p>Number of contaminated sites</p> <p>Number of contaminated sites</p>

		not remediated Total area of Grade 1 to 3a agricultural land
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	<p>Will it reduce household waste?</p> <p>Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?</p> <p>Will it reduce hazardous waste?</p> <p>Will it reduce waste in the construction industry?</p>	<p>The amount of controlled waste produced</p> <p>The amount of waste sent to landfill</p> <p>Percentage of waste recycled or reused</p> <p>Weight of household waste collected per head</p> <p>Percentage of household waste composted</p> <p>Percentage of household waste used to recover heat, power, and other energy sources</p>
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	<p>Will it improve energy efficiency in homes, businesses and elsewhere?</p> <p>Will it reduce the demand and need for energy?</p> <p>Will it facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes?</p> <p>Will it support community energy projects?</p>	<p>Proportion of new development meeting BREEAM standards</p> <p>Average Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating of new buildings</p> <p>Average consumption of gas and electricity in kWh</p> <p>Amount of renewable energy generated in the District</p>
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	<p>Will it reduce car use by encouraging a shift to alternative modes of transport including public transport, walking and cycling?</p> <p>Will it improve access to walking, cycling and public</p>	<p>Percentage of the local population within 20 minutes public transport or walking time of facilities including: hospital, GP, primary school, secondary school, further education, employment, food stores and town or local</p>

	<p>transport routes and services?</p> <p>Will it utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure?</p> <p>Will it reduce traffic volumes and congestion?</p> <p>Will it improve access to key local services, facilities and places of employment?</p> <p>Will it reduce the distances people have to travel to access work, services and leisure?</p> <p>Will it enhance the public rights of way and cycling networks?</p>	<p>centres</p> <p>Percentage of households with no car or van available</p> <p>Length of footpaths and cycle paths improved and created within the District</p> <p>Levels of bus and railway use</p> <p>Proportion of people who travel to work by public transport, walking or cycling</p> <p>Number, distance and percentage of journeys undertaken by public transport, walking or cycling</p> <p>Congestion levels</p> <p>People killed or seriously injured in road accidents</p>
<p>12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation</p>	<p>Will it increase average income levels?</p> <p>Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs?</p> <p>Will it reduce unemployment?</p> <p>Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors?</p> <p>Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs within the area?</p> <p>Will it promote and enable tourism opportunities to be exploited, and employment created?</p> <p>Will it help provide employment in areas of high deprivation and help stimulate regeneration?</p>	<p>Average annual income</p> <p>Numbers and percentage of out of work benefit claimants</p> <p>Levels of worklessness</p> <p>Percentage of long term unemployment claimants</p> <p>VAT business registration rate</p> <p>Businesses per one thousand of the District population</p> <p>Indices of multiple deprivation</p> <p>Sectors of new employment</p> <p>Locations of new employment</p>

<p>13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population</p>	<p>Will it increase qualification levels?</p> <p>Will it improve the skills of the population?</p> <p>Will it improve opportunities for and access to affordable education and training?</p>	<p>Working age population qualification levels (no qualifications, level 1, level 2, level 3, level 4, other qualifications, apprenticeships)</p> <p>Indices of multiple deprivation</p> <p>Pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C</p>
<p>14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the natural environment</p>	<p>Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources?</p> <p>Will it reduce consumption of energy?</p> <p>Will it increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon energy sources?</p> <p>Will it help reduce dependency on non-renewable energy resources such as fossil fuels?</p> <p>Will it improve the adaptability and resilience of people, property and wildlife to climate change?</p> <p>Will it minimise the impacts of climate change on health and wellbeing, particularly on vulnerable groups in society?</p> <p>Will it encourage the re-use of resources?</p>	<p>Levels of greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>Average consumption of gas and electricity in kWh</p> <p>Percentage of energy generated from renewable and low carbon energy sources</p> <p>Number of people hospitalised because of extreme weather events</p> <p>Levels of harm caused to species and habitats by extreme weather events</p> <p>Value of property damage caused by extreme weather events</p>
<p>15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty</p>	<p>Will it reduce levels of deprivation?</p> <p>Will it reduce levels of poverty?</p>	<p>Indices of multiple deprivation</p> <p>Average annual income</p>

	<p>Will it contribute to combatting poverty and deprivation in the most deprived areas, reducing social inequality?</p>	<p>Numbers and percentage of out of work benefit claimants</p> <p>Levels of worklessness</p> <p>Percentage of households in fuel poverty</p>
<p>16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment</p>	<p>Will it steer development away from areas at highest flood risk?</p> <p>Will it avoid increasing flood risk elsewhere?</p> <p>Will it avoid increased vulnerability to flood risk due to the impact of climate change?</p> <p>Will it contribute to the positive management of the water environment?</p> <p>Will it incorporate measures to minimise impacts on the water environment, for example through surface water management measures?</p> <p>Will it encourage water efficiency and drought resilience?</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds</p> <p>Number of properties at risk of flooding</p> <p>Number of new developments built within the floodplain</p> <p>Number of new developments incorporating grey water recycling technology or Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS)</p> <p>Flood protection projects delivered as part of consents and otherwise</p> <p>Developments incorporating of measures to manage the impacts on the water environment and to provide resilience to the impact of climate change</p> <p>Number of flooding incidents (including sewer flooding)</p> <p>Condition of flood defences</p> <p>Number of new developments meeting national standards of 125 litres per person per day for domestic buildings as set out in Part G of the Building Regulations.</p>
<p>17. Design To promote good</p>	<p>Will it promote the use of</p>	<p>Proportion of new</p>

<p>design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality</p>	<p>sustainable design, materials and construction techniques?</p> <p>Will it enhance the quality of the public realm?</p> <p>Will it promote high quality design and sustainable construction?</p> <p>Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials?</p> <p>Will it conserve and enhance local townscape character, and visual amenity, strengthening local distinctiveness?</p> <p>Will it protect, and provide opportunities to enhance, the distinctive landscapes within the District?</p> <p>Will it protect historic landscapes and settlement character?</p> <p>Will it protect important views?</p> <p>Will it improve the relationship between different buildings, streets, squares, parks and waterways and other spaces that make up the townscape character?</p>	<p>developments using sustainable design, materials and construction techniques</p> <p>Deficiencies in access to natural green space and recreational facilities</p> <p>Conservation Area Character Appraisals</p> <p>Building for Life Standards</p> <p>Proportion of new development meeting BREEAM standards</p> <p>Average Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating of new buildings</p>
<p>18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief,</p>	<p>Will it promote equality of opportunity?</p> <p>Will it avoid discrimination against or between individuals or groups with protected characteristics?</p>	<p>Educational attainment within the District of ethnic groups, people with disabilities and by gender</p> <p>Qualification levels of people with protected characteristics</p>

<p>sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality</p>	<p>Will it facilitate access to services, facilities, employment and recreational opportunities for all</p> <p>Will it promote social inclusion and community cohesion?</p> <p>Will it reduce social inequality?</p>	<p>New developments designed to serve the needs of older adults, people with disabilities, pregnant women, people with pushchairs, people in charge of young children and people with specific cultural or religious requirements such as appropriate prayer rooms.</p> <p>Levels of hate crime</p> <p>Provision of refuge and child care facilities for people suffering from or at risk of domestic abuse</p> <p>Health outcomes for individuals or groups with protected characteristics</p>
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Comparison of the IIA objectives

A1.1 As part of the IIA a comparison of the objectives was undertaken to check if the objectives are compatible with one another. This is set out in Table 1, below.

Table 1 - Comparison of the IIA objectives

1																			
2	✓																		
3	I	-																	
4	✓	✓	-																
5	✓	✓	✓	✓															
6	-	-	-	-	✓														
7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓													
8	I	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓												
9	I	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓											
10	I	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓										
11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓									
12	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	✓								
13	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓							
14	I	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-					
15	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-					
16	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-				

17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
18	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Key:

✓	Positive
✗	Negative
-	No link / neutral / insignificant
I	Outcomes depend on implementation
?	Uncertain / unknown

Appendix 2 - Integrated Impact Assessments

Housing Target

At the Issues Paper stage we proposed that the housing target for Newark and Sherwood should be set at the level of the Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) figure derived from the Nottingham Outer Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). As discussed in the report this differs from the previous target set out in the Regional Plan which was influenced by both planning policy and land supply issues throughout the Region. The full OAN established through the SHMA is for 454 dwellings per annum over the period 2013 to 2033. This gives a total figure of 9080 dwellings to be built over the 20 year period.

Consultation Response - Housing Target

There was a mixed response to using the OAN figure as the housing target for Newark & Sherwood with a number of respondents supporting the figure and some suggesting it was too high with insufficient infrastructure to support that level of development. The majority of the responses from the development industry seek a range of higher annual figures. Specific representations suggested that the SHMA materially under-estimates the OAN, which should in fact be between 500 and 550 dpa having regard to demographic and economic projections, and market signals.

At a recent Appeal decision in Farnsfield, one Inspector disagreed with the annual requirement figure, noting that the information for the whole HMA was not before her. She agreed with the appellants with regard to demographic and economic projections and concluded that on the balance of the evidence available to her, a reasonable assessment of the Full Objectively Assessed Need for Newark & Sherwood would be in the order of 550 dwellings per annum. However, the Council disagrees with the Inspectors reasoning, particularly with regards to the position on migration/unattributable population change and employment issues.

Option 1 – Housing Requirement is the SHMA Objectively Assessed Need figure of 9080 dwellings between 2013 to 2033 – 454 dwellings per annum

Ashfield, Mansfield and Newark & Sherwood District Councils, who form the Nottingham Outer Housing Market Area, commissioned consultants G L Hearn, in conjunction with Justin Gardner of JG Consulting, to produce a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the housing market area. The SHMA has been produced in line with planning policy guidance and covers the period 2013 to 2033.

The National Planning Policy Framework states that Councils should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area. The SHMA concludes that the full objectively assessed need for Newark & Sherwood is an annual dwelling requirement of 454 dwellings per annum, giving a total requirement of 9080 dwellings over the period 2013 to 2033.

It is likely that the sites currently allocated within the Core Strategy and Allocations & Development Management DPD can accommodate this level of development with limited change needing to be proposed. An assessment of the current deliverability of allocations is taking place and site specific proposals will be consulted on at a later date.

Option 2 – Housing Requirement is 11,000 dwellings between 2013 to 2033, based on 550 dwellings per annum

In November 2015 a Public Inquiry was held to consider an appeal against the refusal to grant outline planning permission for the erection of up to 48 dwellings at Southwell Road, Farnsfield. Although the Inspector acknowledged that the SHMA will be tested in due course as part of the development plan process and full details in relation to the HMA as a whole were not before her, she considered that it was necessary for her to reach an evidence based conclusion about the FOAN for Newark & Sherwood, before assessing whether there is any shortfall in housing supply to meet that need. She concluded that on the balance of the evidence available to her, with particular regard to demographic change, economic growth, and contributing to meeting the need for affordable housing, a reasonable assessment of the Full Objectively Assessed Need for Newark & Sherwood would be in the order of 550 dwellings per annum. This would mean a target of 11,000 dwellings over the period 2013 to 2033.

Providing sufficient sites to accommodate 11,000 dwellings could provide a greater number of sites which would meet the requirements to provide for affordable housing. The Government have indicated their intention to make provision in legislation for developers to provide starter homes, which will be sold at below market price, as part of affordable housing provision. This is considered further in the Housing Policy Section.

It is possible that additional sites/locations may be needed to ensure that sufficient land can be brought forward to meet the requirements to maintain a rolling 5 Year Land Supply. If the authority cannot show sufficient suitable, deliverable sites on which developers could realistically build the number of dwellings required over the five year period, including any shortfall which has built up and the appropriate buffer as set

out in the NPPF, then the policies in the Development Plan will be considered out of date and less weight can be attached to them in determining applications.

Option 3 – Housing Requirement is an intermediate figure of 10, 000 dwellings between 2013 to 2033, based on a figure of 500 dwellings per annum

A third option would be to plan for 500 dwellings per annum or a housing requirement of 10,000 dwellings between 2013 to 2033. This figure sits between the figure of 454 identified in the Councils SHMA and the 550 dwellings per annum as suggested by the Inspector at the Farnsfield Inquiry. A figure of 500 dwellings per annum would be an uplift of approximately 10% on top of the identified Objectively Assessed Need figure and planning practice guidance sets out that an increase in the total housing figures included in the local plan should be considered where it could help deliver the required number of affordable homes.

Preferred Approach

The Council's preferred approach is Option 1.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Housing Target						
Option:	Option 1: 454 dwellings p/a (9080 in total between 2013 – 2033)		Option 2: 550 dwellings p/a (11,000 in total between 2013 – 2033)		Option 3: 500 dwellings p/a (10,000 in total between 2013 – 2033)	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	+++	<p>Option represents the objectively assessed housing need as established through the SHMA. The figure would therefore be consistent with meeting the housing needs of the District.</p> <p>The figure could likely be met through sites already allocated. Option therefore requires a smaller number of sites than a higher housing target.</p> <p>Affordable housing is only secured on eligible qualifying sites, where viable, and so the figure is unlikely to result in the full affordable housing need of the District being met.</p> <p>However to select a higher housing target to boost affordable housing supply would potentially just divert housing from adjacent authorities, given that 454</p>	+	<p>Use of a housing target above the objectively assessed figure could, on paper, support increased housing delivery and boost affordable housing provision.</p> <p>However to select a higher housing target would potentially just divert housing from adjacent authorities, given that 454 p/a represents the objective housing need of the District (regardless of affordability and the need for affordable housing).</p> <p>Affordable housing is only secured on eligible qualifying sites, where viable, and so the figure is unlikely to result in the full affordable housing need of the District being met.</p>	++	<p>Use of a housing target above the objectively assessed figure could, on paper, support increased housing delivery and boost affordable housing provision.</p> <p>However to select a higher housing target would potentially just divert housing from adjacent authorities, given that 454 p/a represents the objective housing need of the District (regardless of affordability and the need for affordable housing).</p> <p>Affordable housing is only secured on eligible qualifying sites, where viable, and so the figure is unlikely to result in the full affordable housing need of the District being met.</p>

		<p>p/a represents the objective housing need of the District (regardless of affordability and affordable housing need).</p> <p>Option represents an approach where meeting the objectively assessed housing needs of the District and maximising the delivery of affordable housing has been balanced.</p>				
<p>2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	++	<p>Providing that new housing is distributed according to a sustainable pattern of development then there is likely to be a correlation with the location of existing health facilities. This distribution of development could also create the economies of scales where health facilities can be maintained or enhanced and so good provision and accessibility ensured.</p> <p>Health problems and inequalities caused or exacerbated by inadequate accommodation could also be reduced by the improvement of the</p>	+	<p>This option may require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation. Meaning that development may not necessarily be focused where there are the health facilities to support it.</p> <p>Whilst this could be mitigated to some extent by adopting as sustainable pattern of development as is possible the efficiencies of scale present in option 1 could be diluted.</p> <p>Nonetheless an increased level of development could still result in improvements to the standard of the</p>	+	<p>This option may require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation. Meaning that development may not necessarily be focused where there are the health facilities to support it.</p> <p>Whilst this could be mitigated to some extent by adopting as sustainable pattern of development as is possible the efficiencies of scale present in option 1 could be diluted.</p> <p>Nonetheless an increased level of development could still result in improvements to the standard of the</p>

		District's housing stock from high quality new development.		District's housing stock, leading to health benefits.		District's housing stock, leading to health benefits.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	0	It is assumed that any negative impacts from new housing development could be appropriately mitigated. Accordingly there should be no significant effect on the historic environment and cultural assets.	0	Whilst this option would require more land to satisfy it is assumed that any negative impacts from new housing development could be appropriately mitigated. Accordingly there should be no significant effect on the historic environment and cultural assets.	0	Whilst this option would require more land to satisfy it is assumed that any negative impacts from new housing development could be appropriately mitigated. Accordingly there should be no significant effect on the historic environment and cultural assets.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	+++	Meeting the housing needs of the District, including affordable housing provision, is key to the creation of sustainable communities. Option represents an approach where meeting the objectively assessed housing needs of the District and maximising the delivery of affordable housing has been balanced.	+	Meeting the housing needs of the District, including affordable housing provision, is key to the creation of sustainable communities. This option may require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation. This could be mitigated to some degree by adopting a sustainable pattern of development, with new residential	++	Meeting the housing needs of the District, including affordable housing provision, is key to the creation of sustainable communities. This option may require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation. This could be mitigated to some degree by adopting a sustainable pattern of development, with new residential development

		The provision of appropriate numbers and types of new dwellings in sustainable locations will promote social cohesion and interaction, and facilitate healthy lifestyles.		development promoting social cohesion and interaction and facilitating healthy lifestyles.		promoting social cohesion and interaction and facilitating healthy lifestyles.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	+/-	While benefits and biodiversity gains may be secured through development there could also be negative impacts on biodiversity from the loss of undeveloped land.	+/--	While benefits and biodiversity gains may be secured through development there could also be negative impacts on biodiversity through the increased amount of undeveloped land required to meet the target.	+/--	While benefits and biodiversity gains may be secured through development there could also be negative impacts on biodiversity through the increased amount of undeveloped land required to meet the target.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	+	Would require the development of greenfield sites which could result in landscape impacts. Though in most cases this can be effectively mitigated through sensitive design and layout, with enhancements being delivered where possible. Option requires the least new land to service. New development can also provide opportunities to improve access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks.	+/--	This option involves the largest amount of additional land to service and so has the greatest potential landscape impact. Though it is acknowledged that it is possible for such impacts to be effectively mitigated. New development can also provide opportunities to improve access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks.	+/-	Option requires a larger amount of additional land than option 1 and has greater potential for landscape impact. Though it is acknowledged that it is possible for such impacts to be effectively mitigated. New development can also provide opportunities to improve access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks.

<p>8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>This option will have a mixture of positive and negative impacts. The requirement for development of greenfield land will clearly have an effect on the District's natural resources. However the option carries the lowest dwelling requirements overall.</p> <p>By focussing development in the most sustainable locations, car dependency may be reduced, making a positive contribution to air quality by reducing pollution. However there will still be development and so increased traffic volumes and loss of greenfield land.</p>	<p>+/--</p>	<p>The increased requirement for development of greenfield land will clearly have an effect on the District's natural resources. Option represents that greatest potential level of development.</p> <p>By focussing development in the most sustainable locations, car dependency may be reduced, making a positive contribution to air quality by reducing pollution. However the increased level of development is likely to result in the greatest traffic volumes and loss of greenfield land.</p>	<p>+/--</p>	<p>Option requires a larger amount of additional land than option 1 and so would result in a greater impact on the District's natural resources.</p> <p>By focussing development in the most sustainable locations, car dependency may be reduced, making a positive contribution to air quality by reducing pollution. However the increased level of development is likely to result in the greatest traffic volumes and loss of greenfield land.</p>
<p>9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>An increased population has the potential to generate larger volumes of waste. However the option reflects the lowest level of overall growth.</p> <p>The sustainable pattern of future development can however support existing recycling services and facilities and promote the</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>Option would lead to the greatest increase in population, with the potential to generate the largest volumes of waste.</p> <p>Were a sustainable pattern of development to be pursued existing recycling services and facilities could be supported and creation of additional ones promoted.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Option requires a larger amount of additional land than option 1 and so lead to a greater increase in population, with the potential to generate the larger volumes of waste.</p> <p>Were a sustainable pattern of development to be pursued existing recycling services and facilities could</p>

		<p>creation of additional ones.</p> <p>Focussing development in sustainable locations can encourage the efficient management of waste close to where it is generated.</p>		<p>Focussing development in sustainable locations can encourage the efficient management of waste close to where it is generated.</p> <p>However the option may require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation.</p>		<p>be supported and creation of additional ones promoted.</p> <p>Focussing development in sustainable locations can encourage the efficient management of waste close to where it is generated.</p> <p>However the option may require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation.</p>
<p>10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives</p>	0		0		0	
<p>11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling</p>	++	<p>Option reflects the lowest level of overall growth. The figure could likely be met through sites already allocated. Given that option requires the smallest number of sites a sustainable pattern of development could be supported.</p> <p>The sustainable location of future development can promote accessibility to jobs and services, maximise the</p>	--	<p>Option reflects the largest level of overall growth requiring the greatest number of additional sites. May require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation.</p> <p>Uncertain as to whether the figure could support as sustainable pattern of development as option 1. Option therefore viewed as</p>	-	<p>Option requires a larger amount of additional land than option 1 and would require a greater number of sites to service the potential housing target. May require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation.</p> <p>Uncertain as to whether the figure could support as sustainable pattern of development as option 1.</p>

		potential opportunities for non-car based travel, promote public transport and increase the efficiency of the transport network.		likely to be less efficient in terms of transport.		Option therefore viewed as likely to be less efficient in terms of transport.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	++	Option reflects the lowest level of overall growth. The figure could likely be met through sites already allocated. Given that option requires the smallest number of sites a sustainable pattern of development could be supported. Focussing development in sustainable locations where employers are located and future employment development is planned for is likely to increase access to employment opportunities. Scales of development may also make locations attractive to additional inward investment.	+	Option reflects the largest level of overall growth requiring the greatest number of additional sites. May require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation. Though it is acknowledged that significant levels of development would still likely occur in major centres of employment in the District. Development occurring in such locations is likely to increase access to employment opportunities. The scales of development may also make locations attractive to additional inward investment.	+	Option reflects a larger level of overall growth than option1 and so would require a greater number of additional sites. May require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation. Though it is acknowledged that significant levels of development would still occur in major centres of employment in the District. Development occurring in such locations is likely to increase access to employment opportunities. The scales of development may also make locations attractive to additional inward investment.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	++	Providing that new housing is distributed according to a sustainable pattern of development then there is likely to be a correlation with the location of existing education facilities.	+	This option may require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation. Meaning that development may not necessarily be focused where there are the	+	This option may require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation. Meaning that development may not necessarily be focused where there are the education

		This distribution of development could also create the economies of scales where education facilities can be maintained or enhanced and so good provision and accessibility ensured.		education facilities to support it. Whilst this could be mitigated to some extent by adopting as sustainable pattern of development as is possible the efficiencies of scale present in option 1 could be diluted.		facilities to support it. Whilst this could be mitigated to some extent by adopting as sustainable pattern of development as is possible the efficiencies of scale present in option 1 could be diluted.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	++	Option reflects the lowest level of overall growth. The figure could likely be met through sites already allocated. Given that option requires the smallest number of sites a sustainable pattern of development could be supported. This would focus housing development where there are the facilities and services to support it. Providing for an efficient concentration of uses, services and facilities and promoting the opportunities for non-car based travel to be undertaken. All of which are beneficial in terms of tackling climate change.	--	Option reflects the largest level of overall growth. May require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation. Development may therefore not necessarily be located where there are the level of facilities and services necessary to support it. This would not provide for the most efficient concentration of uses, services and facilities and not fully promote the opportunities for non-car based travel to be undertaken.	-	Option reflects a larger level of overall growth than option1 and so would require a greater number of additional sites. May require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation. Development may therefore not necessarily be located where there are the level of facilities and services necessary to support it. This would not provide for the most efficient concentration of uses, services and facilities and not fully promote the opportunities for non-car based travel to be undertaken.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and	++	Improving housing quality, access to health and	-	Improving housing quality, access to health and	-	Improving housing quality, access to health and

<p>poverty</p>		<p>education services and employment opportunities are key to reducing levels of deprivation and poverty.</p> <p>Option reflects the lowest level of overall growth. The figure could likely be met through sites already allocated. Given that option requires the smallest number of sites a sustainable pattern of development could be supported.</p> <p>Following this approach development would be focussed where there is good access to health and education services and employment opportunities. In addition the scales of development may also support the upgrading of current facilities, to the benefit of existing residents subject to deprivation and/or poverty.</p>		<p>education services and employment opportunities are key to reducing levels of deprivation and poverty.</p> <p>Option reflects the largest level of overall growth. May require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation.</p> <p>Development may therefore not necessarily be located where there are the level of facilities and services necessary to support it or where current facilities could be upgraded, to the benefit of existing residents subject to deprivation and/or poverty.</p> <p>Though it is noted that improvements to the housing stock could be beneficial from a housing quality perspective.</p>		<p>education services and employment opportunities are key to reducing levels of deprivation and poverty.</p> <p>Option reflects the largest level of overall growth. May require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation.</p> <p>Development may therefore not necessarily be located where there are the level of facilities and services necessary to support it or where current facilities could be upgraded, to the benefit of existing residents subject to deprivation and/or poverty.</p> <p>Though it is noted that improvements to the housing stock could be beneficial from a housing quality perspective.</p>
<p>16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>It is assumed that any future development regardless of its scale would be located away from those areas at greatest flood risk and to contribute towards the</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>It is assumed that any future development regardless of its scale would be located away from those areas at greatest flood risk and to contribute towards the</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>It is assumed that any future development regardless of its scale would be located away from those areas at greatest flood risk and to contribute towards the</p>

of the water environment		positive management of its impact on the water environment.		positive management of its impact on the water environment.		positive management of its impact on the water environment.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	It is assumed that any future development regardless of its scale would be able to achieve high quality design.	0	It is assumed that any future development regardless of its scale would be able to achieve high quality design.	0	It is assumed that any future development regardless of its scale would be able to achieve high quality design.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	++	<p>Meeting the housing needs of all is key to ensuring that there is equality of opportunity. Focussing development in sustainable locations where there is the access to services and facilities to support it is also consistent with an equal approach.</p> <p>Given the option represents the lowest quantity of development it is likely to support a sustainable pattern of development.</p> <p>Option also reflects an approach where meeting the objectively assessed housing needs of the District and maximising the delivery of affordable housing has been balanced.</p>	-	<p>Meeting the housing needs of all is key to ensuring that there is equality of opportunity. Focussing development in sustainable locations where there is the access to services and facilities to support it is also consistent with an equal approach.</p> <p>Option reflects the largest level of overall growth. May require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation.</p> <p>Development may therefore not necessarily be located where there are the level of facilities and services necessary to support it or where current facilities could be upgraded, to the benefit of existing residents subject</p>	-	<p>Meeting the housing needs of all is key to ensuring that there is equality of opportunity. Focussing development in sustainable locations where there is the access to services and facilities to support it is also consistent with an equal approach.</p> <p>Option reflects the largest level of overall growth. May require a more dispersed distribution of development to avoid market saturation.</p> <p>Development may therefore not necessarily be located where there are the level of facilities and services necessary to support it or where current facilities could be upgraded, to the benefit of existing residents subject</p>

				<p>to deprivation and/or poverty.</p> <p>To select a higher housing target would potentially just divert housing from adjacent authorities, given that 454 p/a represents the objective housing need of the District (regardless of affordability and the need for affordable housing).</p> <p>In addition there is no certainty that the market would be able to consistently deliver levels of development at this level.</p> <p>Consequently it is uncertain whether this option would best ensure that the housing needs of the District were met.</p>		<p>to deprivation and/or poverty.</p> <p>To select a higher housing target would potentially just divert housing from adjacent authorities, given that 454 p/a represents the objective housing need of the District (regardless of affordability and the need for affordable housing).</p> <p>In addition there is no certainty that the market would be able to consistently deliver levels of development at this level.</p> <p>Consequently it is uncertain whether this option would best ensure that the housing needs of the District were met.</p>
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Employment Target

The Issues paper discussed the need for the employment and housing targets to be aligned. The Employment Land Feasibility Study (ELFS), jointly commissioned with the Authorities of the Nottingham Core and Outer housing Market Areas, sets a range of provision for new employment land from 62.6 to 74.5 hectares for industrial/storage and distribution uses (B1c/B2/B8 and 91,192 sqm to 113,040 sqm for office and research establishments (B1a/b)).

Consultation Response

The majority of respondents support the target range for new employment although Newark Town Council disagreed with the proposed approach, saying that the starting point for calculations of future targets may be flawed because the document does not 'reflect the current reduction in existing employment sites'. The development industry noted that the upper target should not be treated as a maximum figure and the Council should plan for sufficient flexibility to deliver a strong and prosperous economy. It was further noted that flexibility is required to accommodate proposals with atypical plot densities/employment densities within new buildings.

Preferred Approach

Although the preferred approach is to take the highest and lowest figures from the four scenarios to use as a range, each of the scenarios and the idea of using a range has been subject to IIA.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Employment land target										
Option	Option 1: Job growth (Experian baseline)		Option 2: Job growth (Experian + LEP jobs target)		Option 3: Labour supply housing requirements		Option 4: Projections based on past completions		Option 5: Selecting a range	
	B1c/B2&B8: 66.40 (ha) B1a/b: 11.40 (ha) Total: 77.80 (ha)		B1c/B2&B8: 71.36 (ha) B1a/b: 11.72 (ha) Total: 83.08 (ha)		B1c/B2&B8: 74.53 (ha) B1a/b: 12.11 (ha) Total: 86.64 (ha)		B1c/B2&B8: 62.60 (ha) B1a/b: 14.13 (ha) Total: 76.73 (ha)		B1c/B2&B8: 62.6–74.5 (ha) B1a/b: 91,192 -113,040 (sqm)	
IIA Objective	Score	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	0		0		0		0		0	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	+	Provision of a range of employment opportunities in accessible locations can improve health and reduce health inequalities through secure and improved incomes.	++	Provision of a range of employment opportunities in accessible locations can improve health and reduce health inequalities through secure and improved incomes.	++	Provision of a range of employment opportunities in accessible locations can improve health and reduce health inequalities through secure and improved incomes. Option would	+	Provision of a range of employment opportunities in accessible locations can improve health and reduce health inequalities through improved and secure incomes. Option is	++	Provision of a range of employment opportunities in accessible locations can improve health and reduce health inequalities through secure and improved incomes. Option would

		<p>Option is perhaps less likely to provide for the same choice in sites as the options which allow for greater levels of land provision.</p> <p>Under provision risks the promotion of unsustainable patterns of development. Where demand is unaddressed then there may be development pressure in less preferable locations.</p>		<p>Option would likely provide for sufficient land to meet requirements and provide for a good range of sites.</p> <p>Option would therefore allow for a planned approach to employment land provision. Allowing it to be focussed in sustainable accessible locations.</p>		<p>likely provide for sufficient land to meet requirements and to provide for a good range of sites.</p> <p>Option would therefore allow for a planned approach to employment land provision. Allowing it to be focussed in sustainable accessible locations.</p>		<p>perhaps less likely to provide for the same choice in sites as the options which allow for greater levels of land provision.</p> <p>Under provision risks the promotion of unsustainable patterns of development. Where demand is unaddressed then there may be development pressure in less preferable locations.</p>		<p>likely provide for sufficient land to meet requirements and provide for a good range of sites.</p> <p>Option would therefore allow for a planned approach to employment land provision. Allowing it to be focussed in sustainable accessible locations.</p>
<p>3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the</p>	0	<p>It is assumed that any negative impacts from new employment</p>	0	<p>It is assumed that any negative impacts from new employment</p>	0	<p>It is assumed that any negative impacts from new employment</p>	0	<p>It is assumed that any negative impacts from new employment</p>	0	<p>It is assumed that any negative impacts from new employment development</p>

District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological , historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them		development could be appropriately mitigated. Accordingly there should be no significant effect on the historic environment and cultural assets.		development could be appropriately mitigated. Accordingly there should be no significant effect on the historic environment and cultural assets.		development could be appropriately mitigated. Accordingly there should be no significant effect on the historic environment and cultural assets.		development could be appropriately mitigated. Accordingly there should be no significant effect on the historic environment and cultural assets.		could be appropriately mitigated. Accordingly there should be no significant effect on the historic environment and cultural assets.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0		0		0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable	+	Under provision risks the promotion of unsustainable patterns of	++	Option would likely provide for sufficient land to meet requirements and to	++	Option would likely provide for sufficient land to meet requirements and to provide	+	Under provision risks the promotion of unsustainable patterns of development.	++	Option would likely provide for sufficient land to meet requirements and to provide

<p>locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles</p>		<p>development. Where demand is unaddressed then there may be development pressure in less preferable locations.</p> <p>It is however noted that the bulk of employment land development would occur in a planned manner and could be focused in sustainable locations.</p>		<p>provide for a good range of sites (and so by extension employment opportunities)</p> <p>Option would therefore allow for a planned approach to employment land provision. Allowing it to be focussed in sustainable accessible locations.</p>		<p>for a good range of sites (and so by extension employment opportunities).</p> <p>Option would therefore allow for a planned approach to employment land provision. Allowing it to be focussed in sustainable accessible locations.</p>		<p>Where demand is unaddressed then there may be development pressure in less preferable locations.</p> <p>It is however noted that the bulk of employment land development would occur in a planned manner and could be focused in sustainable locations.</p>		<p>for a good range of sites (and so by extension employment opportunities).</p> <p>Option would therefore allow for a planned approach to employment land provision. Allowing it to be focussed in sustainable accessible locations.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>While benefits and biodiversity gains may be secured through development there could also be negative</p>	<p>+/--</p>	<p>While benefits and biodiversity gains may be secured through development there could also be negative</p>	<p>+/--</p>	<p>While benefits and biodiversity gains may be secured through development there could also be negative impacts on biodiversity</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>While benefits and biodiversity gains may be secured through development there could also be negative impacts on biodiversity from the loss of</p>	<p>+/--</p>	<p>While benefits and biodiversity gains may be secured through development there could also be negative impacts on biodiversity through the</p>

		impacts on biodiversity from the loss of undeveloped land.		impacts on biodiversity through the increased amount of undeveloped land required to meet the target.		through the increased amount of undeveloped land required to meet the target.		undeveloped land.		increased amount of undeveloped land potentially required were the upper limit of the range fulfilled.
<p>7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District’s landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks</p>	--	<p>Option would require a lower land take than most of the other options.</p> <p>This would appear beneficial in terms of minimising potential landscape impact, due to less greenfield land being required. On this basis the option would also appear to provide for an efficient and effective use of land.</p>	-	<p>Option requires a larger land take. On this basis it would suggest the option could have a greater potential landscape impact.</p> <p>However this impact could be tempered to some extent by the risk of the option over-allocating land. Though it is noted that an over-allocation could result in</p>	-	<p>Option requires the largest land take. On this basis it would suggest the option could have the largest potential landscape impact.</p> <p>However this impact could be tempered to some extent by the risk of the option over-allocating land. Though it is noted that an over-allocation could result in inefficient land use.</p>	--	<p>Option would require the lowest land take.</p> <p>This would appear beneficial in terms of minimising potential landscape impact, due to less greenfield land being required. On this basis the option would also appear to provide for an efficient and effective use of land.</p> <p>However the</p>	-	<p>Selecting a range provides sufficient flexibility to allow the supply of employment land to respond to demand. This could help minimise the potential landscape impact overall.</p> <p>Landscape impact could be mitigated through the approach being plan –led. I.e. allocating land to meet the lower end of the range and identifying the</p>

		<p>However the option risks the under provision of employment land. In such a scenario unsustainable and dispersed patterns of development could occur.</p> <p>Site provision would be less plan-led and negate the consideration of landscape impact as part of a robust site selection process.</p>		<p>inefficient land use.</p> <p>Impact could also be mitigated through the approach being plan – led. I.e. allocating sufficient land to fulfil the target. This would allow the assessment of landscape impact to be factored into the site selection process.</p>		<p>Impact could also be mitigated through the approach being plan –led. I.e. allocating sufficient land to definitely fulfil the target. This would allow the assessment of landscape impact to be factored into the site selection process.</p>		<p>option risks the under provision of employment land. In such a scenario unsustainable and dispersed patterns of development could occur.</p> <p>Site provision would be less plan-led and negate the consideration of landscape impact as part of a robust site selection process.</p>		<p>mechanisms to bring specific sites forward where necessary. This would allow the assessment of landscape impact to be robustly factored into the site selection process.</p> <p>Approach best avoids the risk of inefficient use of land through over-allocation.</p>
<p>8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District’s natural resources including water, air,</p>	--	<p>The requirement for development of greenfield land will clearly have an effect on the District’s natural</p>	--	<p>The requirement for development of greenfield land will clearly have an effect on the District’s natural</p>	--	<p>The requirement for development of greenfield land will clearly have an effect on the District’s natural resources. The option also</p>	--	<p>The requirement for development of greenfield land will clearly have an effect on the District’s natural resources. However the option carries</p>	--	<p>The requirement for development of greenfield land will clearly have an effect on the District’s natural resources. The option also carries a larger</p>

<p>soils and minerals</p>	<p>resources. However the option carries one of the lower employment land targets.</p> <p>By focussing development in the most sustainable locations, car dependency may be reduced, making a positive contribution to air quality by reducing pollution.</p> <p>There are however concerns that the option could result in under-allocation and a dispersed distribution of additional development</p>	<p>resources. The option also carries a larger employment land target.</p> <p>However allocating sufficient land would allow for a focussing of development in the most sustainable locations. As a result car dependency may be reduced, making a positive contribution to air quality by reducing pollution.</p> <p>By virtue of the nature of employment uses there will also be impacts from</p>	<p>carries the largest employment land target.</p> <p>However allocating sufficient land would allow for a focussing of development in the most sustainable locations. As a result car dependency may be reduced, making a positive contribution to air quality by reducing pollution.</p> <p>By virtue of the nature of employment uses there will also be impacts from worker commuting patterns, operational</p>	<p>one of the lower employment land targets.</p> <p>By focussing development in the most sustainable locations, car dependency may be reduced, making a positive contribution to air quality by reducing pollution.</p> <p>There are however concerns the option could result in under-allocation and a dispersed distribution of additional development as a result.</p> <p>By virtue of the nature of employment uses there will</p>	<p>employment land target at the upper end of the range.</p> <p>However approach would allow for a focussing of development in the most sustainable locations. As a result car dependency may be reduced, making a positive contribution to air quality by reducing pollution.</p> <p>By virtue of the nature of employment uses there will also be impacts from worker commuting patterns, operational transportation and</p>
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		as a result. By virtue of the nature of employment uses there will also be impacts from worker commuting patterns, operational transportation and manufacturing and/or other processes.		worker commuting patterns, operational transportation and manufacturing and/or other processes.		transportation and manufacturing or other processes.		also be impacts from worker commuting patterns, operational transportation and manufacturing and/or other processes.		manufacturing and/or other processes.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	-	By focussing development in the most sustainable locations, the efficient management of waste close to where it is generated can be provided for. There are however concerns that the option	+	Option would allow development to be focussed in the most sustainable locations, where the efficient management of waste close to where it has been generated can be provided for.	+	Option would allow development to be focussed in the most sustainable locations, where the efficient management of waste close to where it has been generated can be provided for. Option neutral	-	By focussing development in the most sustainable locations, the efficient management of waste close to where it is generated can be provided for. There are however concerns that the option could result in under-	+	Option would allow development to be focussed in the most sustainable locations, where the efficient management of waste close to where it has been generated can be provided for. Option neutral in terms of its

		could result in under-allocation and a dispersed distribution of additional development as a result Option neutral in terms of its relative impact on encouraging re-use and recycling.		Option neutral in terms of its relative impact on encouraging re-use and recycling.		in terms of its relative impact on encouraging re-use and recycling.		allocation and a dispersed distribution of additional development as a result Option neutral in terms of its relative impact on encouraging re-use and recycling.		relative impact on encouraging re-use and recycling.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	--	Some employment uses can be energy intensive. Option however has one of the lower land requirements and so would presumably result in lower levels of employment development overall.	--	Some employment uses can be energy intensive. Option carries one of the larger land requirements and so would presumably result in higher levels of employment development.	--	Some employment uses can be energy intensive. Option carries one of the larger land requirements and so would presumably result in higher levels of employment development.	--	Some employment uses can be energy intensive. Option however has one of the lower land requirements and so would presumably result in lower levels of employment development overall. There are	--	Some employment uses can be energy intensive. Option carries one of the larger land requirements and so would presumably result in higher levels of employment development.

		There are however concerns that the option could lead to an under-allocation of land. This has the potential to result in additional development pressure which may offset the energy consumption benefits from an initial lower level of development.						however concerns that the option could lead to an under-allocation of land. This has the potential to result in additional development pressure which may offset the energy consumption benefits from an initial lower level of development.		
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote	-	By focussing development in the most sustainable locations, access to employment opportunities, services and promotion of sustainable transport options can be	++	Option would allow development to be focussed in the most sustainable locations, where access to employment opportunities, services and	++	Option would allow development to be focussed in the most sustainable locations, where access to employment opportunities, services and promotion of sustainable	-	By focussing development in the most sustainable locations, access to employment opportunities, services and promotion of sustainable transport options can be encouraged.	++	Option would allow development to be focussed in the most sustainable locations, where access to employment opportunities, services and promotion of sustainable

public transport, walking and cycling		encouraged. There are concerns that the option could result in under-allocation and a dispersed distribution of additional development as a result.		promotion of sustainable transport options can be encouraged.		transport options can be encouraged.		There are concerns that the option could result in under-allocation and a dispersed distribution of additional development as a result.		transport options can be encouraged.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	+	Option potentially risks the under provision of employment land and doesn't factor in the LEP jobs target. Insufficient flexibility would be allowed to respond to unaddressed demand in a planned manner. Option is	++	Option would provide for a large employment land requirement. Given that it is fixed this option would require a larger land take. The level of land required is well above historic take-up rates. This combined with the lack	++	Option would provide the largest employment land requirement. Given that it is fixed this option would require the largest land take. The level of land required is well above historic take-up rates. This combined with the lack of flexibility,	+	Option potentially risks the under provision of employment land and doesn't factor in the LEP jobs target. Insufficient flexibility would be allowed to respond to unaddressed demand in a planned manner. Option is perhaps less	+++	Selecting a range provides sufficient flexibility to allow the supply of employment land to respond to demand. Ensuring that the target would be met. Option would allow for the greatest flexibility in choice of sites. Option most consistent with IIA objective

		perhaps less likely to provide for the same choice in sites as the options which allow for greater land provision.		of flexibility, present in Option 5, could risk the potential over allocation of land. Even taking account of this the option would likely provide for a sufficient amount of land able to address demand, and to provide for a good range of sites.		present in Option 5, risks the potential over allocation of land. Even taking account of this the option would likely provide for a sufficient amount of land able to address demand, and to provide for a good range of sites.		likely to provide for the same choice in sites as the options which allow for greater land provision.		
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	+	Providing a range of high quality employment opportunities can contribute towards the improvement of the District's workforce skillset, both through	+	Providing a range of high quality employment opportunities can contribute towards the improvement of the District's workforce skillset, both	+	Providing a range of high quality employment opportunities can contribute towards the improvement of the District's workforce skillset, both through apprenticeships	+	Providing a range of high quality employment opportunities can contribute towards the improvement of the District's workforce skillset, both through apprenticeships	+	Providing a range of high quality employment opportunities can contribute towards the improvement of the District's workforce skillset, both through apprenticeships

		apprenticeships and training.		through apprenticeships and training.		and training.		and training.		and training.
<p>14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment</p>	--	<p>Some employment uses can be energy intensive, from both a manufacturing and transportation perspective. This has significant climate change implications.</p> <p>Option however has one of the lower land requirements and so would presumably result in lower levels of employment development overall.</p>	--	<p>Some employment uses can be energy intensive, from both a manufacturing and transportation perspective. This has significant climate change implications.</p> <p>Option would allow development to be focussed in the most sustainable locations, where access to employment opportunities, services and</p>	--	<p>Some employment uses can be energy intensive, from both a manufacturing and transportation perspective. This has significant climate change implications.</p> <p>Option would allow development to be focussed in the most sustainable locations, where access to employment opportunities, services and promotion of sustainable transport</p>	--	<p>Some employment uses can be energy intensive, from both a manufacturing and transportation perspective. This has significant climate change implications.</p> <p>Option however has one of the lower land requirements and so would presumably result in lower levels of employment development overall.</p> <p>Nonetheless there are</p>	--	<p>Some employment uses can be energy intensive, from both a manufacturing and transportation perspective. This has significant climate change implications.</p> <p>Option would allow development to be focussed in the most sustainable locations, where access to employment opportunities, services and promotion of sustainable transport options can be</p>

		<p>Nonetheless there are concerns that the option could lead to an under-allocation of land. This has the potential to result in additional development pressure which may offset the energy consumption benefits from an initial lower level of development.</p> <p>Under allocation of land could lead to a more dispersed distribution in additional employment development which seeks to address unmet demand.</p>		<p>promotion of sustainable transport options can be encouraged.</p>		<p>options can be encouraged.</p>		<p>concerns that the option could lead to an under-allocation of land. This has the potential to result in additional development pressure which may offset the energy consumption benefits from an initial lower level of development.</p> <p>Under allocation of land could lead to a more dispersed distribution in additional employment development which seeks to address unmet demand.</p>		<p>encouraged.</p>
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<p>15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Increasing access to a range of quality employment opportunities is key to reducing levels of deprivation and poverty.</p> <p>The option carries one of the lower employment land targets. As a result it potentially risks making an under provision of employment land and has not factored in the LEP jobs target.</p> <p>Option is perhaps less likely to provide for the same choice in sites as the options which</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>Increasing access to a range of quality employment opportunities is key to reducing levels of deprivation and poverty.</p> <p>The option carries one of the larger employment land targets.</p> <p>Option would allow development to be focussed in the most sustainable locations, where access to employment opportunities would be widest.</p> <p>The option</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>Increasing access to a range of quality employment opportunities is key to reducing levels of deprivation and poverty.</p> <p>The option carries one of the largest employment land target.</p> <p>Option would allow development to be focussed in the most sustainable locations, where access to employment opportunities would be widest.</p> <p>The option would likely provide for a sufficient amount of land</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Increasing access to a range of quality employment opportunities is key to reducing levels of deprivation and poverty.</p> <p>The option carries one of the lower employment land targets. As a result it potentially risks making an under provision of employment land and has not factored in the LEP jobs target.</p> <p>Option is perhaps less likely to provide for the same choice in sites as the options which allow for greater levels of land provision.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>Increasing access to a range of quality employment opportunities is key to reducing levels of deprivation and poverty.</p> <p>At the upper end of the range the option carries a larger employment land target.</p> <p>Option would allow development to be focussed in the most sustainable locations, where access to employment opportunities would be widest.</p> <p>The option would likely provide for a sufficient</p>
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		<p>allow for greater levels of land provision.</p> <p>Important that provision is made in accessible locations where those experiencing deprivation and/or poverty are able to access employment opportunities.</p> <p>Under allocation of land could lead to a more dispersed distribution in additional employment development which seeks to address unmet demand.</p>		<p>would likely provide for a sufficient amount of land able to meet demand, and to provide for a good range of sites (and so employment opportunities)</p>		<p>able to meet demand, and to provide for a good range of sites (and so employment opportunities).</p>		<p>Important that provision is made in accessible locations where those experiencing deprivation and/or poverty are able to access employment opportunities.</p> <p>Under allocation of land could lead to a more dispersed distribution in additional employment development which seeks to address unmet demand.</p>		<p>amount of land able to meet demand, and to provide for a good range of sites (and so employment opportunities).</p>
16. Water management and flood risk	0	It is assumed that any future	0	It is assumed that any future	0	It is assumed that any future development	0	It is assumed that any future development	0	It is assumed that any future development

To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment		development regardless of its scale would be located away from those areas at greatest flood risk and to contribute towards the positive management of its impact on the water environment.		development regardless of its scale would be located away from those areas at greatest flood risk and to contribute towards the positive management of its impact on the water environment.		regardless of its scale would be located away from those areas at greatest flood risk and to contribute towards the positive management of its impact on the water environment.		regardless of its scale would be located away from those areas at greatest flood risk and to contribute towards the positive management of its impact on the water environment.		regardless of its scale would be located away from those areas at greatest flood risk and to contribute towards the positive management of its impact on the water environment.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	It is assumed that any future development regardless of its scale would be able to achieve high quality design.	0	It is assumed that any future development regardless of its scale would be able to achieve high quality design.	0	It is assumed that any future development regardless of its scale would be able to achieve high quality design.	0	It is assumed that any future development regardless of its scale would be able to achieve high quality design.	0	It is assumed that any future development regardless of its scale would be able to achieve high quality design.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or	+	Increasing access to a range of quality employment opportunities is key to	++	Increasing access to a range of quality employment opportunities is key to	++	Increasing access to a range of quality employment opportunities is key to creating equality of	+	Increasing access to a range of quality employment opportunities is key to creating equality of	++	Increasing access to a range of quality employment opportunities is key to creating equality of

<p>groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality</p>	<p>creating equality of opportunity.</p> <p>The option carries one of the lower employment land targets. As a result it potentially risks making an under provision of employment land and has not factored in the LEP jobs target.</p> <p>Option is perhaps less likely to provide for the same choice in sites as the options which allow for greater levels of land provision.</p> <p>Important that provision is</p>	<p>creating equality of opportunity.</p> <p>The option carries one of the larger employment land targets.</p> <p>Option would allow development to be focussed in the most sustainable locations, where access to employment opportunities would be widest.</p> <p>The option would likely provide for a sufficient amount of land able to meet demand, and to provide for</p>	<p>opportunity.</p> <p>The option carries one of the largest employment land targets.</p> <p>Option would allow development to be focussed in the most sustainable locations, where access to employment opportunities would be widest.</p> <p>The option would likely provide for a sufficient amount of land able to meet demand, and to provide for a good range of sites (and so employment opportunities).</p>	<p>opportunity.</p> <p>The option carries one of the lower employment land targets. As a result it potentially risks making an under provision of employment land and has not factored in the LEP jobs target.</p> <p>Option is perhaps less likely to provide for the same choice in sites as the options which allow for greater levels of land provision.</p> <p>Important that provision is made in accessible locations where those experiencing deprivation</p>	<p>opportunity.</p> <p>The option carries one of the largest employment land targets.</p> <p>Option would allow development to be focussed in the most sustainable locations, where access to employment opportunities would be widest.</p> <p>The option would likely provide for a sufficient amount of land able to meet demand, and to provide for a good range of sites (and so employment opportunities).</p>
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		<p>made in accessible locations where those experiencing deprivation and/or poverty are able to access employment opportunities.</p> <p>Under allocation of land could lead to a more dispersed distribution in additional employment development which seeks to address unmet demand.</p>		<p>a good range of sites (and so employment opportunities)</p> <p>.</p>				<p>and/or poverty are able to access employment opportunities.</p> <p>Under allocation of land could lead to a more dispersed distribution in additional employment development which seeks to address unmet demand.</p>		
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Former Thoresby Colliery

The earlier than anticipated closure of Thoresby Colliery in July 2015 has had an impact on the Sherwood Area. At the time of the Core Strategy, Thoresby Colliery was the District’s last working deep mine employing approximately 600 people. Proposals have been put forward as part of the Plan Review for the re-development of the colliery site to accommodate housing, employment and leisure uses on the restored tip site which would link in to the adjacent Sherwood Forest and relocated Visitor Centre. This opens up the opportunity for a new strategic site in the west of the District.

Option 1 – Include Land at the Former Thoresby Colliery Edwinstowe as a Strategic Site

Edwinstowe is currently identified as a Principal Village and was allocated 20% of the housing growth set out for Principal Villages (2.5% in total). The strategy for Edwinstowe was one of securing Sustainable Communities: to secure and support the role of Service Centres and Principal Villages identified for this approach, provision will be made for new housing to meet local housing need and support for employment to provide local jobs.

We are currently investigating what the impacts of redeveloping this site could be. There will obviously need to be consideration given to the potential impacts of any new development on the important national and local nature conservation sites which surround Thoresby Colliery. Infrastructure improvements will also need to be considered with particular regard to any possible impacts or improvements to the Ollerton roundabout as well as additional needs which may arise for facilities within or adjacent to Edwinstowe as a result of development. The District Council is keen to gather views on whether or not the principle of the redevelopment of this site is acceptable.

Harworth Estates, who are proposing the development of the site, believe that this would support the retention of existing facilities and amenities within Edwinstowe itself whilst creating an opportunity for new community facilities within the development which will be for the benefit of everyone in the area. It also suggests that the development would lend support to any future proposals for extending the Robin Hood Line due to increased passenger numbers.

Option 2 – Do not Include Land at the Former Thoresby Colliery Edwinstowe as a Strategic Site

An alternative option is to not allocate the site. The site is subject of a restoration condition which should return the land to a greenfield site. The closure of the colliery and the loss of employment to the local area have already taken place. Edwinstowe is already identified as a sustainable community where development proposals should seek to meet local housing need and provide support for employment to provide local jobs.

Preferred Approach

The Council's preferred approach is to allocate the former Thoresby Colliery site as a strategic mixed use for the west of the District.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Former Thoresby Colliery				
Option:	Option 1: Allocating the former Thoresby Colliery to allow for its redevelopment.		Option 2: Allowing the former colliery site to be restored in line with the requirements of its minerals consent.	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	+++	The redevelopment of the former Thoresby Colliery for mixed use including housing would clearly be significantly beneficial in ensuring that the housing needs of the District are met.	0	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	+	The redevelopment of a large site in a sustainable location will support local facilities including health provision.	0	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic	0		0	

environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them				
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	+++	Edwinstowe is a sustainable community and locating new development here would have a strong and significant beneficial impact.	+++	Not allocating the site would mean that development would continue to be focussed in other locations already identified as sustainable.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	++ / -	The proposed redevelopment will boost biodiversity. There will be significant restoration and new green infrastructure. The delivery of new housing will create new residential gardens. There potential risks to biodiversity from redeveloping the site due to its close proximity to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), although it is expected that mitigation measures would be put in place to address these.	+++	Not allocating the site will allow for it to be restored to countryside, benefiting native species and creating new habitats.
7. Landscape and land use	++	New development here would mean less	+++	Not allocating the site will allow for it to be

To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks		pressure on land use elsewhere in the District. There will be significant restoration and new green infrastructure. It is a sustainable location and the redevelopment of the former colliery would create the opportunity to facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks.		restored to countryside.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	++	The remediation of the Former Thoresby Colliery provides an opportunity to improve the quality of the District's natural resources. There will be significant restoration and new green infrastructure.	+++	The restoration of the Former Thoresby Colliery to countryside provides an opportunity to significantly enhance the quality of the District's natural resources.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	+++	The redevelopment of a large site in a sustainable location will encourage the efficient management of waste close to where the waste is generated.	0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	++	The redevelopment of a large site in a sustainable location will promote accessibility and increase the efficiency of the transport network.	0	
12. Employment To create	+++	Both the redevelopment work itself and the	+	Some employment will be created by the

high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation		creation of new employment space would have a strong a significant benefit.		work of restoring the land and perhaps by its long term management.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	+	The redevelopment of a large site in a sustainable location will support local facilities including educational institutions.	0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	+	The provision of new community and leisure facilities can help ensure that there is a supply of locally accessible provision. Reducing the need to travel to other locations to access provision has the potential to reduce harmful emissions from motor vehicles and energy consumption.	+	Focussing development in locations already identified as sustainable can help ensure that there is a supply of locally accessible provision. Reducing the need to travel to other locations to access provision has the potential to reduce harmful emissions from motor vehicles and energy consumption.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0		0	
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	+	The redevelopment of the Former Thoresby Colliery may create opportunities to positively manage the water environment.	0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	++	The redevelopment of the Former Thoresby Colliery provides an opportunity to use good design to create new buildings, spaces and places of a high quality.	++	The restoration of the Former Thoresby Colliery to countryside provides an opportunity to use good design to create a new landscape of a high quality.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or	0		0	

discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality				
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Settlement Hierarchy & Spatial Distribution

If the former Thoresby Colliery is included as a strategic site, the opportunity presented could help to bring more significant employment provision to the west of the district than can be provided under the current strategy. Developing the whole site for a mix of housing, employment, leisure and nature conservation uses will allow for more significant community benefits to be provided which could be used by residents of the wider area. The incorporation of additional green space could provide alternative destinations which would take the pressure off some of the Districts more sensitive sites.

However, if we accept Thoresby Colliery as a strategic site, the level of development anticipated would be beyond that of just securing and supporting the role of Edwinstowe as a Principal Village. The strategy for development at Edwinstowe would therefore now more appropriately be one of regeneration where the District Council will seek to secure new employment opportunities, the regeneration of vacant land and the provision of new housing. The provision of this strategic mixed use site linked to the existing community of Edwinstowe would move it away from being a Principal Village to one with a greater range of local facilities which would sit more comfortable within the spatial hierarchy as a Service Centre.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may

	be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Settlement Hierarchy & Spatial Distribution				
Option:	Option 1: Retain existing settlement hierarchy and spatial distribution		Option 2: Define Edwinstowe as a 'Service Centre' and increase its apportionment of development. Reduce the levels of development for Newark Urban Area, Blidworth and Lowdham	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	++	Existing hierarchy and its distribution of development would largely provide for the housing needs of the District being met. Though it is notable that the dwelling numbers for the Green Belt settlements of Blidworth and Lowdham have not been met through the allocations process. The realistic prospect of being able to deliver the existing level of development in these locations is therefore questionable.	+++	Option would redistribute development currently identified for Blidworth and Lowdham which could mean that the housing needs of these settlements go unfulfilled. However the reality of delivering the existing numbers in these locations is questionable. The current strategy has been unable to allocate sufficient sites to meet this level of development. The Green

		<p>The existing distribution is dependent on delivery over the medium-long term in the Newark Urban Area to ensure that housing needs are met. This delivery is in turn reliant on the three strategic urban extensions.</p> <p>The existing status, role and development apportionment of Edwinstowe would not support the scale of development necessary to facilitate the redevelopment of the former Thoresby Colliery, which could make a significant contribution towards meeting the housing needs of the District and potentially rebalance the existing distribution reducing the reliance on Newark Urban Area.</p>		<p>Belt review conducted as part of the previous site selection process concluded that there was a lack of acceptable alternative sites to those subsequently allocated. Accordingly the change to the strategy would divert these numbers to sustainable locations where delivery can be realistically achieved.</p> <p>The existing distribution is dependent on delivery over the medium-long term in the Newark Urban Area to ensure that housing needs are met. This delivery is in turn reliant on the three strategic urban extensions.</p> <p>A reduction and redistribution of dwelling numbers away from the Newark Urban Area would help to rebalance this distribution, and support the effective and consistent delivery of housing. This would clearly be beneficial in ensuring that the housing needs of the District are met. The dilution of dwelling numbers in the Newark Urban Area would not be so significant as to mean that housing needs in this location would go unmet.</p> <p>The change in status and level of development for Edwinstowe would make a significant contribution towards the housing needs of the District and this locality being met.</p>
2. Health To improve health	++	Providing that new development is	++	Providing that new housing is distributed

and reduce health inequalities		distributed according to a sustainable pattern of development then there is likely to be a correlation with the location of existing health facilities. This distribution of development could also create the economies of scales where health facilities can be maintained or enhanced and so good provision and accessibility ensured.		according to a sustainable pattern of development then there is likely to be a correlation with the location of existing health facilities. This distribution of development could also create the economies of scales where health facilities can be maintained or enhanced and so good provision and accessibility ensured.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	0	It is assumed that any negative impacts from new development could be appropriately mitigated. Accordingly there should be no significant effect on the historic environment and cultural assets.	0	It is assumed that any negative impacts from new development could be appropriately mitigated. Accordingly there should be no significant effect on the historic environment and cultural assets.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	+++	Option seeks to distribute future development to sustainable locations where there are the community facilities and services to support it and to integrate housing and employment uses.	+++	Option seeks to distribute future development to sustainable locations where there are the community facilities and services to support it and to integrate housing and employment uses. Option promotes a change in the role and level of development for Edwinstowe. The approach taken will therefore require consideration being given as to how the

				services and facilities to support this growth can be provided, if a sustainable community is to be provided for.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	+/-	While benefits and biodiversity gains may be secured through development there could also be negative impacts on biodiversity from the loss of undeveloped land.	+/-	While benefits and biodiversity gains may be secured through development there could also be negative impacts on biodiversity from the loss of undeveloped land.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	+/-	Will require the development of greenfield sites which could result in landscape impacts. Though in most cases this can be effectively mitigated through sensitive design and layout, with enhancements being delivered where possible. New development can also provide opportunities to improve access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks. Option includes dwelling numbers within Green Belt settlements the delivery of which is questionable. Option would require further release of land from the designation.	+/-	Will require the development of greenfield sites which could result in landscape impacts. Though in most cases this can be effectively mitigated through sensitive design and layout, with enhancements being delivered where possible. New development can also provide opportunities to improve access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks. The option redistributes potentially unachievable dwelling numbers from the Green Belt settlements of Blidworth and Lowdham. With the effect that no additional land would have to be released from the designation. Contributes towards harmful impacts on the Green Belt being avoided.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	+/-	This option will have a mixture of positive and negative impacts. The requirement for development of greenfield land will clearly have an effect on the District's natural resources. However the option carries the lowest dwelling requirements overall.	+/-	This option will have a mixture of positive and negative impacts. The requirement for development of greenfield land will clearly have an effect on the District's natural resources. However the option carries the lowest dwelling requirements overall.

		By focussing development in the most sustainable locations, car dependency may be reduced, making a positive contribution to air quality by reducing pollution. However there will still be development and so increased traffic volumes and loss of greenfield land.		By focussing development in the most sustainable locations, car dependency may be reduced, making a positive contribution to air quality by reducing pollution. However there will still be development and so increased traffic volumes and loss of greenfield land.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	+	The sustainable pattern of future development can however support existing recycling services and facilities and promote the creation of additional ones. Focussing development in sustainable locations can encourage the efficient management of waste close to where it is generated.	+	The sustainable pattern of future development can however support existing recycling services and facilities and promote the creation of additional ones. Focussing development in sustainable locations can encourage the efficient management of waste close to where it is generated.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	+++	The sustainable location of future development can promote accessibility to jobs and services, maximise the potential opportunities for non-car based travel, promote public transport and increase the efficiency of the transport network.	+++	The sustainable location of future development can promote accessibility to jobs and services, maximise the potential opportunities for non-car based travel, promote public transport and increase the efficiency of the transport network.
12. Employment To create high quality employment	+++	The option supports future employment development directing it to sustainable and	+++	The option supports future employment development directing it to sustainable and

opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation		accessible locations. Would provide for a range of sites suitable to a range of sectors and able to support the creation of diverse employment opportunities.		accessible locations. Would provide for a range of sites suitable to a range of sectors and able to support the creation of diverse employment opportunities. Through the changes in status to Edwinstowe and the level of future development identified for the settlement the option supports the creation of high quality employment opportunities in this location, compensating for the loss the former colliery.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	+++	Providing that new development is distributed according to a sustainable pattern of development then there is likely to be a correlation with the location of existing education facilities. This distribution of development could also create the economies of scales where education facilities can be maintained or enhanced and so good provision and accessibility ensured.	+++	Providing that new development is distributed according to a sustainable pattern of development then there is likely to be a correlation with the location of existing education facilities. This distribution of development could also create the economies of scales where education facilities can be maintained or enhanced and so good provision and accessibility ensured.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	++	Option would focus development where there are the facilities and services to support it. Providing for an efficient concentration of uses, services and facilities and promoting the opportunities for non-car based travel to be undertaken. All of which are beneficial in terms of tackling climate change.	++	Option would focus development where there are the facilities and services to support it. Providing for an efficient concentration of uses, services and facilities and promoting the opportunities for non-car based travel to be undertaken. All of which are beneficial in terms of tackling climate change.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	+++	Improving access to high quality housing, health and education services and a range of quality employment opportunities is key	+++	Improving access to high quality housing, health and education services and a range of quality employment opportunities is key

		to reducing levels of deprivation and poverty. Option seeks to provide for sufficient levels of development, integrating this with the location of existing services and facilities and/or where there is the potential for improvements to be made. Supports a sustainable pattern of development.		to reducing levels of deprivation and poverty. Option seeks to provide for sufficient levels of development, integrating this with the location of existing services and facilities and/or where there is the potential for improvements to be made. Supports a sustainable pattern of development.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	It is assumed that any future development regardless of its scale and distribution would be located away from those areas at greatest flood risk and to contribute towards the positive management of its impact on the water environment.	0	It is assumed that any future development regardless of its scale and distribution would be located away from those areas at greatest flood risk and to contribute towards the positive management of its impact on the water environment.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	It is assumed that any future development regardless of its scale and distribution would be able to achieve high quality design.	0	It is assumed that any future development regardless of its scale and distribution would be able to achieve high quality design.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	+++	Providing equality of access to housing, employment and local services and facilities is central to creating equality of opportunity. The option seeks to provide for sufficient levels of development, integrating this with the location of existing services and facilities and/or where there is the potential for improvements to be made. Supports a sustainable pattern of development.	+++	Providing equality of access to housing, employment and local services and facilities is central to creating equality of opportunity. The option seeks to provide for sufficient levels of development, integrating this with the location of existing services and facilities and/or where there is the potential for improvements to be made. Supports a sustainable pattern of development.

Spatial Policies 1 and 3 - Rural Areas

The Issues Paper discussed the fact that the Settlement Hierarchy in Spatial Policy 1 does not identify settlements below principal villages as locations suitable for development without the requirement to satisfy a number of criteria (location, scale, need, impact and character). A number of communities are concerned that this does not always allow for development to support sustainable development. The Issues Paper discussed identifying such communities in an expanded hierarchy.

Consultation Response

There was broad agreement for some level of change to support small scale sustainable growth however Parish Council's were not of a single mind on this matter; other than that the vast majority did not want to be named in the settlement hierarchy. Other stakeholders set out a range of possible options for considering how appropriate development could be facilitated in rural communities and suggested a range of potential settlements that could be suitable for further development. Only a small number of Parish Council's put their communities forward for consideration for identification for future growth.

Potential Options

Option 1 – Identify Settlements below Principal Villages in a hierarchy

This would require the identification of the features that settlements should have to be considered sustainable and to support growth. Appendix B of the Preferred Approach Strategy report contains our latest understanding of the services and facilities available in various communities in the rural areas of the district, along with an understanding of accessibility to larger centres. It is regarded that everyday facilities would be regarded as a Public House, Post Office, Shop, Primary School, Village Hall/Community Centre. The following communities are currently potential options for inclusion in an amended hierarchy:

- Bleasby
- Caunton
- Coddington
- Elston
- Fiskerton
- Halam
- Harby
- Kneesall
- Norwell
- Walesby
- Winthorpe

- Farndon
- North Muskham

Within the main built up area of these villages new residential development would be supported provided it was appropriate to the size and location of the settlement, its status in the settlement hierarchy and in accordance with the Core Strategy and other relevant Development Plan Documents.

Option 2 – Retain the current approach

Whilst retaining the current approach would still allow an element of housing growth in some communities, the “local need” requirement would remain and thereby not allow the level of housing some communities have requested.

Option 3 – Amend Spatial Policy 3

Several consultees have highlighted that selection of communities based on current levels of service provision or accessibility could quickly change if a bus route is withdrawn or a facility closes. Therefore under this option Spatial Policy 3 would continue to provide the basis for assessment of the ability of a settlement to support growth, rather than this being predetermined in Spatial Policy 1. It would be proposed that the policy would be amended to reshape the local need requirement to reflect the need for new development to support local services and the ability to allow development in communities that are well related to villages with services. The proposed changes are underlined in the wording below:

Spatial Policy 3

Rural Areas

The District Council will support and promote local services and facilities in the rural communities of Newark & Sherwood. Local Housing need will be addressed by focusing housing in sustainable, accessible villages. The rural economy will be supported by encouraging tourism, rural diversification and appropriate agricultural and forestry development. The countryside will be protected and schemes to increase biodiversity, enhance the landscape and, in the right locations, woodland cover will be encouraged.

Beyond Principal Villages, proposals for new development will be considered against the following criteria:

- Location – new development should be within the main built-up areas of villages which have sustainable access to Newark Urban Area, Service Centres or Principal Villages and have a range of local services themselves which address day to day needs. Local services include but are not limited to Post Office/shops, schools, public houses and village halls;

- Scale – new development should be appropriate to the proposed location and small scale in nature;
- Need – Employment and tourism which requires a rural/village location. New or replacement facilities to support the local community. Development which supports local agriculture and farm diversification. New housing where it helps to support community facilities and local services and reflects local need in terms of both tenure and house types;
- Impact – New development should not generate excessive car-borne traffic from out of the area. New development should not have a detrimental impact on the amenity of local people nor have an undue impact on local infrastructure, including drainage, sewerage systems and the transport network; and
- Character – New development should not have a detrimental impact on the character of the location or the landscape setting.

Within the main built up area of villages consideration will also be given to schemes which secure environmental enhancements by the re-use or redevelopment of former farmyards/farm buildings or the removal of businesses where the operation gives rise to amenity issues. The scale of such enabling development should be appropriate to the location of the proposal.

Within the main built up area of settlements which do not meet the *locational* criterion of this policy but are well related to villages that do, consideration will be given to the infilling of small gaps with 1 or 2 dwellings so long as this does not result in the joining of outlying areas into the main built up areas of the village in question or the coalescence with another village. Such development will need to comply with the scale, need, impact and character criteria of this policy.

Development away from the main built-up areas of villages, in the open countryside, will be strictly controlled and restricted to uses which require a rural setting such as Agriculture and Forestry. Consideration will also be given to the re-use of rural buildings of architectural merit. The Allocations & Development Management DPD will set out policies to deal with such applications.

The Allocations & Development Management DPD will set out policies to deal with such applications.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may

	be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Rural Areas						
Option:	Option 1: Identify Settlements below Principal Villages in a hierarchy		Option 2: Retain the current approach		Option 3: Amend Spatial Policy 3	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	++	Would allow more housing development than the current approach by defining another level of sustainable locations.	+	Allows limited small scale housing to meet local need in sustainable rural locations. The level of housing development will however be restricted.	++	A policy amended in this way would allow more housing development than the current approach in sustainable accessible locations.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	+	Would enable local health provision to be maintained and where possible enhanced.	+	Enables local health provision to be maintained and where possible enhanced.	++	Would support community facilities and local services including health services.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting	+	Would enable access to the historic environment and cultural assets to be maintained and where possible enhanced.	+	Enables access to the historic environment and cultural assets to be maintained and where possible enhanced.	+	Would enable access to the historic environment and cultural assets to be maintained and where possible enhanced.

including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them						
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	+	Would promote sustainable development while allowing more housing development than the current approach. Directing development to these locations would support existing facilities.	+	Seeks to direct the majority of housing development to the most sustainable locations elsewhere; which whilst supporting facilities in those locations may not support facilities in the communities subject to these policies.	++	Would promote sustainable development while allowing more housing development than the current approach. Supporting development in these locations would support existing facilities.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	+	If another level of the settlement hierarchy was identified, policy would presumably still encourage biodiversity and woodland replanting.	+	Encourages biodiversity and woodland replanting.	+	Would encourage biodiversity and woodland replanting.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate	+ / -	There is potential for development allowed by this policy to impact upon the landscape. Safeguards are, however, built into this	+ / -	There is potential for development allowed by this policy to impact upon the landscape. Safeguards are, however, built into this	+ / -	There is potential for development allowed by this policy to impact upon the landscape. Safeguards are, however, built into this policy

access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks		policy to ameliorate these effects. A larger rural population could increase access to green spaces and the countryside.		policy to ameliorate these effects.		to ameliorate these effects. A larger rural population could increase access to green spaces and the countryside.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	+ / -	Will result in limited development in rural areas and may thereby affect a number of natural resources.	+ / -	Will result in limited development in rural areas and may thereby affect a number of natural resources.	+ / -	Will result in limited development in rural areas and may thereby affect a number of natural resources.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0		0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	--	More development in rural areas will increase motor vehicle traffic. Further development in these locations could however support existing public transport services and allow people to maintain connections within the community.	-	Limited development in rural areas could increase motor vehicle traffic. Further development in these locations will however support existing public transport networks and allow people to maintain connections within the community.	--	More development in rural areas will increase motor vehicle traffic. Further development in these locations could however support existing public transport networks and allow people to maintain connections within the community.
12. Employment To create high quality employment	++	This policy would support rural employment by	+	The policy allows for limited small scale	++	This policy would support rural employment by directing

opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation		directing development to areas with existing services and facilities.		employment, including tourism and rural diversification, and encourages agriculture and forestry.		development to areas with existing services and facilities.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	++	Directing development to these locations could support existing Schools.	+	May result in additional development which could support existing schools, however would require justification of need which may not be possible in all circumstances	++	Supporting development in these locations could support existing schools.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	--	By allowing more development in rural areas, which would be likely to increase motor vehicle use more than development in urban areas, this policy may increase the District's contributions towards climate change.	-	By allowing limited development in rural areas, which would be likely to increase motor vehicle use more than development in urban areas, this policy may increase the District's contributions towards climate change. The policy does however seek to concentrate development in the most sustainable locations, meaning that negative effects of this policy are less severe than those of alternative options.	--	By allowing more development in rural areas, which would be likely to increase motor vehicle use more than development in urban areas, this policy may increase the District's contributions towards climate change.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	+	Providing access to employment and housing for all is key to reducing levels of deprivation and poverty. This policy would facilitate	+	Providing access to employment and housing for all is key to reducing levels of deprivation and poverty. This policy would	++	Providing access to employment and housing for all is key to reducing levels of deprivation and poverty. This option is the most flexible in

		development in named settlements helping to assist with reducing poverty.		facilitate limited development to assist with reducing poverty.		these terms.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0		0		0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	+	If another level of the settlement hierarchy was identified, policy would presumably still allow consideration of schemes which secure environmental enhancements by the re-use or redevelopment of former farmyards and farm buildings, and the re-use of buildings of architectural merit. The policy would thereby promote good design.	+	The policy allows consideration of schemes which secure environmental enhancements by the re-use or redevelopment of former farmyards and farm buildings, and the re-use of buildings of architectural merit. The policy thereby promotes good design.	+	The policy would allow consideration of schemes which secure environmental enhancements by the re-use or redevelopment of former farmyards and farm buildings, and the re-use of buildings of architectural merit. The policy would thereby promote good design.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity	+	Provision of housing to meet local need, development of the rural economy and provision of local services and facilities will benefit all members of the community. In particular it may benefit those affected by social inequality, those with disabilities and older and	+	Provision of housing to meet local need, development of the rural economy and provision of local services and facilities will benefit all members of the community. In particular it may benefit those affected by social inequality, those with	+	Provision of housing to meet local need, development of the rural economy and provision of local services and facilities will benefit all members of the community. In particular it may benefit those affected by social inequality, those with disabilities and older and younger people either because

<p>and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality</p>		<p>younger people either because they are in housing need or looking for employment.</p>		<p>disabilities and older and younger people either because they are in housing need or looking for employment.</p>		<p>they are in housing need or looking for employment.</p>
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Spatial Policy 4A Extent of the Green Belt

Potential Options

The National Planning Policy Framework identifies the permanence of the Green Belt as one of its essential characteristics, with boundaries only being altered in exceptional circumstances, through the Development Plan process. However in reviewing boundaries national policy carries the expectation that regard shall be had to their intended permanence in the long term, so that they should be capable of enduring beyond the plan period. Taking account of this, the fact that the proposed new plan period (2013 – 2033) overlaps with the existing (2006 – 2026) and that Green Belt boundaries were only recently amended, in 2012, it is considered that there is no reasonable alternative to retaining the current extent of the Green Belt. This approach, and the specific amendments made to Green Belt boundaries, was subject to appraisal as part of the Core Strategy and Allocations and Development Management DPD's. Given that this element of the plan will be unaffected by the review process it is therefore considered unnecessary to undertake further appraisal through the IIA.

Spatial Policy 4B Green Belt Development

Potential Options

Option 1 – Retain current approach

This option would involve making the technical clarifications to aid the effective implementation of the policy but would otherwise be unchanged from the existing Spatial Policy 4B. With the effect that new housing and employment development would be focussed in Blidworth, Lowdham and the part of Bulcote adjoined to Burton Joyce. The support for 'rural affordable housing exceptions sites' to meet local housing need would continue in or adjacent to the main built up areas of Bulcote, Caythorpe, Epperstone, Gonalston, Gunthorpe, Hoveringham and Oxton. Other appropriate development would continue to be judged against national Green Belt policy.

Option 2 – Include Lowdham as a 'Rural Affordable Housing Exceptions' location

Option 2 would include making the technical clarifications necessary to aid effective implementation of the policy, continue to focus new housing and employment development in Blidworth, Lowdham and the part of Bulcote adjoined to Burton Joyce. The support for 'rural

affordable exceptions sites' to meet local housing need in or adjacent to the main built up areas of those villages already identified in SP4B would be widened to include Lowdham. Other appropriate development would continue to be judged against national Green Belt policy.

Option 3 – Identify villages for limited infill development

Option 3 would involve making the technical clarifications necessary to aid the effective implementation of the policy, continue to focus new housing and employment development in Blidworth, Lowdham and the part of Bulcote adjoined to Burton Joyce. Provide support for 'rural affordable exceptions sites' within or adjacent to the main built up areas of villages already identified in SP4B, and identify a range of villages where limited infill development may be acceptable. Other appropriate development would continue to be judged against national Green Belt policy.

Option 4 – Combination of Options 2 and 3

Option 4 consists of making the technical clarifications necessary to aid effective implementation of the policy, continuing to focus new housing and employment development in Blidworth, Lowdham and the part of Bulcote adjoined to Burton Joyce. Providing support for 'rural affordable exceptions sites' to meet local housing need in or adjacent to the main built up areas of those villages already identified in SP4B and Lowdham. Identifying a range of villages where limited infill development may be acceptable. Other appropriate development would continue to be judged against national Green Belt policy.

Preferred Approach

Spatial Policy 4B

Green Belt Development

Within the extent of the Nottingham - Derby Green Belt which lies within Newark & Sherwood District, as set out on the Policies Map, new housing and employment development will be focused in the Principal Villages of Blidworth and Lowdham, along with Gunthorpe and the part of Bulcote which is attached to Burton Joyce. These locations are excluded from the Green Belt and defined by Village Envelopes. Development proposals in the two Principal Villages will be judged according to the provisions Spatial Policy 1 and Policy DM 1. Development proposals within Gunthorpe and the part of Bulcote attached to Burton Joyce will be judged according to the provisions of Spatial Policy 3.

No villages 'washed over' by the Green Belt have been identified for limited infilling.

In or adjacent to the main built up areas of the following villages consideration will be given to the development of 'Rural Affordable Housing Exceptions Sites' to meet local housing need:

Bulcote, Caythorpe, Epperstone, Gonaldston, Gunthorpe, Hoveringham, Lowdham and Oxtan.

Proposals should be in line with Core Policy 2 Rural Affordable Housing. Development should be small scale in nature, should not have detrimental impact on the character of the village or on the openness of the Green Belt.

Other development in the Green Belt will be judged according to national Green Belt policy.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Green Belt Development								
Option:	Option 1: Retain current approach		Option 2: Include Lowdham as a 'Rural Affordable Housing Exceptions' location		Option 3: Identify villages for limited infill development		Option 4: Combination of Options 2 and 3	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	+	Focuses new housing and employment development in the larger more sustainable Green Belt settlements. The Option is more restrictive than Option 2 with regards to 'rural affordable housing exception sites'.	++	Focuses new housing and employment development in the larger more sustainable Green Belt settlements. Also identifies Lowdham as a location where the principal of 'rural affordable housing exceptions' sites would be acceptable.	+	Whilst the option would potentially facilitate a greater level of development within the Green Belt overall, it is more restrictive than Option 2 in terms of 'rural affordable housing exception sites'.	+++	The option would potentially facilitate a greater level of development within the Green Belt overall. Also expands the range of locations where 'rural affordable housing exception sites' would be acceptable.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	0		0		0		0	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the	+	Would help protect such assets in the Green Belt including villages washed over by the Green Belt	+	Would help protect such assets in the Green Belt including villages washed over by the Green Belt	+	Would help protect such assets in the Green Belt including villages washed over by the Green Belt.	+	Would help protect such assets in the Green Belt including villages washed over by the Green Belt.

<p>District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them</p>						<p>Though through identifying settlements for limited infill there is the potential for greater levels of development than option 1 and 2.</p>		<p>Though through identifying settlements for limited infill there is the potential for greater levels of development than option 1 and 2.</p>
<p>4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>Focuses future housing and employment development in the larger more sustainable Green Belt settlements.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>Focuses future housing and employment development in the larger more sustainable Green Belt settlements.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Would provide for a greater distribution of development within the Green Belt. Though it should be noted that the level of infill development in</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Would provide for a greater distribution of development within the Green Belt. Though it should be noted that the level of infill development in</p>

where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles						smaller settlements would still be small-scale.		smaller settlements would still be small-scale.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	+	Option would contribute to the protection of biodiversity assets in the Green Belt, and in villages washed over by the designation.	+	Option would contribute to the protection of biodiversity assets in the Green Belt, and in villages washed over by the designation.	+	Option would contribute to the protection of biodiversity assets in the Green Belt.	+	Option would contribute to the protection of biodiversity assets in the Green Belt.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the	+++	Option would result in the lowest level of development within the Green Belt. Would be the most beneficial option in maintaining the openness of the designation.	+	Option continues a restrictive approach to future development within the Green Belt. Although would marginally expand the range of locations where 'rural affordable housing exceptions sites' would be acceptable	-	Would provide for a greater distribution of development within the Green Belt than Options 1 and 2. Resulting in a greater loss to the 'openness' of the designation.	--	The option would potentially facilitate a greater level of development within the Green Belt overall and so result in the greatest loss to the 'openness' of the designation.

countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks				to include Lowdham. However largely continues to provide for a restrictive approach. Consistent with the desire to maintain the openness of the designation.				
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	+	Option would contribute to the protection of natural resources in the Green Belt, and in villages washed over by the designation.	+	Option would contribute to the protection of natural resources in the Green Belt, and in villages washed over by the designation.	+	Option would contribute to the protection of natural resources in the Green Belt.	+	Option would contribute to the protection of natural resources in the Green Belt.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0		0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the	0		0		0		0	

development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives								
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	++	Focuses future housing and employment development in the larger more sustainable Green Belt settlements. Where there is good access to services, facilities and public transport. Option consistent with promoting the opportunities for people to make non-car based journeys.	++	Focuses future housing and employment development in the larger more sustainable Green Belt settlements. Where there is good access to services, facilities and public transport. Option consistent with promoting the opportunities for people to make non-car based journeys.	+	Would provide for a greater distribution of development within the Green Belt. Could facilitate small scale infill development away from settlements with access to services, facilities and public transport.	+	Would provide for a greater distribution of development within the Green Belt. Could facilitate small scale infill development away from settlements with access to services, facilities and public transport.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage	0		0		0		0	

enterprise and innovation								
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0		0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	+	Focuses future housing and employment development in the larger more sustainable Green Belt settlements. Promotes a sustainable pattern to future development	+	Focuses future housing and employment development in the larger more sustainable Green Belt settlements. Promotes a sustainable pattern to future development	-	Would provide for a greater distribution of development within the Green Belt. Could facilitate infill development in less sustainable locations. Though it is noted that the levels would be small-scale.	-	Would provide for a greater distribution of development within the Green Belt. Could facilitate infill development in less sustainable locations. Though it is noted that the levels would be small-scale.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	+	Focuses new housing and employment development in the larger more sustainable Green Belt settlements. The Option is more restrictive than Option 2 with regards to 'rural affordable housing exception sites'.	++	Focuses new housing and employment development in the larger more sustainable Green Belt settlements. Also identifies Lowdham as a location where the principal of 'rural affordable housing exceptions' sites would be acceptable.	+	Whilst the option would potentially facilitate a greater level of development within the Green Belt overall, it is more restrictive than Option 2 in terms of 'rural affordable housing exception sites'. Providing access to	+++	The option would potentially facilitate a greater level of development within the Green Belt overall. Also expands the range of locations where 'rural affordable housing exception sites' would be acceptable. Providing access to

		Providing access to employment and housing for all is key to reducing levels of deprivation and poverty.		Providing access to employment and housing for all is key to reducing levels of deprivation and poverty.		employment and housing for all is key to reducing levels of deprivation and poverty.		employment and housing for all is key to reducing levels of deprivation and poverty.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0		0		0		0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0		0		0		0	
18. Equality To ensure that	+	Providing access to employment and	++	Providing access to employment and	+	Providing access to employment and	+++	Providing access to employment and

<p>there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality</p>		<p>housing for all is a key element to promoting equality of opportunity.</p> <p>The Option is more restrictive than Option 2 with regards to 'rural affordable housing exception sites'.</p>		<p>housing for all is a key element to promoting equality of opportunity.</p> <p>The option expands the range of locations where 'rural affordable housing exception sites' would be acceptable.</p>		<p>housing for all is a key element to promoting equality of opportunity.</p> <p>The Option is more restrictive than Option 2 with regards to 'rural affordable housing exception sites'.</p>		<p>housing for all is a key element to promoting equality of opportunity.</p> <p>The option would potentially facilitate a greater level of development within the Green Belt overall. Also expands the range of locations where 'rural affordable housing exception sites' would be acceptable.</p>
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Spatial Policy 5 Delivering the Strategy

Spatial Policy 5 was originally a policy detailing the allocation of the three strategic sites. It is considered that this policy should more appropriately consider the wider delivery strategy for the Plan. Although the Objectively Assessed Need of 9080 dwellings for the 20 year period is lower than the Core Strategy Target of 14800 dwellings there will still need to be some flexibility in the amount of land allocated in order to ensure that the targets can be delivered. The delivery of development is influenced by many factors including the economic climate. Should development on key strategic sites not be forthcoming at the levels anticipated or delays in delivery occur, there needs to be additional capacity within the Plan to ensure that the Council can identify a Five year housing land supply in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework. A number of sites which were originally allocated within the Allocations & Development Management DPD are still considered to be developable but are subject to a level of uncertainty over the timescale for delivery. These sites will be identified on the Proposals Map as 'Opportunity Sites' and if it becomes clear through the monitoring process that delivery rates are dropping the Council will work with land owners and developers to actively try to resolve delivery issues where this will bring forwards development on these opportunity sites. The following wording is suggested:

Spatial Policy 5

Delivering the strategy

To ensure that the housing and employment needs of the District are delivered over the plan period, sufficient sites have been allocated to more than meet the requirements. There is sufficient flexibility to allow for some sites not delivering as anticipated whether in terms of the rate of delivery or due to unanticipated considerations preventing development occurring. The following strategic sites will be developed as new neighbourhoods, in a phased manner throughout the plan period and beyond:

- Land South of Newark
- Land East of Newark
- Land around Fernwood;
- Land at the former Thoresby Colliery, Edwinstowe

Where it becomes clear through the monitoring process that delivery is not taking place at the rates required, the Council will actively seek to bring forward opportunity sites by working with landowners and developers to release sites earlier in the plan period.

No other options are being considered so this policy is assessed alone.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

I/A Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	+++	This policy is designed to ensure the delivery of housing in the District in a timely fashion and provides for flexibility in meeting the target by providing for additional areas which can be bought forward if delivery is delayed.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	+	The provision of appropriate types and numbers of new dwellings may help to reduce health problems and inequalities caused by inadequate housing.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic,	0	

architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them		
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	+++	The provision of appropriate types and numbers of new dwellings in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, should promote social cohesion and interaction, and facilitate healthy lifestyles.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	+/-	The delivery of new housing may reduce habitats and therefore biodiversity, although it is expected that mitigation would be put in place.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	++/--	While new development will bring change to the landscape and some harmful impacts such as increased congestion may be unavoidable, appropriate mitigation should be put in place where possible and opportunities for enhancements such as new green infrastructure may arise.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	+/-	By focussing development in the most sustainable locations, car dependency may be reduced, making a positive contribution to air quality by reducing pollution. It does still lead to development which may increase congestion and lead to the loss of green field sites.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	++	The provision of appropriate numbers and types of new dwellings in sustainable locations will encourage the efficient management of waste close to where the waste is generated.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the	0	

development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives		
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	++	The provision of appropriate numbers and types of new dwellings in sustainable locations will promote accessibility and increase the efficiency of the transport network.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	+++	This policy is designed to ensure the delivery of sites for new employment development in the District in a timely fashion and provides for flexibility in meeting the target by providing for additional areas which can be bought forward if delivery is delayed.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0	
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District	+	The development of new housing allows the opportunity to promote good design.

<p>and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality</p>		
<p>18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality</p>	<p>0</p>	

Spatial Policy 7 - Sustainable Transport

The Issues Paper highlighted that the requirement for Travel Plans within national policy was firmer than Spatial Policy 7.

Travel Plans provide a strategy for managing the travel and transport implications of a development proposal. This can include improving access to a site or development by sustainable modes of transport and both physical and behavioural measures to increase travel choices and reduce reliance on single-occupancy car travel.

Consultation Response

There was overall agreement over the need to amend the policy.

Potential Options

Option 1 – Retain Current Approach

The policy does not prevent a Travel Plan being required for proposals that would generate significant amounts of movement. Therefore an option could be to retain the existing policy wording, with national policy being relied on to provide clarity.

Option 2 – Amend in line with Issues Paper

This would include amending the policy to require Travel Plans as part of developments which generate significant amounts of movement. The existing reference to provision and enhancement of local services and facilities would be retained.

Preferred Approach

Spatial Policy 7

Sustainable Transport

The Council will encourage and support development proposals which promote an improved and integrated transport network and an

emphasis on non-car modes as a means of access to services and facilities. In particular the Council will work with the County Council and other relevant agencies to reduce the impact of roads and traffic movement, to support the development of opportunities for the use of public transport, increase rural accessibility and to enhance the pedestrian environment.

Development proposals should contribute to the implementation of the Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan and should:

- minimise the need to travel, through measures such as Travel Plans for all developments which generate significant amounts of movement, and the provision or enhancement of local services and facilities;
- provide safe, convenient and attractive accesses for all, including the elderly and disabled, and others with restricted mobility, and provide links to the existing network of footways, bridleways and cycleways, so as to maximise opportunities for their use;
- be appropriate for the highway network in terms of the volume and nature of traffic generated, and ensure that the safety, convenience and free flow of traffic using the highway are not adversely affected;
- avoid highway improvements which harm the environment and character of the area;
- provide appropriate and effective parking provision, both on and off-site, and effective vehicular servicing arrangements. Parking standards will apply to new development, and will be set out in the Allocations & Development Management DPD; and
- ensure that vehicular traffic generated does not create new, or exacerbate existing on street parking problems, nor materially increase other traffic problems, taking account of any contributions that have been secured for the provision of off-site works.

The District Council will safeguard locations of highway or public transport schemes identified within the Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan. Development will not be supported where it would prevent the implementation of these schemes. The location of these schemes will be identified in the Allocations & Development Management DPD. The route of the southern Link Road will be safeguarded and is indicatively defined on the Proposals Map and Figure 5 in line with NAP2A and NAP4. The Council will safeguard land for a possible Newark Rail Flyover (symbolised on the Newark Key Diagram) to replace the existing flat crossing to the north of the Newark Northgate Station and possible new car parking at Newark Northgate Station. The location of these schemes will be identified in detail in the Allocations and Development Management DPD.

High quality, safe, cycle, footpath and bridleway networks will be safeguarded and extended to provide opportunities to reduce the number of short car journeys and for cycling, walking and horse riding for recreation in the countryside. Disused railway lines will be protected from other forms of development, to safeguard their potential to be reinstated to their former use for commercial or leisure purposes, or to extend the cycling or footpath networks.

All major developments should be well located for convenient access by non-car modes, such as walking, cycling and high quality public transport including those measures set out in national planning policy and policies CP11, NAP1, NAP2A, 2B and 2C, SoAP1, ShAP2 and Appendix E of the Core Strategy.

The District Council will promote and support the use of the River Trent for commercial and tourism activities.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Sustainable Transport				
Option:	Option 1: Retain Current Approach		Option 2: Amend in line with Issues Paper	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	0		0	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++	Maximising the potential opportunities for sustainable transport choices to be made by all, safeguarding, extending and	++	Maximising the potential opportunities for sustainable transport choices to be made for all, safeguarding, extending and

		improving linkages into the existing network of footways, bridleways and cycleways and ensuring that major development is well located for convenient access by non-car modes could all be beneficial in supporting increased cycling and walking with associated health benefits.		improving linkages into the existing network of footways, bridleways and cycleways and ensuring that major development is well located for convenient access by non-car modes could all be beneficial in supporting increased cycling and walking with associated health benefits.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	+	Maximising the potential opportunities for sustainable transport choices to be made by all and ensuring that major development is well located for convenient access by non-car modes could improve access to the historic environment and cultural assets. The option includes safeguards to avoid harmful impacts on character and the environment.	+	Maximising the potential opportunities for sustainable transport choices to be made by all and ensuring that major development is well located for convenient access by non-car modes could improve access to the historic environment and cultural assets. The option includes safeguards to avoid harmful impacts on character and the environment.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	++	Maximising the potential opportunities for sustainable transport choices to be made by all and ensuring that major development is well located for convenient access by non-car modes can help promote sustainable communities.	++	Maximising the potential opportunities for sustainable transport choices to be made by all and ensuring that major development is well located for convenient access by non-car modes can help promote sustainable communities.
6. Biodiversity To increase	-	Whilst the option seeks to avoid measures	-	Whilst the option seeks to avoid measures

biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats		which harm the environment of the area and to increase the opportunities for non-car based transport choices to be made the option does nonetheless support car based transport through introduction of highway improvements and the implementation of new LTP road schemes. With an additional impact being the requirement for land from new highways schemes.		which harm the environment of the area and to increase the opportunities for non-car based transport choices to be made the option does nonetheless support car based transport through introduction of highway improvements and the implementation of new LTP road schemes. With an additional impact being the requirement for land from new highways schemes.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	++	Safeguarding, extending and improving linkages into the existing network of footways, bridleways and cycleways and protecting disused railway lines to encourage their potential reinstatement as cycling or footpath networks has the potential for improving access to the countryside and the supporting of Green Infrastructure networks. Focussing major new development in locations which are accessible by non-car modes will largely preclude open countryside locations helping to protect the District's landscapes.	++	Safeguarding, extending and improving linkages into the existing network of footways, bridleways and cycleways and protecting disused railway lines to encourage their potential reinstatement as cycling or footpath networks has the potential for improving access to the countryside and the supporting of Green Infrastructure networks. Focussing major new development in locations which are accessible by non-car modes will largely preclude open countryside locations helping to protect the District's landscapes.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	-	Whilst the option seeks to avoid measures which harm the environment of the area and to increase the opportunities for non-car based transport choices to be made the option does nonetheless support car based transport through introduction of highway improvements and the implementation of new LTP road schemes. With an additional impact being the requirement for land from new highways schemes.	-	Whilst the option seeks to avoid measures which harm the environment of the area and to increase the opportunities for non-car based transport choices to be made the option does nonetheless support car based transport through introduction of highway improvements and the implementation of new LTP road schemes. With an additional impact being the requirement for land from new highways schemes.

9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	-	Whilst the option seeks to increase the opportunities for non-car based transport choices to be made the option does nonetheless support fossil fuel based transport modes through introduction of highway improvements and the implementation of new LTP road schemes.	-	Whilst the option seeks to increase the opportunities for non-car based transport choices to be made the option does nonetheless support fossil fuel based transport modes through introduction of highway improvements and the implementation of new LTP road schemes.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	+++	The option is consistent with the objective.	+++	The option is consistent with the objective. Whilst option 2 would provide greater clarity over Travel Plan requirements this minor change wouldn't dramatically affect the impact on this indicator.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	0		0	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise	+	The option seeks to increase the opportunities for non-car based transport choices to be made. However it will also continue to support car based transport choices through introduction of highway	+	The option seeks to increase the opportunities for non-car based transport choices to be made. However it will also continue to support car based transport choices through introduction of highway

harm to human health and the environment		improvements and the implementation of new LTP road schemes.		improvements and the implementation of new LTP road schemes.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	++	Maximising the potential opportunities for sustainable transport choices to be made by all, improving accessibility and ensuring that major development is well located for convenient access by non-car modes could help improve access to employment opportunities.	++	Maximising the potential opportunities for sustainable transport choices to be made by all, improving accessibility and ensuring that major development is well located for convenient access by non-car modes could help improve access to employment opportunities.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0		0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	+	The option includes safeguards to avoid harmful impacts on character and the environment.	+	The option includes safeguards to avoid harmful impacts on character and the environment.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	+	Maximising the potential opportunities for sustainable transport choices to be made by all and ensuring that major development is well located for convenient access by non-car modes can help support equality of opportunity.	+	Maximising the potential opportunities for sustainable transport choices to be made by all and ensuring that major development is well located for convenient access by non-car modes can help support equality of opportunity.

Spatial Policy 8 Protecting and Promoting Leisure and Community Facilities

The Issues Paper highlighted that national policy allows for more flexibility and freedom than Spatial Policy 8, allowing any one of the criteria to justify the loss of a leisure or community facility. It also offers development for alternative sports and recreation provision as justification loss of an existing facility where the need clearly outweighs the impact of the loss.

Consultation Response

There was overall agreement on the need to amend the policy.

Potential Options

Option 1 – Retain Current Approach

An option could be to carry the policy forward un-amended.

Option 2 – Amend in line with Issues Paper

This would include amending the existing policy allowing any one of the criteria to justify loss of a leisure or community facility and including an additional criterion supporting proposals which would result in alternative sports and recreation provision where the need outweighs the loss.

Preferred Approach

Spatial Policy 8

Protecting and Promoting Leisure and Community Facilities

The provision of new and enhanced community and leisure facilities will be encouraged, particularly where they address a deficiency in current provision, and where they meet the identified needs of communities, both within the District and beyond.

The loss of existing community and leisure facilities through new development requiring planning permission will not be permitted, particularly where it would reduce the communities ability to meet its day-to- day needs, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that:

- It's continued use as a community facility or service is no longer feasible, having had regard to appropriate marketing (over an appropriate period of time and at a price which reflects its use, condition and local market values), the demand for use of the site or premises, its usability and the identification of a potential future occupier; or
- There is sufficient provision of such facilities in the area; or
- That sufficient alternative provision has been, or will be, made elsewhere which is equally accessible and of the same quality or better than the facility being lost;

In the case of existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, where development is proposed for alternative sports and recreational provision, then demonstration will be required that the need for development clearly outweighs the impact of the loss.

Small-scale development that is ancillary to existing open space and recreational land and which would result in a small loss of space will be supported, providing that it contributes towards the improvement and better use of the remainder.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Protecting and Promoting Leisure and Community Facilities				
Option:	Option 1: Retain Current Approach		Option 2: Amend in line with Issues Paper	
I/A Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	--	Where justification is lacking the option would restrict the loss of community and leisure facilities for alternative uses (including housing).	-	Where justification is lacking the option would restrict the loss of community and leisure facilities for alternative uses (including housing). Option 2 would however be more permissive in terms of how justification for their loss can be provided.
2. Health To improve health	++	The protection, enhancement and	+	The protection, enhancement and

and reduce health inequalities		provision of community and leisure facilities supports the opportunities to undertake sport and other recreational activities, adding to wellbeing and promoting healthy lifestyles.		provision of community and leisure facilities supports the opportunities to undertake sport and other recreational activities, adding to wellbeing and promoting healthy lifestyles. Option 2 would however be more permissive in terms of how justification for their loss can be provided.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	0		0	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	++	The option seeks to protect, enhance and provide new community and leisure facilities. This supports the creation of opportunities to undertake sport and other recreational activities individually and collectively, promoting social cohesion, interaction and facilitating healthy lifestyles.	+	The option seeks to protect, enhance and provide new community and leisure facilities. This supports the creation of opportunities to undertake sport and other recreational activities individually and collectively, promoting social cohesion, interaction and facilitating healthy lifestyles. Option 2 would however be more

				permissive in terms of how justification for their loss can be provided.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	0		0	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	++	The protection, enhancement and provision new community and leisure facilities could support access to green space and the development of Green Infrastructure networks.	+	The protection, enhancement and provision new community and leisure facilities could support access to green space and the development of Green Infrastructure networks. Option 2 would however be more permissive in terms of how justification for their loss can be provided.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0		0	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce	++	The protection, enhancement and provision new community and leisure facilities can help ensure that there is a supply of locally accessible provision. Such networks can help reduce the need to	+	The protection, enhancement and provision new community and leisure facilities can help ensure that there is a supply of locally accessible provision. Such networks can help reduce the need to

car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling		travel to other locations thus aiding this objective.		travel to other locations thus aiding this objective. Option 2 would however be more permissive in terms of how justification for their loss can be provided.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	+	Employment through community facilities can contribute towards a diverse and balanced economy. Protection of such assets could help safeguard existing jobs and help sustain and promote employment in areas where they are located.	+	Employment through community facilities can contribute towards a diverse and balanced economy. Protection of such assets could help safeguard existing jobs and help sustain and promote employment in areas where they are located. Option 2 would however be more permissive in terms of how justification for their loss can be provided.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	+	The protection, enhancement and provision new community and leisure facilities can help ensure that there is a supply of locally accessible provision. Reducing the need to travel to other locations to access provision.	+	The protection, enhancement and provision new community and leisure facilities can help ensure that there is a supply of locally accessible provision. Reducing the need to travel to other locations to access provision. Option 2 would however be more permissive in terms of how justification for their loss can be provided.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0		0	
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive	0		0	

development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment				
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0		0	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	+	The protection, enhancement and provision new community and leisure facilities can help ensure that there is a supply of locally accessible provision available to all communities.	+	The protection, enhancement and provision new community and leisure facilities can help ensure that there is a supply of locally accessible provision available to all communities. Option 2 would however be more permissive in terms of how justification for their loss can be provided.

Spatial Policy 9 Selecting Appropriate Sites for Allocation

The Issues Paper outlined that the existing criteria concerning nature conservation and biodiversity sites and flood risk were weaker than national policy.

Consultation Response

There was overall agreement on the need to amend the policy.

Potential Options

Option 1 – Retain Current Approach

Whilst national policy carries stronger wording the existing policy would not prevent the site allocations process from giving preference to sites of lesser environmental value, minimising impact of biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity wherever possible. Neither would it preclude taking a sequential approach to flood risk. An option could therefore be to carry the existing policy forward un-amended.

Option 2 – Amend in line with Issues Paper

This would involve amending the policy to clarify and strengthen the nature conservation and biodiversity and flood risk criteria as part of the approach to site allocation.

Preferred Approach

Spatial Policy 9

Selecting Appropriate Sites for Allocation

Sites allocated for housing, employment and community facilities as part of the *development plan* will:

1. Be in or adjacent to the existing settlement;
2. Be accessible and well related to existing facilities;
3. Be accessible by public transport, or demonstrate that the provision of such services could be viably provided;
4. Be the most sustainable in terms of impact on existing infrastructure, or demonstrate that infrastructure can be provided to address sustainability issues;
5. Not impact adversely on the special character of the area, including listed buildings or locally important buildings, especially those identified in Conservation Area Character Appraisals;
6. Appropriately addresses the findings of the Landscape Character Assessment and the conservation and enhancement actions of the particular landscape policy zone/zones affected;
7. Give preference to sites of lesser environmental value, minimise impact on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity wherever possible;
8. Not lead to the loss of locally important open space or, in the case of housing and employment, or other locally important community facilities (unless adequately replaced); and
9. Be assessed by reference to a sequential risk based approach in order to be located in areas at the lowest risk of flooding and be the least to increase flood risk on neighbouring sites.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
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++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Selecting Appropriate Sites for Allocation				
Option:	Option 1: Retain Current Approach		Option 2: Amend in line with Issues Paper	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	+++	Should help to ensure that allocated sites are appropriately located and have good accompanied by appropriate infrastructure provision.	+++	Should help to ensure that allocated sites are appropriately located and have good accompanied by appropriate infrastructure provision.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++	Option seeks to ensure that allocated sites are accessible and well related to existing facilities (including health and community and leisure facilities), and/or accessible by public transport providing linkages to such facilities where absent. Seeks to address impact on existing infrastructure (such as healthcare) and make additional provision where necessary.	++	Option seeks to ensure that allocated sites are accessible and well related to existing facilities (including health and community and leisure facilities), and/or accessible by public transport providing linkages to such facilities where absent. Seeks to address impact on existing infrastructure (such as healthcare) and make additional provision where necessary.

<p>3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them</p>	+	Option requires allocated sites to be accessible (including by public transport) and well related to existing facilities (which would include the historic environment and cultural assets). Seeks to ensure that there will be no adverse impact on the special character of the area (including listed buildings or locally important buildings, especially those identified in Conservation Area Character Appraisals).	+	Option requires allocated sites to be accessible (including by public transport) and well related to existing facilities (which would include the historic environment and cultural assets). Seeks to ensure that there will be no adverse impact on the special character of the area (including listed buildings or locally important buildings, especially those identified in Conservation Area Character Appraisals).
<p>4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime</p>	0		0	
<p>5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles</p>	+++	Option seeks to support and promote the creation of sustainable communities through the site allocations process. With a number of the criteria being strongly linked to this objective.	+++	Option seeks to support and promote the creation of sustainable communities through the site allocations process. With a number of the criteria being strongly linked to this objective.
<p>6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats</p>	++	Although land will be allocated for development, the option seeks to avoid the loss of or adverse impact on biodiversity.	+++	Although land will be allocated for development, the option seeks to give preference to sites of lesser environmental

				value, minimise impact on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity wherever possible.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	++	Although land will be allocated for development, the option seeks to ensure that potential sites are able to appropriately address the findings of the Landscape Character Assessment, and the conservation and enhancement actions of the particular landscape policy zone/zones affected.	++	Although land will be allocated for development, the option seeks to ensure that potential sites are able to appropriately address the findings of the Landscape Character Assessment, and the conservation and enhancement actions of the particular landscape policy zone/zones affected.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	+	Although land will be allocated for development, the option seeks to ensure that potential sites are able to appropriately address impact on the District's natural resources.	++	Although land will be allocated for development, the option seeks to ensure that potential sites are able to appropriately address impact on the District's natural resources. Including giving preference to sites of lesser environmental value.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote	+++	Option seeks to locate future development in accessible locations and where necessary secure new public transport.	+++	Option seeks to locate future development in accessible locations and where necessary secure new public transport.

public transport, walking and cycling				
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	+++	Option seeks to ensure that employment land allocations are appropriately located, and attractive to a range of employment types, helping to facilitate employment opportunities and encouraging enterprise and innovation.	+++	Option seeks to ensure that employment land allocations are appropriately located, and attractive to a range of employment types, helping to facilitate employment opportunities and encouraging enterprise and innovation.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	++	The Option seeks to locate future site allocation in accessible locations which are well related to existing facilities (including education).	++	The Option seeks to locate future site allocation in accessible locations which are well related to existing facilities (including education).
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	++	Option seeks to allocate sites in the most sustainable locations, to facilitate sustainable forms of development and to ensure the necessary infrastructure is in place or can be put in place to support future development. In addition the Minimising impact from development on the District natural and built environment and vice versa – supporting increased resilience to the impacts of climate change.	+++	Option seeks to allocate sites in the most sustainable locations, to facilitate sustainable forms of development and to ensure the necessary infrastructure is in place or can be put in place to support future development. In addition the Minimising impact from development on the District natural and built environment and vice versa – supporting increased resilience to the impacts of climate change. Adopts a robust sequential approach to site allocations and flood risk.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	++	The Option seeks to support the making of sustainable site allocations in accessible locations. Directing growth to where there are either the services or facilities to support it, or to where they can be provided. Ensuring access to education, health and other services as well as employment opportunities.	++	The Option seeks to support the making of sustainable site allocations in accessible locations. Directing growth to where there are either the services and facilities to support it, or to where they can be provided. Ensuring access to education, health and other services as well as employment opportunities.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive	++	The option directs site allocations away from areas of flood risk and those locations	+++	The option provides a robust sequential approach to flood risk.

development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment		which would contribute to flood risk on neighbouring sites.		
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0		0	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	++	The Option seeks to support the making of sustainable site allocations in accessible locations. Directing growth to where there are either the services or facilities to support it, or to where they can be provided. Ensuring good access to education, health and other services as well as employment opportunities.	++	The Option seeks to support the making of sustainable site allocations in accessible locations. Directing growth to where there are either the services or facilities to support it, or to where they can be provided. Ensuring good access to education, health and other services as well as employment opportunities.

Core Policy 1 Affordable Housing Provision

The Issues Paper consulted on the introduction of area and sub area targets for affordable housing in different parts of the District and providing more detail over the types of affordable housing required through an updated policy. In addition the paper also outlined that the Government were considering a range of changes to the affordable housing sector which could impact the development of policy moving forwards, with particular attention being drawn to a potential new product, 'starter homes' (homes made available to those under 40 years old at 80% of market rate). The generation of policy options has therefore needed to have regard to the proposed 20% minimum starter home requirement.

Consultation Response

Of those who agreed with the principle of affordable housing there was general and specific support for the setting of sub-area targets in different parts of the district. There was also general and specific support for the inclusion of more detail within policies on housing type. Some elements of the development industry however thought this would be too prescriptive.

Potential Options

Option 1 – 30% affordable housing and 20% 'starter homes'

Require (District-wide) both the existing 30% affordable housing target (with its intermediate and social rented split) and 20% 'starter homes'. Area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) to be sought would be provided.

Option 2 – 10% affordable housing and 20% 'starter homes'

Require (District-wide) 10% affordable housing contribution (6% social rented and 4% intermediate) and 20% 'starter homes). Area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) to be sought would be provided.

Option 3 – 20% affordable housing and 20% 'starter homes'

Require (District-wide) an overall contribution of 40% consisting of 20% affordable housing (with the existing 60-40 intermediate – social rented split) and 20% ‘starter homes’. Area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) to be sought would be provided.

Option 4 – Area specific affordable housing requirements and 20% ‘starter homes’

Introduce area specific affordable housing requirements and 20% ‘starter homes’. Area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) to be sought would be provided.

Preferred Approach

Core Policy 1

Affordable Housing Provision

For all qualifying new housing development proposals and allocated housing sites, the District Council will require the provision of Affordable Housing, as defined in national planning policy, which is provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. The District Council will seek to secure the following percentages targets of new housing development on qualifying sites as Affordable Housing in accordance within the following areas:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Overall %</u>
<u>Area 1 – Sherwood & Mansfield Fringe</u>	<u>30%</u>
<u>Area 2 – Central Newark & Sherwood</u>	<u>40%</u>
<u>Area 3 – Newark and South District</u>	<u>30%</u>

In doing so the Council will consider the nature of the housing need in the local housing market; the cost of developing the site; and the impact of this on the viability of the proposed scheme. Viability will be assessed in accordance with Policy DM3 – Developer Contributions and Planning Obligations.

The qualifying thresholds for Affordable Housing provision will be:

All housing proposals of 11 units or more or those that have combined gross floor space of more than 1000sqm.

The District Council preferred approach is to seek such provision on site. However it is recognised that in some circumstances off site provision or contributions may be more appropriate, because of the characteristics of the scheme proposed or because of it may help to deliver more efficiently affordable housing provision elsewhere in the locality. If such contributions are deemed appropriate, the District Council will require a financial contribution of equivalent value to that which would have been secured by on site contribution

The District Council will seek to secure a tenure mix of Affordable Housing to reflect local housing need and viability on individual sites. Overall the tenure mix in the District should reflect the following mix:

Area	Overall %	Starter Homes %	Other Tenure Types
<u>Area 1 – Sherwood & Mansfield Fringe</u>	30%	<u>20%</u>	<u>6% Affordable Rent</u> <u>4% Intermediate</u>
<u>Area 2 – Central Newark & Sherwood</u>	40%		<u>12 % Affordable Rent</u> <u>8% Intermediate</u>
<u>Area 3 – Newark and South District</u>	30%		<u>6% Affordable Rent</u> <u>4% Intermediate</u>

The District Council will seek to secure a size mix of Affordable Housing to reflect local housing need and viability on individual sites. Overall the tenure mix in the various areas of the District should reflect the following mix:

	<u>1 Bedroom</u>	<u>2 Bedroom</u>	<u>3 Bedroom</u>	<u>4 Bedroom</u>	<u>5 or more bedrooms</u>
<u>Newark Area</u>	<u>29%</u>	<u>54%</u>	<u>17%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Sherwood Area</u>	<u>27.5%</u>	<u>58%</u>	<u>6.5%</u>	<u>8%</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Mansfield Fringe Area</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Southwell Area</u>	<u>57%</u>	<u>43%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

<u>Nottingham Fringe Area</u>	<u>39.5%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>40.5%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Affordable Housing Provision								
Option:	Option 1: 30% affordable housing and 20% 'starter homes'		Option 2: 10% affordable housing and 20% 'starter homes'		Option 3: 20% affordable housing and 20% 'starter homes'		Option 4: Area specific affordable housing requirements and 20% 'starter homes'	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the	+	According to the evidence base the 30% affordable housing	+	Dilution of the affordable housing contribution at the expense of 'starter	++	Offers a balance between affordable housing and 'starter home' provision.	+++	Offers a balance between affordable housing and 'starter home' provision

District are met		<p>requirement best addresses the housing needs of the District not met through the market.</p> <p>Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p> <p>However the viability of this option is questionable and so the target would likely lead to lower levels of affordable housing provision across the District.</p>		<p>home' provision would not best address the housing needs of the District not met through the market.</p> <p>The evidence base shows that a 30% affordable housing requirement would be the best mechanism to do so.</p> <p>Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p>		<p>Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p> <p>However it is questionable how viable this approach would be and so in reality levels of affordable housing would likely fall well below 20% in some parts of the District.</p>		<p>although area specific requirements are likely to result in some areas witnessing less affordable housing provision.</p> <p>Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p> <p>Option nonetheless maximises the level of affordable housing which could be delivered.</p>
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	+	Provision of social housing can help address the negative health outcomes associated with unsuitable accommodation and/or poor quality housing.	+	<p>Provision of social housing can help address the negative health outcomes associated with unsuitable accommodation and/or poor quality housing.</p> <p>Use of area specific</p>	+	Provision of social housing can help address the negative health outcomes associated with unsuitable accommodation and/or poor quality housing.	++	Provision of social housing can help address the negative health outcomes associated with unsuitable accommodation and/or poor quality housing.

		<p>The option would help address health inequalities by delivering affordable housing and 'starter homes'.</p> <p>Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p> <p>However viability concerns are likely to limit the levels of affordable housing ultimately provided.</p>		<p>guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p> <p>The option would help address health inequalities by delivering some affordable housing and 'starter homes'.</p>		<p>The option would help address health inequalities by delivering affordable housing and 'starter homes'.</p> <p>Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p> <p>However viability concerns are likely to limit the levels of affordable housing ultimately provided.</p>		<p>The option would help address health inequalities by balancing the provision of affordable housing and delivering 'starter homes'.</p> <p>Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p> <p>However the fact that area specific targets would be used is likely to result in some areas witnessing less affordable housing provision.</p>
<p>3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and</p>	0		0		0		0	

setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them								
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0		0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and	+	Provision of affordable housing helps meet housing needs not satisfied through the operation of the market. Meeting the housing needs of all sectors of the community is	+	Dilutes affordable housing contribution at the expense of 'starter home' provision. This would not best meet housing needs not satisfied through the operation of the market. Meeting the housing needs of all sectors of	++	Offers a balance between affordable housing and 'starter home' provision. Meeting the housing needs of all sectors of the community is central to the creation of sustainable communities.	+++	Offers a balance between affordable housing and 'starter home' provision although area specific requirements are likely to result in some areas witnessing less affordable housing provision. Use of area specific

<p>employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles</p>		<p>central to the creation of sustainable communities.</p> <p>Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p> <p>However viability concerns would limit the levels of affordable housing ultimately provided.</p>		<p>the community is central to the creation of sustainable communities.</p> <p>Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p>		<p>Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p> <p>However viability concerns would limit the levels of affordable housing ultimately provided.</p>		<p>guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p> <p>Option nonetheless maximises the level of affordable housing which could be delivered.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development,</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	

facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks								
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0		0		0		0	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0		0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development	0		0		0		0	

of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives								
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	0		0		0		0	
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and	0		0		0		0	

innovation								
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0		0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0		0		0		0	
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	+	Provision of affordable housing helps meet housing needs not satisfied through the operation of the market. Meeting the housing needs of all sectors of the community is central to reducing deprivation and	+	Dilutes affordable housing contribution at the expense of 'starter home' provision. This would not best meet housing needs not satisfied through the operation of the market. Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to	++	Offers a balance between affordable housing and 'starter home' provision. Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.	+++	Offers a balance between affordable housing and 'starter home' provision although area specific requirements are likely to result in some areas witnessing less affordable housing provision. Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom

		<p>poverty.</p> <p>Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p> <p>However viability concerns will limit the levels of affordable housing ultimately provided.</p>		<p>ensure that new development reflects local need.</p> <p>Meeting the housing needs of all sectors of the community is central to reducing deprivation and poverty.</p>		<p>However viability concerns will limit the levels of affordable housing ultimately provided.</p>		<p>numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p> <p>Option nonetheless maximises the level of affordable housing which could be delivered.</p>
<p>16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment</p>	0		0		0		0	
<p>17. Design To promote good design throughout</p>	0		0		0		0	

the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality								
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	+	<p>Provision of affordable housing helps meet housing needs not satisfied through the operation of the market.</p> <p>Meeting the housing needs of all sectors of the community is central to ensuring equality of opportunity.</p> <p>Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p> <p>However viability concerns may limit</p>	+	<p>Dilutes affordable housing contribution at the expense of 'starter home' provision. This would not best meet housing needs not satisfied through the operation of the market.</p> <p>Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p> <p>Meeting the housing needs of all sectors of the community is central to ensuring equality of opportunity.</p>	+	<p>Offers a balance between affordable housing and 'starter home' provision.</p> <p>Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p> <p>However viability concerns may limit the levels of affordable housing ultimately provided.</p>	++	<p>Offers a balance between affordable housing and 'starter home' provision although area specific requirements are likely to result in some areas witnessing less affordable housing provision.</p> <p>Use of area specific guidance on the mix of unit types (bedroom numbers) could help to ensure that new development reflects local need.</p> <p>Option nonetheless maximises the level of affordable housing which could be delivered.</p>

		the levels of affordable housing ultimately provided.						
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Core Policy 3 Housing Mix, Type and Density

The Issues Paper consulted on the introduction of more detail information regarding the type of housing required.

Consultation Response

There was general and specific support for the inclusion of more detail within policies on housing type. Some elements of the development industry however thought this would be too prescriptive.

Potential Options

Option 1 – Retain Current Approach

This option would involve carrying the existing policy forward.

Option 2 – Introduce more detailed mix requirements

Option 2 would amend the existing Core Policy 3 to introduce new guidance over the mix of dwelling types to be sought. The density sought on new site allocated would be amended to range between 30-50dph. Support would be provided for self-build housing proposals able to meet mix, type and density targets and other relevant policy requirements.

Preferred Approach

Core Policy 3

Housing Mix, Type and Density

The District Council will expect good quality housing design in line with the provisions of Core Policy 9 Sustainable Design. Development densities in all housing developments should normally be no lower than an average 30 dwellings per hectare net. Development densities below this will need to be justified, taking into account individual site circumstances.

Average densities of between 30 -50 dwellings per hectare are set in NAP2 (A/B/C) for the three Strategic sites allocated in the Core Strategy.

The District Council will seek to secure new housing development which adequately addresses the housing needs of the District namely:

- Smaller homes of 2 bedrooms or less
- Housing for the elderly and disabled population

The District Council will seek to secure new housing development which adequately addresses the type of housing of the various areas of the District as follows:

	<u>1 Bedroom</u>	<u>2 Bedroom</u>	<u>3 Bedroom</u>	<u>4 Bedroom</u>	<u>5 or more bedrooms</u>
<u>Newark Area</u>	<u>4.5%</u>	<u>33.5%</u>	<u>41%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>6%</u>
<u>Sherwood Area</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>52%</u>	<u>38%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Mansfield Fringe Area</u>	<u>17%</u>	<u>32%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>14%</u>	<u>12%</u>
<u>Southwell Area</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>38%</u>	<u>16%</u>	<u>33%</u>	<u>3%</u>
<u>Nottingham Fringe Area</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>36.5%</u>	<u>37%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>11.5%</u>

The Council will support proposals for self- build housing proposals that help to meet these targets and are compliant with other relevant development plan policies.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral

?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Housing Mix, Type and Density				
Option:	Option 1: Retain existing approach		Option 2: Introduce more detailed mix requirements	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	++	Would help ensure that that the housing, mix type and density of new development which better reflects the housing needs of the District.	+++	The use of sub-area specific mix requirements, potential for higher densities on sites already allocated through the Allocations & Development Management DPD and support for self-build development provides for a more tailored approach. This will help to ensure that future housing development better reflects the differing nature of housing need across the District.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++	Providing for an appropriate mix, type and density of new housing development will result in a high quality housing stock which can contribute towards improving health and reducing health inequalities.	++	Providing for an appropriate mix, type and density of new housing development will result in a high quality housing stock which can contribute towards improving health and reducing health inequalities.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and	0		0	

features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them				
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	++	Providing for a mix, type and density of new housing development which is able to respond to the housing needs of the District can help promote the creation of sustainable communities.	+++	The use of sub-area specific mix requirements, potential for higher densities on sites already allocated through the Allocations & Development Management DPD and support for self-build development provides for a more tailored approach. This will help to ensure that future housing development is able to respond to the differing nature of housing need across the District and help to support the creation of sustainable communities.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	0		0	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	+	Promotion of appropriate density levels can lead to the effective use of land for new housing development. Potentially reducing the amounts of land required.	++	Promotion of appropriate density levels can lead to the effective use of land for new housing development. Option 2 would allow for, where appropriate, higher densities on existing allocated sites. Potentially reducing the amounts of land required.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's	0		0	

natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals				
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	0		0	
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	0		0	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and	0		0	

the environment				
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	+	Providing for a mix, type and density of new housing development which is able to respond to the housing needs of the District can help promote the creation of sustainable communities helping to tackle deprivation.	+	Providing for a mix, type and density of new housing development which is able to respond to the housing needs of the District can help promote the creation of sustainable communities helping to tackle deprivation.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0		0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	++	Providing for an appropriate level of mix, type and density will play an important role in achieving good design and layout within new housing development.	++	Providing for an appropriate level of mix, type and density will play an important role in achieving good design and layout within new housing development.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	++	Providing for a mix, type and density of new housing development which is able to respond to the housing needs of the District can help promote the creation of sustainable communities where there is equality of opportunity for all.	+++	The use of sub-area specific mix requirements, potential for higher densities on sites already allocated through the Allocations & Development Management DPD and support for self-build development provides for a more tailored approach. This will help to ensure that future housing development is able to meet the differing nature of housing need across the District and help to support the creation of sustainable communities where there is equality of opportunity for all.

Core Policy 4 Gypsies and Travellers – New Pitch Provision

The Issues Paper consulted on a new range of pitch requirements for the plan period which reflected the governments requirements set out in the 2015 ‘Planning Policy for Traveller Sites’.

Consultation Response

There was general agreement on the wider distribution of traveller sites. Whilst the majority of respondents agreed to the assessment of need, a number with particular interest, notably national and local gypsy and traveller groups, disagreed with the method of assessment and/or the end result. The suggested 50% division between the travelling population and those who have ceased to travel permanently was specifically questioned.

Potential Options

Option 1 – Retain current approach

This would mean continuing to make pitch provision largely in and around Newark Urban Area and Ollerton and Boughton and making no distinction between the travelling community and those who have ceased to travel permanently.

Option 2 – Promote a broader distribution of pitches and reflect the governments distinction between those who travel and those who have permanently ceased to travel in the pitch requirement figures.

This would mean making pitch provision in line with housing provision for the settled population as set out in Spatial Policy 2. The numbers of pitches required to be provided would relate to the travelling population only.

Preferred Approach

Core Policy 4

Gypsies and Travellers – New Pitch Provision

The District Council will, with partners, address future gypsy and Traveller pitch provision for the district which is consistent with the most up to date Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA)

Future pitch provision will be provided largely in line with the Spatial Distribution of Growth set out in Spatial Policy 2.

The Council will identify, and where necessary, allocate 40 pitches to meet identified need over the plan period as follows:

Time period	Pitch requirement	Method of delivery
2013-2018	14 pitches	Planning permission granted for 4 permanent pitches. Allocations, permanent planning permissions or availability of lawful pitches for a minimum of 10 pitches by 2018
2018-2023	15 pitches	Allocations or availability of lawful pitches to provide a minimum of 15 pitches by 2023
2023-2028	11 pitches	Provision of sites, in and around settlements central to delivering the Spatial Strategy.

No separate need for Showmen's sites has been identified. Applications for Showmen's sites will be assessed against the criteria of Core Policy 5.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact

---	Strong and significant adverse impact
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Policy area: Gypsies and Travellers – New Pitch Provision				
Option:	Option 1: Retain existing approach		Option 2: Broader distribution recognition of permanent cessation of travelling.	
I/A Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	++	Finding sufficient pitches in the Newark, Ollerton & Boughton areas has proved difficult in the past. To continue with this approach may result in the housing needs of the G&T community not being met. To make no distinction between those who travel and those who have permanently ceased to travel may also result in housing needs not being met.	+++	A broader geographical distribution of sites across the district would provide more choice and therefore more likelihood of meeting the housing needs of the G&T community.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	+++	Making adequate pitch provision reduces the need for unauthorised encampments and increases the ability to register for medical services.	+++	Making adequate pitch provision reduces the need for unauthorised encampments and increases the ability to register for medical services. There is no change to the impact on this indicator.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as	+	Taking a planned approach to pitch provision allows for consideration of impacts on historic and cultural assets as part of the process.	++	Same benefit as existing approach but a wider geographical area offers more scope to find alternative sites if there are conflicts with historical and cultural assets.

facilitating access to them				
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	+	A planned approach to pitch provision, compared to unauthorised encampments or consideration of retrospective applications allows for consideration of community safety as part of the process.	++	Same benefit as existing but a wider geographical area offers more scope to find alternative sites if there are conflicts with community safety.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	++	Newark Urban Area and Ollerton and Boughton are sustainable locations that match this criterion.	+++	Identifying sites in line with the Spatial Distribution of Growth set out in Spatial Policy 2 offers a greater variety of sustainable locations in which to make pitch provision.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	0	A planned approach to pitch provision, compared to unauthorised encampments or consideration of retrospective applications, allows for consideration of impact on protected habitats and possibility of enhancement as part of the process.	+	Same benefit as existing but a wider geographical area offers more scope to find alternative sites if there are conflicts with protected habitats.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	0	A planned approach to pitch provision, compared to unauthorised encampments, or consideration of retrospective applications allows for consideration of impact on landscape and possibility of enhancement as part of the process.	+	Same benefit as existing but a wider geographical area offers more scope to find alternative sites if there are adverse impacts on landscape character and more opportunities to facilitate access to greenspaces and the countryside.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's	0		0	

natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals				
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	++	Sites within or adjacent to the Newark Urban Area, Ollerton and Boughton provide accessibility to jobs and services for all.	++	Sites in line with Spatial Policy 2 provide accessibility to jobs and services for all.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	0		0	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	++	Sites within or adjacent to the Newark Urban Area, Ollerton and Boughton provide good accessibility to educational facilities.	++	Sites in line with Spatial Policy 2 provide good accessibility to educational facilities. There is no change to the impact on this indicator.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase	0		0	

resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment				
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	+++	Making appropriate provision for Gypsy and Traveller sites reduces the need for roadside/unauthorised encampments and the associated deprivation that goes with them.	+++	Making appropriate provision for Gypsy and Traveller sites reduces the need for roadside/unauthorised encampments and the associated deprivation that goes with them.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	++	A planned approach to pitch provision, compared to unauthorised encampments, or consideration of retrospective applications allows for consideration of flood risk as part of the process.	+++	Given the difficulty of identifying sites not at risk from flooding in the Newark Urban Area, a wider geographical area offers more scope to find alternative sites that are at lesser risk of flooding.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0		0	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	+++	Gypsies and Travellers are recognised as an ethnic group. Planning for their needs alongside other sections of the community promotes equality.	+++	Gypsies and Travellers are recognised as an ethnic group. Planning for their needs alongside other sections of the community promotes equality. There is no change to the impact on this indicator.

Core Policy 5 Criteria for considering Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

The Issues Paper consulted on proposed modifications to the criteria of this policy in order to make them compliant with national policy and guidance

Consultation Response

There was general agreement and some specific support for the proposed changes. There was however disagreement between the national and local Gypsy and Traveller representative groups on the need for pitch sizes. The Environment Agency questioned whether the criteria relating to flood risk and new development on Tolney Lane were consistent and whether both were in accordance with national policy.

Potential Options

Option 1 – Retain current approach.

This would mean that the policy would not be compliant with national policy and guidance and as a result would carry reduced weight in decision making.

Option 2 – Modify criteria to achieve compliance with national policy and guidance.

This would give the policy full weight in decision making.

Preferred Approach

Core Policy 5

Criteria for considering Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

The following criteria will be used to guide the process of allocation of individual sites and to help inform decisions on proposals reflecting unexpected demand. In considering all sites the district Council will reflect the overall aims of reducing the need for long distance travelling and possible environmental damage caused by unauthorised encampments and the contribution that live/work mixed use sites make to achieving sustainable development.

1. The site would not lead to the loss, or adverse impact on landscape character and value, heritage assets and their settings, nature conservation or biodiversity sites;
2. The site is reasonably situated with access to essential services of mains water, electricity supply, drainage and sanitation and a range of everyday community services and facilities- including education, health, shopping and transport facilities;

3. The site has safe and convenient access to the highway network.
4. The site would offer a suitable level of residential amenity to any proposed occupiers, including consideration of public health, and have no adverse impact on the amenity of nearby residents particularly in rural and semi-rural settings where development is restricted overall.
5. The site is capable of being designed to ensure that appropriate landscaping and planting would provide and maintain visual amenity.
6. In the case of any development proposal which raises the issue of flood risk, regard will be had to advice contained within the Governments, 'Planning Policy for Traveller Sites' and the findings of the Newark and Sherwood Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Where flooding is found to be an issue, the District Council will require the completion of a site specific flood risk assessment, applying both the Sequential and Exception tests, as appropriate, to achieve safety for eventual occupiers.
7. Where a major development project requires the temporary or permanent relocation of a major traveller site the District Council will work with the applicant and the affected community to identify an alternative site using the Spatial Strategy and the above criteria.
8. When calculating site capacities the following pitch sizes will be used as a guide:

Pitch size	Pitch type
250 sq.m	Transit sites
350 sq.m	Permanent sites where there are communal facilities within the overall site
640 sq.m	Permanent sites where pitches are self-contained and there is an element of business use.

9. Proposals for new pitch development on Tolney Lane will be assessed by reference to the Sequential Test and Exception Test as defined in the Planning Practice Guidance. These will normally be provided by temporary planning permission. Development within existing lawful pitches on Tolney Lane to improve the standard of amenity will be supported where it can satisfy the exception test and complies with other relevant development plan policies.

Subject to the other provisions of this policy the Council will be prepared to consider proposals for additional pitch provision for Gypsies and Travellers on existing caravan sites (of all kinds) – including unused or under-used sites.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral

?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Criteria for considering Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople				
Option:	Option 1:		Option 2:	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	++	The second criterion seeks to ensure that sites have access to essential services and offer a suitable level of residential amenity.	++	The policy seeks to ensure that sites have access to essential services and offer a suitable level of residential amenity. There is no change to the impact on this indicator
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++	The second criterion requires sites to be located with access to essential services such as healthcare.	++	The policy requires sites to be located with access to essential services such as healthcare. There is no change to the impact on this indicator.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their	++	The first criterion states that sites should not lead to loss or adverse impact on heritage assets and their settings.	++	The first criterion states that sites should not lead to loss or adverse impact on heritage assets and their settings. There is no change to the impact on this indicator.

settings, as well as facilitating access to them				
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	++	The second criterion requires that sites are sustainably located.	+++	In addition to the second criterion, he revised introductory paragraph requires that consideration of all sites reflects the overall aims of reducing the need for long distance travelling and possible environmental damage caused by unauthorised encampments.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	+	The first criterion states that sites should not lead to loss or adverse impact on nature conservation or biodiversity sites.	+	The first criterion states that sites should not lead to loss or adverse impact on nature conservation or biodiversity sites. There is no change to the impact on this indicator.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	+	The first criterion states that sites should not lead to loss or adverse impact on landscape character.	+	The first criterion states that sites should not lead to loss or adverse impact on landscape character. There is no change to the impact on this indicator.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's	0		0	

natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals				
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	+	Criterion 3 requires sites to have safe and convenient access to the highway network.	+	Criterion 3 requires sites to have safe and convenient access to the highway network. There is no change to the impact on this indicator.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	0		0	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	++	Criterion 2 requires sites to be reasonably sited with access to basic everyday services such as education.	++	Criterion 2 requires sites to be reasonably sited with access to basic everyday services such as education. There is no change to the impact on this indicator.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's	0		0	

contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment				
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	++	Criteria 2 and 3 require sites to be reasonable located in relation to essential services and offer a suitable level of residential amenity.	++	Criteria 2 and 3 require sites to be reasonable located in relation to essential services and offer a suitable level of residential amenity. There is no change to the impact on this indicator.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	++	Criterion 6 requires consideration of flood risk as part of site assessment.	+++	Revised criterion 6 updates consideration of flood risk in line with Planning Policy for Traveller sites. New criterion 9 specifically references flood risk in connection with Tolney Lane.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0		0	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender	++	Gypsies and Travellers are recognised as an ethnic group. Having a specific policy to reflect the communities needs helps to ensure equality.	+++	The revised policy as a whole better reflects current policy and guidance.

reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality				
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Core Policy 6 Shaping our Employment Profile

The Issues Paper consulted on clearly stating the circumstances whereby employment land could or should be released, and the process for doing so.

Consultation Response

No comments were received.

Potential Options

Option 1 – Retain Current Approach

This would involve retaining the existing policy approach, of normally safeguarding employment land and sites for business purposes, with proposals for economic development uses wider than the B use class being considered against the range of specific criteria.

Option 2 – Amend in line with Issues Paper

Amending the Core Policy as proposed in the Issues Paper, and to boost conformity with national planning policy, would involve clarifying that providing a range of sites which reflect the size, role and regeneration needs of settlements central to delivering the spatial strategy will help to meet the needs of both traditional and emerging business sectors and types. It would also be made clear that promoting major new economic development as part of the strategic urban extensions will allow for the development of clusters and networks of businesses, areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement.

The revised policy would outline that employment land would be retained and safeguarded where there is the reasonable prospect of it being required for that purpose, with requirements being monitored over the plan period. It would also be made clear that release for non b use-class development would be considered against the existing criteria, not just proposals for other forms of economic development.

Preferred Approach

Core Policy 6

Shaping our Employment Profile

The economy of Newark and Sherwood District will be strengthened and broadened to provide a diverse range of employment opportunities by:

- Maintaining and enhancing the employment base of our towns and settlements, including their town and village centres, and supporting the economies of our rural communities.
- Providing most growth, including new employment development, at the Sub-Regional Centre of Newark, and that of a lesser scale directed to our Service Centres and Principal Villages, to match their size, role and regeneration needs. Providing a range of suitable sites in these locations that will enable employment levels to be maintained and increased, by meeting the needs of both traditional and emerging business sectors and types.
- Promoting major new economic development as part of the Strategic Sites planned for Newark Urban Area, linked to infrastructure improvements including the provision of a Southern Link Road to the South of the town. New employment land provision will be provided at Land South of Newark and Land around Fernwood in line with NAP 2A and NAP 2C. These will allow for the development of clusters and networks of businesses, and areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement.
- Retention and safeguarding of employment land and sites where there is a reasonable prospect of them being required for that purpose. The requirement for such sites will be monitored over the plan period. Where proposals are submitted for uses other than the B Use Classes regard will be had to the following:
 - The extent to which the proposals are responding to local needs for such development
 - The lack of suitable, alternative sites being available to meet the demand that exists
 - The need to safeguard the integrity of neighbouring uses, including their continued use for employment purposes.
 - The need to protect and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres
 - The potential impact on the strategic role and function of the remaining employment land, in meeting the future needs of the District
- Encouraging the development of priority business sectors including business and financial services, knowledge intensive enterprises, food and drink, sustainable energy and environmental technologies, and logistics and distribution.

- Supporting the establishment and growth of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SME’s) by the allocation of sites for mixed use development incorporating housing and employment as part of the Allocations & Development Management DPD. Sites allocated for employment development should include provision for starter units, start –up businesses, live work units, and ‘grow on’ graduation space so that small firms can be established, expanded and retained within the District.
- Working with learning and training bodies, job centres and higher education providers to raise workforce skill levels, improve employability and supporting economic development associated with these sources, and using planning obligations to provide opportunities to assist residents in assessing work.
- Helping the economy of Rural Areas by rural diversification that will encourage tourism, recreation, rural regeneration, and farm diversification and compliment new appropriate agriculture and forestry development. Development sustaining and providing rural employment should meet local needs and be small scale in nature to ensure acceptable scale and impact.
- Respecting that where the release of sites to non-employment purposes is proposed, any significant benefits to the local area that would result, should be taken into account to inform decision making.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Shaping our Employment Profile				
Option:	Option 1: Retain existing approach		Option 2: Amend in line with Issues Paper	
I/A Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	0		0	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++	Maintaining and improving work opportunities will improve overall health levels. Work opportunities in accessible locations will help to support healthy lifestyles including walking and cycling. Increased scope for developing new work opportunities, better quality of jobs and incomes in widening employment base of District.	++	Maintaining and improving work opportunities will improve overall health levels. Work opportunities in accessible locations will help to support healthy lifestyles including walking and cycling. Increased scope for developing new work opportunities, better quality of jobs and incomes in widening employment base of District.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	0		0	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be	++	Maintaining and improving work opportunities is key to the creation of	++	Maintaining and improving work opportunities is key to the creation of

focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles		sustainable communities. The option seeks to ensure an adequate supply of employment land and would protect existing sites and allocations where appropriate. Following the spatial strategy the option will direct employment development to sustainable and accessible locations, ensuring that the location of employment and housing growth is integrated.		sustainable communities. The option seeks to ensure an adequate supply of employment land and would protect existing sites and allocations where appropriate. Following the spatial strategy the option will direct employment development to sustainable and accessible locations, ensuring that the location of employment and housing growth is integrated.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	0		0	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	+	Ensuring an adequate supply of employment land, focussing employment development in sustainable and accessible locations and protecting existing employment land can contribute towards an effective use of land, limiting the requirement for additional land to meet employment development needs.	+	Ensuring an adequate supply of employment land, focussing employment development in sustainable and accessible locations and protecting existing employment land can contribute towards an effective use of land, limiting the requirement for additional land to meet employment development needs.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0		0	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located	0		0	

renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives				
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	++	Option seeks to focus employment development in sustainable and accessible locations, where there is public transport connectivity and other sustainable transport options. Focussing development in such locations also has the potential to support provision of additional services and options.	++	Option seeks to focus employment development in sustainable and accessible locations, where there is public transport connectivity and other sustainable transport options. Focussing development in such locations also has the potential to support provision of additional services and options.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	+++	Offers prospect of a comprehensive approach to protecting, developing and widening employment base, including good scope for better quality of jobs and incomes, with support for growth of SMEs including those involving higher level skills and knowledge based businesses. The option would also help to safeguard existing jobs, and sustain and promote employment in urban and rural areas.	++	Offers prospect of a comprehensive approach to developing and widening employment base, including good scope for better quality of jobs and incomes, with support for growth of SMEs including those involving higher level skills and knowledge based businesses. Whilst the policy will also help to protect employment allocations and existing sites, safeguarding jobs and sustaining and promoting employment in urban and rural areas – the level of protection provided would be less that option 1.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	+	Support for a range of employment types can help support enterprise and innovation, offering opportunities for the District's residents to improve skill levels and take advantage of training opportunities.	+	Support for a range of employment types can help support enterprise and innovation, offering opportunities for the District's residents to improve skill levels and take advantage of training opportunities.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase	++	The option seeks to focus employment growth in sustainable and accessible locations contributing to a sustainable pattern of future development.	++	The option seeks to focus employment growth in sustainable and accessible locations contributing to a sustainable pattern of future development.

resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment				
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	++	Maintaining and improving work opportunities is key to the reducing deprivation and poverty. The option seeks to ensure an adequate supply of employment land and would protect existing sites and allocations where appropriate. Following the spatial strategy the option will direct employment development to accessible locations.	++	Maintaining and improving work opportunities is key to the reducing deprivation and poverty. The option seeks to ensure an adequate supply of employment land and would protect existing sites and allocations where appropriate. Following the spatial strategy the option will direct employment development to accessible locations.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0		0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0		0	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and	++	The option seeks to maintain and improve work opportunities for all. In doing so it aims to provide an adequate supply of employment land and protect existing sites and allocations where appropriate. Following the spatial strategy the option will direct employment development to locations accessible to all.	++	The option seeks to maintain and improve work opportunities for all. In doing so it aims to provide an adequate supply of employment land and protect existing sites and allocations where appropriate. Following the spatial strategy the option will direct employment development to locations accessible to all.

pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality				
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Core Policy 7 Tourism Development

The Issues Paper consulted on amending the policy to be less restrictive in directing tourism development to specific locations and removing the distinction between different scales of development.

Consultation Response

Support for the amendment of CP7 was provided by Nottingham Trent University who considered the approach should facilitate tourism development in locations which broadly 'respect the character of the countryside'. The current policy restricts the significant role of design and landscaping innovation in the planning process. Bourne Leisure emphasised that a more positive approach to tourism development in rural areas would be more consistent with national policy. This should include the expansion and enhancement of existing tourist facilities, and the alteration, enhancement and appropriate expansion of listed buildings. The consultee supported the retention of bullet points 6 and 7. Whilst Natural England supported the proposed review of CP7 the importance of delivering sustainable tourism which does not compromise the high quality environment and special character of the area was underlined.

Potential Options

Option 1 – Generalised Criteria-based Approach

The policy could be amended removing any locationally specific content and providing a generalised set of criteria against which to assess suitability.

Option 2 – Amend in line with Issues Paper

This option would involve providing a more tailored approach falling back to an appropriate list of criteria, dependent on location, to determine the suitability of a proposal rather than explicitly directing a particular scale of development to a specific location, as the existing policy seeks to do.

Preferred Approach

Core Policy 7

Tourism Development

The District Council recognises the economic benefits of sustainable tourism and visitor-based development (including tourist accommodation), and will view positively proposals which help to realise the tourism potential of the District, support the meeting of identified tourism needs, complement and enhance existing attractions or that address shortfalls in existing provision, subject to:

- Within the main-built up areas of 'settlements central to the delivery of the spatial strategy' the proposal being acceptable in terms of its:
 - Design and layout; and
 - Individual and/or cumulative impact on local character (including the built and natural environments), heritage assets, biodiversity, amenity, transport, infrastructure, community services and in locations adjacent to the open countryside landscape character.
- Within settlements within the Rural Areas, the proposals being acceptable in terms of its:
 - Design and layout; and
 - Individual and/or cumulative impact on local character (including the built and natural environments), heritage assets, biodiversity, amenity, transport, infrastructure, community services and in locations adjacent to the open countryside landscape character; and
 - Compliance with the locational requirements of Spatial Policy 3
- Within the open countryside the proposal representing sustainable rural tourism development which meets one or more of the following:
 - Forms part of a rural diversification scheme;
 - Supports an existing countryside attraction;
 - Has a functional need to be located in the countryside;

- Constitutes the appropriate expansion of an existing tourism or visitor facility;
- Supports local employment;
- Meets an identified need not provided for through existing facilities within the main-built up areas of ‘settlements central to the delivery of the spatial strategy’, or villages covered by Spatial Policy 3 ‘Rural Areas’; or that
- Supports rural regeneration through the appropriate re-use and conversion of existing buildings.

Such proposals will still however need to be acceptable in terms of their:

- Design and layout; and
 - Individual and/or cumulative impact on local character (including the built and natural environments), heritage assets, biodiversity, amenity, transport infrastructure, community services and landscape character.
- Within the Green Belt proposals being consistent with the definition of appropriate development provided by national Green Belt policy.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Tourism Development				
Option:	Option 1: Generalised Criteria-based Approach		Option 2: Amend in line with Issues Paper	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	0		0	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	0		0	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	++	Appropriate tourism development can facilitate access to the historic environment and cultural assets. Sympathetic development can also promote and enhance the District's heritage.	++	Appropriate tourism development can facilitate access to the historic environment and cultural assets. Sympathetic development can also promote and enhance the District's heritage.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion	+	Option 1 would promote appropriate tourism development and ensure that its impacts are acceptable, helping to support the development of sustainable communities. However the option relies on a generally applicable set of criteria, regardless of location.	++	Option 2 provides more distinct locational guidance – whilst not being as fixed on scale and location from the outset as the existing policy is. Option more explicit in terms of how proposals in the open countryside would be considered, with sustainable rural tourism being supported. Option 2 more overtly promotes a

and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles				sustainable pattern of tourism development.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	++	Whilst promoting appropriate tourism development – which could conceivably increase access to biodiversity assets the option does seek to ensure that any impacts are taken account of.	++	Whilst promoting appropriate tourism development – which could conceivably increase access to biodiversity assets the option does seek to ensure that any impacts are taken account of.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District’s landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	++	Appropriate tourism development can facilitate access to the natural environment, including the countryside and support the development of Green Infrastructure networks. Option seeks to ensure that impact on landscape is taken account of.	++	Appropriate tourism development can facilitate access to the natural environment, including the countryside and support the development of Green Infrastructure networks. Option seeks to ensure that impact on landscape is taken account of.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District’s natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0		0	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs	--	Option would not restrict tourism development to accessible locations. Would be more permissive towards tourism development in rural locations.	-	The locationally specific content intends to promote sustainable rural tourism. However the option would not restrict development to purely accessible locations.

and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling				Would still allow for development in inaccessible locations, subject to satisfaction of the criteria.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	++	Tourism development can help to create employment opportunities and encourage enterprise and innovation.	++	Tourism development can help to create employment opportunities and encourage enterprise and innovation.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	--	Option would not restrict tourism development to accessible sustainable locations. Would be more permissive towards tourism development in rural locations only accessible by private motor vehicles.	-	The locationally specific content intends to promote sustainable rural tourism. However the option would not restrict development to purely accessible sustainable locations. Would still allow for development in inaccessible locations only accessible by private motor vehicles.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	+	Tourism development can help to create employment opportunities	+	Tourism development can help to create employment opportunities
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0		0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	++	Option seeks to promote appropriately designed tourism development.	+++	Option seeks to promote appropriately designed tourism development. The inclusion of more locationally specific content provides a robust basis for promoting high standards of design and

				layout.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	+	Option seeks to promote tourism development and whilst this would support sustainable locations, accessible to all, the option does not restrict development to such locations.	+	Option seeks to promote tourism development and whilst this would include sustainable locations, accessible to all, the option does not restrict development to such locations.

Core Policy 10 - Climate Change

Whilst the content of Core Policy 10 remained consistent with national policy it is notable that it doesn't make explicit reference to standalone renewable energy development, and the carbon reduction targets have been superseded by revisions to Part L of the Building Regulations. In respect of flood risk whilst addressing fluvial sources the policy does not take account of surface water run-off.

Consultation Response

Not consulted on through the Issues Paper.

Potential Options

Option 1 – Remove carbon reduction targets

This would involve removing the carbon reduction targets, superseded by revisions to Part L of the Building Regulations, and retaining the remainder of the existing policy. With standalone renewable energy development and the management of surface water run-off having been addressed in other sections of the Development Plan.

Option 2 – Amend policy

Option 2 would include amending the policy to make explicit reference to standalone renewable energy development, removal of the carbon reduction targets and integrating surface-water run-off into the flood risk section.

Preferred Approach

Core Policy 10

Climate Change

The District Council is committed to tackling the causes *and impacts of* climate change and to delivering a reduction in the District's carbon footprint. The District Council will work with partners and developers to:

- Promote energy generation from renewable and low-carbon sources, including community-led schemes, through supporting new development where it is able to demonstrate that its adverse impacts have been satisfactorily addressed. Policy DM4 'Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation' provides the framework against which the appropriateness of proposals will be assessed;
- Ensure that development proposals maximise, where appropriate and viable, the use of available local opportunities for district heating and decentralised energy;
- Mitigate the impacts of climate change through ensuring that new development proposals minimise their potential adverse environmental impacts during their construction and eventual operation. New proposals for development should therefore:
 - Ensure that the impacts on natural resources are minimised and the use of renewable resources encouraged; and
 - Be efficient in the consumption of energy, water and other resources.
- Steer new development away from those areas at highest risk of flooding, applying the sequential approach to its location detailed in Policy DM5 'Design'. Where appropriate the Authority will seek to secure strategic flood mitigation measures as part of new development;
- Where appropriate having applied the Sequential Test move on to apply the Exceptions Test, in line with national guidance; and
- Ensure that new development positively manages its surface water run-off through the design and layout of development to ensure that there is no unacceptable impact in run-off into surrounding areas or the existing drainage regime.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor

0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Climate Change				
Option:	Option 1: Remove carbon reduction targets		Option 2: Amend policy	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	+	Will improve quality/upkeep of new housing stock, and help to counter impacts of climate change with efficient and prudent use of energy.	+	Will improve quality/upkeep of new housing stock, and help to counter impacts of climate change with efficient and prudent use of energy.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	0		0	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	0		+	Although addressed elsewhere within the Development Plan the option would ensure that the principal of assessing the impact of renewable energy development on the historic environment is included within the strategic policy.
4. Community safety To improve community safety,	0		0	

reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime				
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	0		0	
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	0		+	Although addressed elsewhere within the Development Plan the option would ensure that the principal of assessing the impact of renewable energy development on biodiversity is included within the strategic policy.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	0		+	Although addressed elsewhere within the Development Plan the option would ensure that the principal of assessing the impact of renewable energy development on landscape character is included within the strategic policy
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	+++	Option would promote prudent management of natural resources and increased energy efficiency as part of new development.	+++	Option would promote prudent management of natural resources and increased energy efficiency as part of new development. Provides support for appropriate standalone renewable energy development.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and	+++	Option would promote prudent management of natural resources as part	+++	Option would promote prudent management of natural resources as part

recycling of waste materials		of new development.		of new development.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	++	Option would promote increased energy efficiency as part of new development and the development of community-led renewable energy development.	+++	Option would promote increased energy efficiency as part of new development and the development of community-led renewable energy development. Provides support for appropriate standalone renewable energy development.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	0		0	
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	+	Move to sustainable energy measures could provide scope for creation of new businesses, and business diversification.	+	Move to sustainable energy measures could provide scope for creation of new businesses, and business diversification.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	++	Option would promote increased energy efficiency as part of new development and the development of community-led renewable energy development.	+++	Option would promote increased energy efficiency as part of new development and the development of community-led renewable energy development.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0		0	

<p>16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment</p>	++	Option supports a sequential approach to development and flood risk. Seeks to mitigate risk where development is necessary. Would promote increased water efficiency in new developments.	+++	Option carries a sequential approach to development and flood risk, seeking to mitigate risk where development is necessary. Addresses non-fluvial flood risk through surface water management requirements. Would promote increased water efficiency in new developments.
<p>17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality</p>	+	Option promotes good use of design to ensure that new development minimises its adverse environmental impacts, and takes account of the need to address flood risk.	++	Option promotes good use of design to ensure that new development minimises its adverse environmental impacts, and takes account of the need to address flood risk and manage its surface water impact.
<p>18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality</p>	0		0	

Introduction: Core Policy 13 – Landscape Character

Core Policy 13 sets out that the LDF will introduce a comprehensive landscape assessment of the District and provides a table of categories and actions to which each individual ‘Landscape Policy Zone’ will be assigned, this has occurred through the Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Planning Document. The policy provides a basis for assessing potential site allocations and carries the expectation that development proposals will positively address the implications of the landscape policy zones they fall within. The existing policy doesn’t reflect the references within national policy to ‘valued’ landscapes.

Consultation Response

The National Trust set out that the policy should also explicitly seek to protect and enhance ‘valued landscapes’ in accordance with national policy.

Potential Options

Option 1 – Amend to reflect adoption of Landscape Character Assessment SPD

This option would involve removing the content concerning the introduction of a comprehensive landscape assessment of the District and fall back to a policy which addresses landscape character as part of the site allocation and development management processes.

Option 2 – Amend policy to focus on assessing landscape character impact as part of new development

Option 2 would include removing the content covering introduction of a comprehensive landscape assessment of the District, the text addressing site allocation as this is addressed within other sections of the Development Plan and updating the method for assessing development proposals to reflect the adoption of the Landscape Character Assessment SPD and the need to protect and enhance valued landscapes.

Preferred Approach

Core Policy 13

Landscape Character

Based on the comprehensive assessment of the District’s landscape character, provided by the Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Planning Document , the District Council will work with partners and developers to secure:

New development which positively addresses the implications of relevant Landscape Policy Zone(s), that is consistent with the landscape conservation and enhancement aims for the area(s) an ensures that valued landscapes have been protected and enhanced.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Landscape character		
Option:	Option 1: Amend to reflect adoption of Landscape Character Assessment SPD	Option 2: Amend policy to focus on assessing landscape character impact as part of new development

IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	0		0	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	0		0	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	++	Historic landscapes and the settings to heritage assets can contribute towards and define landscape character. Where this is the case option would allow for their preservation and enhancement.	++	Historic landscapes and the settings to heritage assets can contribute towards and define landscape character. Where this is the case option would allow for their preservation and enhancement.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	0		0	
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the	+	Actively conserving, reinforcing, restoring and creating the distinctive features of the	+	Actively categorising, conserving, reinforcing, restoring and creating the

District and protect habitats		local landscape could lead to increased levels of biodiversity across the District.		distinctive features of the local landscape could lead to increased levels of biodiversity across the District.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	++	Option seeks to actively conserve, reinforce and restore the distinctive features of the District's landscape character – contributing towards the creation of such character where appropriate through the development process.	+++	Option seeks to actively conserve, reinforce and restore the distinctive features of the District's landscape character – contributing towards the creation of such character where appropriate through the development process. Includes the additional reference to the protection and enhancement of valued landscapes.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0		0	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	0		0	

12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	0		0	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0		0	
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0		0	
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0		0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	++	Option seeks to ensure that the design and layout of new development is consistent with landscape character.	++	Option seeks to ensure that the design and layout of new development is consistent with landscape character.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are	0		0	

disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality				
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Core Policy 14 – Historic Environment

Whilst the existing Core Policy 14 is consistent with an approach focussed around conservation of heritage assets in manner appropriate to their significance this focus could be clearer. The policy does not address the Southwell protected views designation or seek to secure positive action for those heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats.

Consultation Response

Not consulted on as part of the Issues Paper.

Potential Options

Option 1 – Retain existing policy

The existing policy is focussed around conserving heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and there is a dedicated policy to the Southwell Protected Views designation. Accordingly an option could be to simply roll the existing policy forward and rely on national policy to address heritage assets at risk.

Option 2 – Amend to reflect focus on ‘significance’ and to respond to heritage assets at risk

The second option would be to amend the policy so that it better reflects the focus on a heritage assets ‘significance’, includes reference to the Southwell Protected Views designation and seeks positive action where heritage assets are at risk through neglect, decay, vacancy or other threats.

Preferred Approach

Core Policy 14

Historic Environment

Newark & Sherwood has a rich and distinctive historic environment and the District Council will work with partners and developers in order to secure:

- The continued preservation and enhancement of the character, appearance and setting of the District’s heritage assets and historic environment in line with their identified significance. Such assets and environments comprise Listed Buildings (inclusive of the protected views of and across Southwell’s principal heritage assets), Conservation Areas, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites and undesignated assets of local importance;
- The preservation of the special character of Conservation Areas – including that identified through Conservation Area Character Appraisals, which will form the basis for their management. Important open spaces and features identified through Conservation Area Appraisals will be designated and protected through the Development Plan;
- Positive action for those heritage assets at risk through neglect, decay, vacancy or other threats; and
- The protection of Historic Landscapes including the Historic Battlefield at Stoke Field, the Sherwood Forest Heritage Area and the Historic Landscape around Laxton. A sustainable future for Laxton will be sought, which preserves and enhances its Open Field System and culture, the built and natural environment which sustain it, including the Historic Landscape around Laxton, and the institutions which manage it. This will be achieved by working in partnership with the Court Leet, the Crown Estates and the Parish Council. Appropriate new development which facilitates these aims will be supported.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral

?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Landscape character				
Option:	Option 1: Retain existing policy		Option 2: Amend to reflect focus on 'significance' and to respond to heritage assets at risk	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	+	Some Listed Buildings could potentially be reused/returned to housing use which would help to meet the housing needs of the District.	+	Some Listed Buildings could potentially be reused/returned to housing use which would help to meet the housing needs of the District.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	0		0	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	++	This Policy directly meets the aims of this Objective by seeking to protect and/or enhance the District's historic environment	+++	This Policy directly meets the aims of this Objective by seeking to protect and/or enhance the District's historic Environment. Goes further than the existing policy in referencing the Southwell protected views designation and seeking to secure, through the planning process, positive action for assets at risk through neglect, decay and vacancy or other threats.

4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	0		0	
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	0		0	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	++	This Policy directly meets the aims of this Objective by seeking to protect and/or enhance the District's historic Environment – including historic landscapes.	++	This Policy directly meets the aims of this Objective by seeking to protect and/or enhance the District's historic Environment – including historic landscapes.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0		0	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0	

10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	0		0	
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	+	The continued conservation of the District's historic environment has a key role to play in terms of the development of tourism within the District. Tourism has the potential to provide significant support to the local economy providing employment opportunities. In addition Some Listed Buildings could potentially be re-used/returned to employment use which would also help to meet the employment needs of the District.	+	The continued conservation of the District's historic environment has a key role to play in terms of the development of tourism within the District. Tourism has the potential to provide significant support to the local economy providing employment opportunities. In addition Some Listed Buildings could potentially be re-used/returned to employment use which would also help to meet the employment needs of the District.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase	0		0	

resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment				
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0		0	
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0		0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	++	Promotion of good standards of design is integral to the option and considered crucial to ensuring that the District's historic environment is protected and/or enhanced.	++	Promotion of good standards of design is integral to the option and considered crucial to ensuring that the District's historic environment is protected and/or enhanced.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0		0	

Appendix 3 – Relevant policies, plans and programmes

Local:

Plan, policy or programme:	Summary of targets / indicators / objectives:	Implications for the IIA and / or the Local Plan Review
Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (1998)	<p>The Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) seeks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that national targets for species and habitats, as specified in the UK Action Plan, are translated into effective action at the local level. • To identify targets for species and habitats appropriate to the local area, and reflecting the values of people locally. • To develop effective local partnerships to ensure that programmes for biodiversity conservation are maintained in the long term. • To raise awareness of the need for biodiversity conservation in the local context. • To ensure that opportunities for conservation and enhancement of the whole biodiversity resource (not just rare and threatened species) are fully considered. • To provide a basis for monitoring progress in biodiversity conservation, at both local and national levels. <p>The LBAP is intended to represent an integrated approach to nature conservation and eventually to influence all national and local planning, determining strategies and policies throughout all sectors.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for biodiversity in the District.</p> <p>Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Biodiversity Implementation Plan or of any document that supersedes it.</p>
The D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan (2013)	The D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) represents Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. The Plan is intended to support the creation of an additional 55,000 private sector employee jobs by 2023.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document.
Nottinghamshire County Council Third Local Transport Plan (2011)	<p>This Plan is made up of two documents – the Local Transport Plan strategy and the Implementation Plan.</p> <p>The Local Transport Plan strategy</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with the Local Transport Plan strategy and the Implementation Plan.

	<p>The local transport strategy element of Third Local Transport Plan (LTP3) covers the fifteen year period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2026 and will be reviewed at least every five years to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it considers any changes in transport conditions; • it considers the effectiveness of the strategy to deliver transport improvements in Nottinghamshire; • its priorities and focus are still relevant and address the transport issues in Nottinghamshire, as well as national and regional priorities; and • it considers changes in corporate priorities such as those detailed within the Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020. <p>Transport plays an important role in delivering economic, environmental and social policies locally, regionally and nationally. The duration of the LTP3 with regular periodic reviews will help to ensure better alignment between transport and other delivery plans such as the Nottinghamshire Sustainable Communities Strategy (which expires in 2020) and the district planning authorities' local development frameworks (including Newark & Sherwood's) which will run until 2026.</p> <p>Implementation plan</p> <p>The measures detailed within the implementation plans will be dependent upon the levels of funding available to the County Council. The duration of the implementation plans will therefore run for the same period as Central Government's capital funding allocations to ensure they take account of realistic funding levels. The first implementation plan covered the four year period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2015. Implementation plans will be reviewed annually to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the effective delivery of the local transport strategy and transport improvements in Nottinghamshire; • the effectiveness of the measures contained within it; and • where necessary, measures that are ineffective or are not delivering value for 	
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	<p>money can be changed.</p>	
<p>The original Waste Local Plan was adopted in January 2002.</p> <p>It is being progressively replaced by the Replacement Waste Local Plan, which is being prepared in two parts; the Waste Core Strategy and the Waste Sites and Policies Document.</p>	<p>One of the most important objectives of the original plan is to promote a strategy which helps reduce the dependency on disposal as a waste management option. However, such a strategy is unlikely to secure fundamental changes in the short to medium term, and large quantities of waste will still require disposal during the Plan period. A parallel objective is to ensure a reasonable balance is struck between meeting the demand for new waste management sites and the need to protect and enhance the environment.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the original Waste Local Plan, and also any emerging documents that succeed this.</p>
<p>Newark & Sherwood Core Strategy (2011)</p>	<p>The Newark & Sherwood Core Strategy, adopted in March 2011, is the key document within the District’s Local Plan. It sets out the main issues that Newark and Sherwood District Council and its public and private sector partners need to address over the next twenty years in our District. It sets out a Vision, a series of Objectives and a number of Policies to deliver them.</p> <p>Newark and Sherwood's Vision</p> <p>By 2026, Newark and Sherwood will become: “An area providing a high quality of life, made up of thriving sustainable urban and rural communities where people want to and can, live and work. These sustainable, balanced communities will feature good quality housing with a mix of different sizes, types and tenures which will address local needs.</p> <p>The District will have a successful, diverse economy by providing employment opportunities to a local workforce, equipped with a wide range of skills arising from improved education, learning and training and encouraging tourism potential.</p> <p>The District will be made up of a hierarchy of attractive and vibrant towns, and</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will be reviewed as part of the Local Plan Review. The production of the IIA is an iterative process and account will be taken of any revisions, updates or additions to the Core Strategy.</p>

	<p>larger villages that provide a range of accessible facilities and activities for smaller villages and the surrounding rural areas that is effective and sustainable.</p> <p>Newark's role as the Sub-Regional Centre will be strengthened through housing and employment growth in sustainable urban extensions, the regeneration of existing neighbourhoods, new economic and infrastructure investment, and the shortage of affordable housing will have been addressed. This will be achieved as part of the delivery of the New Growth Point Programme.</p> <p>Access will be improved, key transport improvements will have been secured and non-car use encouraged.</p> <p>The architectural and historic built environment and the District's archaeology will be protected and enhanced. New buildings and spaces will be well designed, with a strong sense of place that builds on local character.</p> <p>Development will be environmentally sound, energy and water efficient, minimise waste, and maximise opportunities for appropriate renewable energy, helping to reduce the impact of climate change.</p> <p>The natural environment will be safeguarded and enhanced, green infrastructure will be strengthened, new green and woodland spaces will increase ecology, biodiversity and nature conservation, providing a resource for local people and encouraging personal well-being and health.</p> <p>The District will have strong local distinctiveness as Newark and Sherwood's unique diverse character, culture and heritage will have been respected and promoted in the course of change that has been guided by the principles of sustainable development."</p> <p>Newark and Sherwood's Strategic Objectives</p> <p>1. To manage growth and change to ensure that sustainable development is</p>	
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	<p>achieved and promoted and the quality of life for all improved.</p> <p>2. To establish an appropriate spatial strategy that will guide the scale, location and form of new development across the District, providing a long term basis for the planning of Newark and Sherwood.</p> <p>3. To ensure and sustain a network of sustainable communities which offer a sense of place, that are safe, balanced, socially inclusive and can respond to the needs of local people.</p> <p>4. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment, heritage, biodiversity and landscape, giving additional protection to those areas and buildings of recognised importance.</p> <p>5. To develop a strong, sustainable economy that will provide a diverse range of employment opportunities for local people by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing a range of well located sites and premises for employment development, including provision for small and medium sized firms; • supporting the retention of existing jobs and the development of local businesses; • promoting additional growth and diversification of the District’s economy, linked to a desire to raise local aspirations and an ambition to secure new service-sector and higher skill level jobs and “knowledge-rich” business, that will increase the scope for good jobs and incomes available; • actively attracting regional, national and international companies to the District; • developing an improved education base with enhanced learning and training opportunities for local people, that will enable the attainment of higher educational standards/qualifications and skill levels; and • stimulating tourism. <p>6. To manage the release of land for new housing, employment and other</p>	
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	<p>necessary development to meet the needs of the District to 2026, in general conformity with the East Midlands Regional Plan, implementing the New Growth Point Programme and integrated with the provision of new supporting infrastructure.</p> <p>7. To reinforce and promote Newark’s role as an important Sub-Regional Centre, by ensuring that the town is the main focus for new housing, employment, and other appropriate development within the District. Such development will be co-ordinated to ensure sustainable development.</p> <p>8. To support the development of balanced communities by ensuring that new, well-designed residential development helps to satisfy the housing needs of the District, providing a mix of types, sizes and tenures, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • affordable and social housing; • local needs housing; and • special needs housing. <p>9. To retain and improve accessibility for all, to employment, services, community, leisure and cultural activities, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the integration of development and transport provision, ensuring that most new development will be located where it is accessible to use services and facilities by a range of means of transport; • the retention and upgrading of existing infrastructure, services and facilities relating to transport and communications; and • encouraging the increased use of public transport, walking and cycling. <p>10. To secure high quality design in new buildings and development form that will provide a built and natural environment reflecting local distinctiveness and securing community safety.</p> <p>11. To produce a District that is sensitive to the environment where opportunities</p>	
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	<p>are taken to reduce our impact on the climate system, including the reduction of CO² emissions and encouraging the use of appropriate renewable energy solutions, and to adapt to the implications of climate change.</p> <p>12. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the District's town centres.</p> <p>13. To support the education sector and opportunities for training, including higher and further educational organisations, to encourage the attainment of higher educational and skill levels.</p> <p>14. To engage in collaborative working with partner organisations and agencies to secure a better quality of life.</p> <p>The Core Strategy then sets out area specific objectives, before providing the policies that are intended to manage development within the District to achieve the objectives.</p> <p>The Spatial Policies describe Newark & Sherwood's Spatial Strategy and detail the Agenda for Managing Growth in Newark and Sherwood.</p> <p>The Core Policies address housing; economic growth; sustainable development and climate change; and the natural and built environment.</p> <p>The Core Strategy identifies five areas within the District, and Area Policies are set out which will manage development in these. The areas are: the Newark Area, the Southwell Area, the Nottingham Fringe Area, the Sherwood Area and the Mansfield Fringe Area.</p> <p>At the time of writing, it was expected that the policies within the Core Strategy would be reviewed and reassessed as part of the Local Plan Review.</p>	
<p>Newark & Sherwood Allocations & Development Management DPD (2013)</p>	<p>The main purpose of the Allocations & Development Management Development Plan Document (DPD) is to allocate sufficient land for housing, employment and retail, to meet the needs of Newark and Sherwood to 2026 and beyond. The document also sets out amendments to urban boundaries and village envelopes,</p>	<p>The Allocations & Development Management DPD will be reviewed as part of the Local Plan Review. The production of the IIA is an iterative</p>

	<p>and retail boundaries as well as sites requiring continued protection from development (open space and green infrastructure designations). It also includes a suite of Development Management policies to provide greater direction, help deliver specific allocations and assist in the day-to-day assessment of planning applications.</p> <p>The DPD was written in accordance with the adopted Core Strategy and its approach to settlement growth in identifying specific sites where new homes and employment sites should be built. The DPD illustrates the location and extent of the allocated land on the Policies Map and provides guidance on how and when the sites should be developed.</p> <p>Allocations are set out in the five areas identified in the Core Strategy: the Newark Area, the Southwell Area, the Nottingham Fringe Area, the Sherwood Area and the Mansfield Fringe Area.</p> <p>Development Management policies in the DPD address:</p> <p>Development within Settlements Central to Delivering the Spatial Strategy;</p> <p>Development on allocated sites;</p> <p>Developer contributions and planning obligations;</p> <p>Renewable and low carbon energy generation;</p> <p>Design;</p> <p>Householder development;</p> <p>Biodiversity and green infrastructure;</p> <p>Development in the open countryside;</p>	<p>process and account will be taken of any revisions, updates or additions to the Allocations & Development Management DPD.</p>
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	<p>Protecting and enhancing the historic environment;</p> <p>Pollution and hazardous materials;</p> <p>Retail and town centre uses; and</p> <p>The presumption in favour of sustainable development.</p> <p>At the time of writing, it was expected that the policies and allocations within the Allocations & Development Management DPD would be reviewed and reassessed as part of the Local Plan Review.</p>	
Newark & Sherwood District Council Allocations & Development Management DPD Residential Viability Assessment (2012)	The report provides an assessment of the viability of the housing allocations in the Newark & Sherwood Allocations & Development Management DPD. The study considers viability in the context of adopted Core Strategy policies that might affect the cost and value of development (Affordable Housing, Community Infrastructure Levy, Infrastructure requirements and associated Section 106 contributions, Design and Construction Standards) as well as site specific cost constraints identified in the SHLAA assessment (e.g. contamination, site stability, flood defence etc.). The study also considers delivery over the remaining 14 years of the Development Plan to 2026.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Allocations & Development Management DPD Residential Viability Assessment.
Newark & Sherwood District Council Allocations & Development Management DPD Commercial Viability Assessment (2012)	The report provides an assessment of the viability of the commercial site allocations in the Newark & Sherwood Allocations & Development Management DPD. The study considers viability in the context of adopted Core Strategy policies that might affect the cost and value of development (Affordable Housing, Community Infrastructure Levy, Infrastructure requirements and associated Section 106 contributions, Design and Construction Standards) as well as site specific cost constraints identified by the Authority (e.g. contamination, site stability, flood defence etc.). The study also considers delivery over the remaining 14 years of the Development Plan to 2026.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Allocations & Development Management DPD Commercial Viability Assessment.
Newark & Sherwood District Council Economic Development Strategy	The revised Newark & Sherwood District Council Economic Development Strategy is based these key priorities:	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the Newark & Sherwood District Council

<p>(2014)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inward Investment • Business Growth • Employability and Skills • Infrastructure and • Key Sectors <p>The three main objectives identified in the strategy are:</p> <p>Objective 1: To develop and maintain an in-depth understanding of the Newark and Sherwood economies, business stock and sector strength. This is to ensure that all activities and resources available to support this vision are appropriately focussed.</p> <p>Objective 2: To develop appropriate place marketing to visitors and investors. To achieve this, the District Council will work with partners such as Experience Nottinghamshire for Tourism and Invest in Nottingham and UKTI for Inward Investment opportunities.</p> <p>Objective 3: To plan and support growth for the District.</p>	<p>Economic Development Strategy.</p>
<p>Newark & Sherwood Statement of Community Involvement (2015)</p>	<p>This document sets out the District Council’s approach to public consultation in two areas of planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policy documents: how the public and interested groups are involved in the preparation and review of planning policy documents. • Planning applications: how people are consulted about planning applications that the District Council is responsible for determining. 	<p>Consultation on the Local Plan Review and on the IIA will be carried out in line with the Statement of Community Involvement.</p>
<p>Newark & Sherwood Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2010)</p>	<p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) provided a detailed evidence base to support the production of the District Council’s Local Development Framework, in particular the Core Strategy and the Allocations & Development Management DPD.</p> <p>The IDP was undertaken in two stages. Stage 1 was to review the available baseline</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the existing IDP and any successor documents that are produced.</p>

	<p>data to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the current infrastructure provision within the District; • Identify the geographical variations in infrastructure across the District; and • Provide a level of understanding of the growth that can be supported by the existing infrastructure. <p>Stage 2 was to identify the shortfalls in infrastructure against the proposed growth in the District and to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify where and when that infrastructure may be required; • Identify the outline costs of such infrastructure; • Identify how that infrastructure is provided and funded; and • Provide a funding strategy and delivery plan. <p>At the time of writing, it was expected that an updated IDP would be produced as part of the Local Plan Review.</p>	
<p>Nottingham Outer HMA Strategic Housing Market Assessment Final Report (2007)</p>	<p>This report provides the first Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the Nottingham Outer Housing Market Area (HMA).</p> <p>At the time of writing, work was being undertaken on producing an updated SHMA.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the existing SHMA and any successor documents that are produced.</p>
<p>Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment (2007)</p>	<p>This document was intended to provide an insight into the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers in Newark & Sherwood District and the other local authority areas in Nottinghamshire excluding Bassetlaw.</p> <p>At the time of writing, work was being undertaken on producing an updated Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the existing Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment and any successor documents that are produced.</p>
<p>Housing needs market & affordability study (2009)</p>	<p>The objectives of the study were to:</p> <p>Support future housing strategy and to prioritise investment decisions;</p> <p>Co-ordinate housing and community care strategies;</p> <p>Inform the Council's affordable housing policies in the Local Development</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the existing Housing needs market & affordability study and any successor documents that are produced.</p>

	Framework and assist in target setting for site development briefs and for negotiation.	
Newark and Sherwood District Council Affordable Housing Viability Assessment (2009)	<p>Newark & Sherwood District Council, along with Bassetlaw District Council and Mansfield District Council, undertook an affordable housing viability study covering the three authorities. The broad aims of the study were to consider an appropriate target or targets for affordable housing, as well as to advise on an appropriate threshold or thresholds in the light of the varying local market and land supply conditions.</p> <p>This report relates to the specific circumstances of Newark and Sherwood District Council. The report analyses the impact of affordable housing and other planning obligations on scheme viability.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Affordable Housing Viability Assessment.
Newark and Sherwood Local Housing Strategy 2009 – 2016	<p>This Strategy offers a strategy for delivering vision from the Community Plan 2006 – 2016: ‘Our aim is for residents in Newark and Sherwood to feel that their area offers them the best quality of life in the East Midlands. By 2010 we aim to be one of the top 10 rural districts in the region and by 2015 one of the top 5. We aim to raise aspirations and improve accessibility’.</p> <p>In order to realise this vision, four priorities are set out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To deliver an increased supply and choice of affordable housing to meet local need and manage the impact of housing growth to ensure there is a positive impact on our urban and rural communities. 2. To take action to improve the condition of existing homes, reduce carbon emissions and fuel poverty along with raising standards of maintenance and management for the benefit of our local residents. 3. To meet the local housing related needs of our diverse communities through partnership working and targeted housing service provision. 4. To enable the new housing required by the East Midlands Regional Plan and Newark New Growth Point initiative to be delivered, to secure the promotion of 	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Local Housing Strategy.

	sustainable communities as part of a balanced approach to the future economy of Newark and Sherwood.	
Bridge Ward Neighbourhood Study (2012)	<p>The Study sets out a 'Masterplan' approach for Bridge Ward, creating a plan for the area which will guide decision making and lead to regeneration and growth over 15 years. The Study builds on previous work in the area, earlier studies undertaken and is integrated with the Council's planning policies. The overall aims of the Neighbourhood Study are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reflect the wider objectives and future aspirations of the community, which includes residents and businesses, and open up new opportunities for the future; • To review physical infrastructure (housing and the built environment); the local economy; and community resources; • To identify opportunities to facilitate growth and regeneration and improve prosperity for residents and business; and • To provide a realistic plan which can be delivered over time. 	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Bridge Ward Neighbourhood Study.
Newark and Sherwood Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2010)	<p>A Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) is required by Government planning policy guidance to be undertaken by Local Planning Authorities to provide evidence for Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) and to demonstrate a five, ten and fifteen year housing land supply.</p> <p>The SHLAA identifies and assesses potential sites for new housing development and feeds in to the LDF process at Core Strategy and at more detailed plan-making stages.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the SHLAA.
Newark and Sherwood Housing Position Statement (2012)	This statement sets out the current position relating to housing supply in the District and explains how the proposed Allocations & Development Management DPD will contribute towards meeting this target. This statement also sets out the requirements relating to Gypsy and Traveller housing.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Housing Position Statement.
Newark and Sherwood Retail and Town Centres Study (2010)	This study provided evidence to inform the production of the Council's Local Development Framework (LDF), now referred to as the Local Plan, including the Core Strategy. It was also intended to act as a tool for the Council to make informed choices about the nature and extent of retail and leisure growth to be accommodated in the future. The study was undertaken within the context of Newark's Growth Point designation and the level of housing provision set out in	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Housing Position Statement.

	<p>the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy, which anticipated the delivery of around 14,800 new homes in the District over the period up to 2026.</p> <p>The study identified the performance of Newark town centre, provided vitality and viability health checks for the District’s smaller centres and identified the quantitative and qualitative need for new retail (comparison and convenience) floorspace up to 2026.</p>	
Newark and Sherwood Biodiversity Implementation Plan (2003)	<p>The purpose of this document is to set out an approach to fulfilling the District Council’s obligations under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP).</p> <p>At the time of writing, it was expected that this document would be reviewed and possibly updated, replaced or superseded.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for biodiversity in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Biodiversity Implementation Plan or of any document that supersedes it.</p>
Sport and Physical Activity Plan for Newark and Sherwood 2014 – 2017 (2014)	<p>The Plan is intended to improve access and participation for all and make sport and physical activity a part of everyone’s life. Four objectives are identified:</p> <p>To work in partnership to support and develop sporting activities and opportunities that will enable people to participate;</p> <p>Reduce barriers to participation for identified target groups;</p> <p>Support local sports clubs and organisations to enhance their provision To increase the number of volunteers; and</p> <p>To provide high quality provision that meets the identified needs of the growing local community.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Sport and Physical Activity Plan.</p>
Newark and Sherwood Sport and Recreation Facilities Improvement Plan 2014 – 2021 (2014)	<p>The overall vision set out for the District in this Plan is ‘to establish a coherent infrastructure of built facilities for sport and active recreation that meets the current and future needs of its growing population and is accessible and attractive to all sectors of the community in Newark and Sherwood District.’</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Sport and Recreation Facilities Improvement Plan.</p>

	<p>In order to deliver the vision the following objectives have been identified:</p> <p>To ensure that development of built sport and active recreation facilities in the District reflect the priorities of regional and local sport plans; and</p> <p>To provide high quality provision that meets the identified needs of the growing local community.</p> <p>This Plan covers a wide range and type of facilities, including sports halls, swimming pools, indoor bowls halls, synthetic and natural turf sports pitches and community halls. Facilities provided by the private sector, voluntary and other public providers as well as provision in neighbouring authorities have been considered.</p> <p>The document is accompanied by two appendices which are presented separately on the District Council’s website (see address below) – Appendix 1, which looks at swimming pool provision, and Appendix 2 ,which looks at the provision of Sports Halls.</p> <p>http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/strategiesandpolicies/</p>	
<p>Newark and Sherwood Playing Pitch Strategy (2014)</p>	<p>The Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) for Newark & Sherwood provides a clear, strategic framework for the maintenance and improvement of existing outdoor sports pitches and ancillary facilities between 2014 and 2019. The PPS covers football pitches; cricket pitches; rugby pitches; hockey/artificial grass pitches (AGPs); bowls; netball; tennis and athletics. The Strategy is accompanied by an assessment which presents a supply and demand assessment of playing pitch facilities in accordance with Sport England’s guidance. The Strategy contributes to:</p> <p>Providing adequate planning guidance to assess development proposals affecting playing fields;</p> <p>Informing land use decisions in respect of future use of existing outdoor sports areas and playing fields (capable of accommodating pitches) across the District;</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Playing Pitch Strategy.</p>

	<p>Providing a strategic framework for the provision and management of outdoor sports across the District;</p> <p>Supporting external funding bids and maximise support for outdoor sports facilities;</p> <p>Providing the basis for on-going monitoring and review of the use, distribution, function, quality and accessibility of outdoor sport; and</p> <p>Informing the review of the Core Strategy to shape policy, inform protection and provision of sports facilities and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and S106 and CIL schedules.</p>	
Newark & Sherwood District Wide Transport Study (2010)	<p>This study was produced following discussions with Newark and Sherwood District Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and the Highways Agency. It is a strategic study intended to identify the cumulative transport implications of proposed residential and employment growth within the District in order to advise strategic transport infrastructure requirements. The study considers all modes of transport and has examined the Council's preferred growth scenario at an assessment year of 2026.</p> <p>At the time of writing, it was expected that this document would be reviewed and possibly updated, replaced or superseded as part of the Local Plan Review.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the District Wide Transport Study or of any document that supersedes it.
Lindhurst Development, Mansfield Traffic Impacts in Rainworth, Blidworth & Clipstone (2012)	An assessment of the potential traffic impacts of the Lindhurst Development on the three settlements in the title. Work on this development had begun at the time of writing this document.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of this document where it is appropriate to.
A Green Infrastructure Strategy for Newark & Sherwood (2010)	This Strategy sought to allow for the expansion of settlements whilst ensuring that the District, its assets and landscapes suffered no negative effects and instead prospered from new development. Whilst new development is essential, the need for a high level of environmental quality, provision of recreational opportunities and access to green space, and the need to respond to the threats and challenges of climate change for communities and wildlife also shaped the Strategy's	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for green infrastructure in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Green</p>

	<p>development. The Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified existing networks of green and blue spaces and corridors within and between the urban areas, other settlements and the surrounding countryside to form the basis for developing a green infrastructure spatial plan; • Provided an approach for the conservation, protection and enhancement of green spaces, access networks and environmental assets of Newark and Sherwood, taking growth projections into consideration; • Articulated clear objectives to meet the District’s needs and opportunities for development, nature conservation and community benefit; and • Identified policy and deliverability issues, including possible funding, delivery mechanisms and main actors for implementing green infrastructure in the District (i.e. the Strategy is grounded in deliverability) <p>At the time of writing, it was expected that this document would be reviewed and possibly updated, replaced or superseded as part of the Local Plan Review.</p>	<p>Infrastructure Strategy or of any document that supersedes it.</p>
<p>Newark and Sherwood Green Spaces Strategy 2007 – 2012 (2007)</p>	<p>This document identifies green spaces in the District and assesses their importance. It looks at what needs local communities have in terms of green space and the extent to which these are addressed as well as setting out a strategy for how to move forward from the point at which this document was written. The Strategy provides standards against which to define surpluses and deficiencies in green space provision.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for green spaces in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Green Spaces Strategy or of any document that supersedes it as far as this is appropriate.</p>
<p>Community Greenspace Provision Improvement Plans (2010)</p>	<p>This document was produced in response to actions and recommendations in the Newark and Sherwood Green Spaces Strategy 2007 – 2012. The plans update the audit in the original study and were intended to provide a basis for the formation of policy. They also identify surpluses and deficiencies in provision using the recommended standards in the Green Spaces Strategy.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for green spaces in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will</p>

	<p>At the time of writing, it was expected that this document would be reviewed and possibly updated, replaced or superseded as part of the Local Plan Review.</p>	<p>take account of the Community Greenspace Provision Improvement Plans or of any document that supersedes it.</p>
<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 (2009), Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 Part 1 (2010), and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 Part 2 (2012)</p>	<p>The ‘Level 1’ Strategic Flood Risk Assessment provided a comprehensive and robust assessment of the extent and nature of the risk of flooding and its implications for land use planning. The principal aim of the study was to set out flood risk constraints to help inform the preparation of the Local Development Framework (LDF) for the District. The study area was categorised into Flood Risk Zones to allow sites to be analysed from this perspective.</p> <p>‘Level 2 Part 1’ analyses in detail flood risk for three strategic sites around Newark: Land South of Newark, Land East of Newark and Land around Fernwood. Level 2 Part two draws on the previous documents to provide further analysis of flood risk in the District.</p> <p>Further work on flood risk will be undertaken as part of the Local Plan Review, meaning that some of the information in these documents will be wholly or partially superseded by new information.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for flooding in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of these documents and also of any new analysis of flood risk that is produced during the Local Plan Review.</p>
<p>Water Cycle Strategy (2009)</p>	<p>The Water Cycle Strategy (WCS) investigated implications for delivering new development on the water-related infrastructure and the wider water-environment. A preliminary investigation to establish the existing situation and extent of knowledge relating to the water-cycle components within the District was carried out and an Initial Scoping Study report produced in March 2009. This was subsequently developed to investigate and incorporate the general detail of the information sources identified in the scoping stage, and an Outline Strategy was finalised in May. This has formed the basis of the Detailed Strategy. The WCS had three key objectives:</p> <p>To co-ordinate planning and actions between the main water-related authorities/companies;</p> <p>To inform and direct the LDF with regard to water-cycle issues;</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for the water cycle in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the WCS and of any document that supersedes it.</p>

	<p>To be a tool for planners and developers in the future to facilitate future expansion design and evaluation.</p> <p>Further work on the water cycle may be undertaken as part of the Local Plan Review, meaning that the WCS may be updated, replaced or superseded.</p>	
Newark & Sherwood Allocations & Development Management DPD Sequential Approach to Flood Risk (2012)	This document sets out Newark and Sherwood District Councils response to flood risk arising from long term climate change in connection with the Allocations and Development Management DPD.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Allocations & Development Management DPD Sequential Approach to Flood Risk as far as it is relevant to do so.
Towards a Sustainable Energy Policy for Nottinghamshire Policy Framework (2009)	This document was prepared by the Nottinghamshire Sustainable Energy Planning Partnership (NSEPP) which has officer representation from each of the local planning authorities within the County and is co-ordinated by the County Council. It was intended to be used as a body of evidence and analysis to support each Council in establishing policies in Development Plan Documents (DPD), and sets out a common county-wide approach to sustainable energy policies (utilising renewable, low and zero carbon energy sources). In addition, it indicates that there may be options to introduce different performance levels in different locations (e.g. town centres, urban extensions) and for various land use types.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Policy Framework.
Southwell Landscape Setting Study (2012)	This Study outlines the underlying information and the approach taken to define the principal protected views of Southwell, and the boundary of the immediate surroundings of Thurgarton Hundred Workhouse.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Southwell Landscape Setting Study.
Southwell Gateway Sites Assessment (2012)	<p>A particular issue which arose from the consultation on the Options Report stage (3rd October – 25th November 2012) of the Allocations & Development Management Development Plan (ADMOR) was the importance and sensitivity of sites located on the periphery of Southwell. Particular concern was expressed over the sensitivity and in some cases the appropriateness of these locations.</p> <p>Gateway locations are important in defining the transition from the open countryside into the main built up area of settlements and as a result these sites can often occupy important and sensitive locations which help to define the character of an area. Existing residential development in such locations also often</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Southwell Gateway Sites Assessment.

	<p>reflect a lower density that gradually increases towards the centre of the settlement. As a result the successful assimilation of new development into such locations can often depend on whether the site characteristics can provide the appropriate conditions for sensitive development to take place.</p> <p>Given the constraints present within the centre of the Town and as there are insufficient suitable sites for allocation within the existing settlement boundary (as defined in the Local Plan) to meet the level of future development identified for Southwell, the identification of 'gateway sites' is a necessary element of the future development approach for the Town. As a result it was therefore crucial that a comprehensive and consistent approach for assessing these sites was developed and applied in order to inform the site selection process moving towards the Publication stage of the DPD</p>	
Newark & Sherwood Main Open Area Review (2011)	In Newark & Sherwood District, Main Open Areas (MOAs) are defined as predominately open land within settlements which play an important role in defining their form and structure. To inform the production of the Allocations & Development Management DPD, a review of the MOAs was undertaken. The purpose of this review was to provide an assessment to support the proposed retention, amendment or deletion of existing designations and to also provide the basis for the making of new designations where there is merit in doing so.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Newark & Sherwood Main Open Area Review.
Newark and Sherwood District Council Consultation and Engagement Strategy	<p>Through the Consultation and Engagement Strategy, the District Council seeks to:</p> <p>Keep people well-informed about the Council's services and policies;</p> <p>Listen and respond to people's views and concerns;</p> <p>Encourage participation so a wide range of views can be taken into account;</p> <p>Encourage new ideas;</p> <p>Improve accessibility and accountability to local people, and</p> <p>Build trust and public confidence.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will be in line with the Consultation and Engagement Strategy. Consultation on the Local Plan Review and the IIA will be undertaken in accordance with the Statement of Community Involvement.

Newark and Sherwood District Council Equality and Diversity Strategy	This Strategy sets out how Newark & Sherwood District Council meets the duties placed upon it by the Equalities Act 2010.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will be in line with the Equality and Diversity Strategy. The IIA will fulfil the requirements of Equalities Impact Assessment.
Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2013)	The Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out proposals for how the District Council will seek to secure affordable housing as part of new housing developments. It sets out the policy context for such housing, then details of how the District Council will seek to negotiate these matters and how the issue of viability will be considered. The document also provides guidance on affordable housing in rural areas.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document.
Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Conversion of Traditional Rural Buildings Supplementary Planning Document (2014)	This SPD sets out District Council policy on the conversion of traditional rural buildings. It also offers best practice advice and design guidance.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Conversion of Traditional Rural Buildings Supplementary Planning Document.
Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Developer Contributions and Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (2013)	This SPD describes national and local policy on developer contributions and planning obligations, and deals with procedural matters relating to the preparation and monitoring of Section 106 Agreements. In addition it sets out the types of obligation that the Council may seek to secure from development and how these are identified, the types of development to which the obligation will apply, thresholds over which the obligation will be sought and, where possible, the basis on which the level of obligation will be calculated.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Developer Contributions and Planning Obligations SPD.
Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Householder Development Supplementary Planning Document (2014)	This document provides guidance on policy and design for householder development.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Householder Development Supplementary Planning Document.
Landscape Character Assessment SPD (2013)	The Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is a District-level assessment of landscape character which forms part of the wider assessment for the County. Its preparation has followed the County-level methodology and the document provides an explanation of the differences between landscapes that is based	The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for landscape character in the District to the extent that this is addressed by

	<p>around a sense of place, local distinctiveness, characteristic wildlife, and natural features. In identifying specific Landscape Policy Zones (LPZs) and related actions the LCA plays an important role in the planning framework and in decisions over new development.</p>	<p>fulfilling the requirements of SA and SEA.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the LCA.</p>
<p>Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Shopfronts and Advertisements Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (2014)</p>	<p>This SPD sets out local and national policy on the appearance and design of shopfronts and advertisements, and offers best practice guidance.</p>	<p>As far as it is relevant, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Shopfronts and Advertisements Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document.</p>
<p>Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document (2014)</p>	<p>The Wind Energy SPD sets out the approach that the District Council takes to wind energy development within the District. It sets out the relevant national and local policies that provide a context for this document. The SPD shows how planning applications will be considered including the pre- and post-application stages. It contains detailed guidance on how proposals to develop wind energy schemes will be assessed in the District.</p>	<p>As far as it is relevant, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document.</p>
<p>Newark and Sherwood Landscape Capacity Study for Wind Energy Development</p>	<p>This document supports the Wind Energy SPD. The aim of the Landscape Capacity Study (LCS) for Wind Energy Development was to assess the capacity of different landscapes within the District to accommodate further wind energy development.</p> <p>The study is based on the description and classification of the landscape presented in the Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment (updated 2013). This provides a characterisation of the district into broad landscape character types and more detailed policy zones. The relative sensitivity and capacity of each of the defined landscape character types was assessed. Landscape character does not change at administrative boundaries, and the study therefore considers the adjoining landscapes within Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Leicestershire where they influence character within Newark and Sherwood.</p> <p>Sensitivity is defined as the relative extent to which the character and quality of the landscape is susceptible to change as a result of wind energy development. Sensitivity was evaluated through application of a series of criteria, developed</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan Review will consider possible implications for landscape character in the District to the extent that this is addressed by fulfilling the requirements of SA and SEA.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the LCS.</p>

	<p>from published guidance and planning practice. Sensitivity was defined for a series of wind turbine heights, ranging from 15m up to 140m to represent the spectrum of turbine sizes which are currently operating or in the planning system.</p> <p>For each landscape character type, guidance for development is set out to identify key sensitive features and characteristics which may influence siting and design of wind energy developments. Constraints and opportunities for development are included, taking note of turbines which are already operational, or unbuilt turbines which have planning consent.</p> <p>Following the guidelines an evaluation of likely capacity is given, based on the sensitivity, heritage values, and existing and consented development within each landscape type. This leads to an overall statement of capacity for change for the LCT, in terms of the level of development likely to be acceptable, without significant change to landscape character.</p> <p>The potential for further cumulative impact on landscape character is assessed with reference to computer-modelled theoretical visibility mapping, and to wind energy developments which are proposed but which have not yet been determined. This enables a judgement to be reached in terms of the remaining capacity within the landscape character type.</p>	
<p>Advice Note to Local Planning Authorities regarding the consideration of likely effects on the breeding population of nightjar and woodlark in the Sherwood Forest region (2014)</p>	<p>This Natural England document provides advice on the approach that local authorities including Newark & Sherwood District Council should take when reaching decisions about development that have the potential to impact upon the breeding populations of nightjar and woodlark in the Sherwood Forest area.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for ecology and biodiversity including the breeding populations of nightjar and woodlark in the Sherwood Forest area.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Advice Note.</p>

National:

Plan, policy or programme:	Summary of targets / indicators / objectives:	Implications for the IIA and / or the Local Plan Review
UK Biodiversity Action Plan 1994, and Securing biodiversity: a new framework for delivering priority habitats and species in England	<p>The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) is the UK Government's response to the international Convention on Biological Diversity signed in 1992.</p> <p>Securing biodiversity is a framework which has been developed to enhance the recovery of priority habitats and species in England (published under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006), thereby contributing to the delivery of the England Biodiversity Strategy.</p> <p>The key targets and indicators are picked up locally through the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around biodiversity.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's biodiversity.</p>
The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)	<p>The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework was produced by JNCC and Defra, on behalf of the Four Countries' Biodiversity Group (4CBG), through which the environment departments of all four governments in the UK work together.</p> <p>The Framework covers the period from 2011 to 2020, and was developed in response to two main drivers: the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD's) <i>Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</i> and its 5 strategic goals and 20 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets', published in October 2010; and the EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS), released in May 2011.</p> <p>The framework shows how the work of the four UK countries joins up with work at a UK level to achieve the 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets' and the aims of the EU biodiversity strategy. It identifies the activities required to complement the country biodiversity strategies, and where work in the country strategies contributes to international obligations. In total, 23 areas of work have been identified where all the countries have agreed that they want to contribute to, and benefit from, a continued UK focus, and an Implementation Plan was published in November 2013. Annual reporting on progress with the Implementation Plan is also undertaken.</p> <p>Most work which was previously carried out under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around biodiversity.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's biodiversity.</p>

	<p>is now focussed at the country level (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales). Many of the tools developed under the UK BAP remain of use, however. For example, background information about the lists of priority habitats and species, agreed under UK BAP, still form the basis of much biodiversity work in the countries.</p> <p>The development of the Framework reflects a revised direction for nature conservation, towards an approach which aims to consider the management of the environment as a whole, and to acknowledge and take into account the value of nature in decision-making. The Framework sets out the common purpose and shared priorities of the UK and the four countries.</p>	
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	This strategy provides a comprehensive picture of how the UK is implementing its international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. The strategy aims to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around biodiversity.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's biodiversity.</p>
Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)	These regulations transpose into English law the requirements of Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC on ambient air quality.	The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of air quality.
Environment Act Part IV LAQM (1995)	<p>This requires local authorities to review and assess the current and likely future, air quality in their areas. LAQM stands for Local Air Quality Management.</p> <p>Where an Local Authority considers that one or more of the air quality objectives, as prescribed in regulations, is unlikely to be met by the required date, it must declare an air quality management area (AQMA), covering the area where the problem is expected. It must then draw up an action plan setting out the measures it intends to take in pursuit of the air quality objectives in the area.</p>	The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of air quality.
Building Regulations: England and Wales (Part L1A – Conservation of Fuel and Power, 2010 and 2013) and	<p>Part L (Conservation of fuel and power)</p> <p>The legal framework and Approved Documents for Part L (Conservation of fuel and power) were last revised by amendments that came into effect in 2013 and 2014. DCLG has published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new 2013 editions of Approved Documents L1A and L2A 	The Local Plan Review will take account of these parts of the Building Regulations where appropriate.

(Part G Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • further amendments to the 2010 editions of Approved Documents L1B and L2B <p>Part G (Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency)</p> <p>This section covers the technical guidance contained in Part G (Approved Document G) of schedule 1 of the Building Regulations. It covers the requirements with respect to sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency.</p>	
Climate Change Act (2008)	<p>The Climate Change Act creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting ambitious, legally binding targets • raking powers to help meet those targets • strengthening the institutional framework • enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change • establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures 	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around climate change.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of issues around climate change.</p>
Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations (2010) (as amended)	<p>The Community Infrastructure Levy came into force in April 2010. It allows local authorities in England and Wales to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their area. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of development. This includes new or safer road schemes, flood defences, schools, hospitals and other health and social care facilities, park improvements, green spaces and leisure centres.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations where these are relevant.</p>
Energy Act (2011)	<p>The Energy Act provides for some of the key elements of the Coalition's Programme for Government and its first Annual Energy Statement. It was a first step in their legislative programme, and further legislation has been sought to implement, for example, the findings of the Electricity Market Reform Programme.</p> <p>The Act provides for a step change in the provision of energy efficiency measures to homes and businesses, and makes improvements to our framework to enable and secure low-carbon energy supplies and fair competition in the energy markets.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Energy Act where it is relevant.</p>
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004)	<p>Provides the regulations for the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (EU/2001/42/EC) for certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant environmental impacts.</p>	<p>The IIA will fulfil all the requirements of SEA. This is demonstrated in Appendix 1 of this document, the Quality Assurance Checklist.</p>

<p>Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended)</p>	<p>The regulations transpose the EU Directive 2002/49/EC that relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise.</p>	<p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of environmental noise.</p>
<p>Growth and Infrastructure Act (2013)</p>	<p>This Act set out a series of reforms intended to reduce the ‘red tape’ that the government considered was hampering business investment, new infrastructure and job creation. It was hoped that this would help the UK recover from recession and allow it to compete more effectively on the global stage. The Act was intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate major infrastructure work; Promote building by encouraging reconsideration of Section 106 agreements; Reforming permitted development householder, and make sure adjoining neighbours are consulted when the new rights are used. Speed up development procedures; Create a new employment status of ‘employee shareholder’ and introduce alterations in the way that businesses are regulated; Fix business rates for five years; and Reform legislation on town and village greens. 	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Growth and Infrastructure Act where it is relevant.</p>
<p>Human Rights Act (1998)</p>	<p>An Act to give further effect to rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review will take account of the Human Rights Act.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on human rights, including those of people with one or more protected characteristics.</p>
<p>Local Democracy,</p>	<p>The Act seeks to create greater opportunities for community and individual involvement in</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will</p>

Economic Development and Construction Act (2009)	local decision-making. It also provides for greater involvement of local authorities in local and regional economic development.	take account of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act where it is relevant.
Local Government Act (2000)	<p>Part I of this Act introduces a new power for local authorities to promote the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of an area.</p> <p>Part II requires that all local authorities move away from the traditional committee style of decision making in which all members had a formal decision-making role, to one of four executive models. These are; leader or cabinet, mayor or cabinet, mayor or council manager, or alternative arrangements.</p> <p>Part III introduces a new ethical framework for councils, including a requirement to adopt a code of conduct for members and implement a standards committee. The general functions of the standards committee are to promote and maintain high standards of conduct within the local authority, and to assist members of the authority to observe the code of conduct.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Local Government Act where it is relevant.
Localism Act (2011)	<p>The aim of the act was to devolve more decision making powers from central government back into the hands of individuals, communities and councils. The act covers a wide range of issues related to local public services, with a particularly focus on the general power of competence, community rights, neighbourhood planning and housing.</p> <p>Some of the key aspects of the Localism Act for local authorities are as follows:</p> <p>General Power of Competence (GPC)</p> <p>The GPC was introduced as part of the Localism Act in November 2011 – it came into force for Principal authorities in February 2012. Under the GPC a local authority has power to do anything that individuals of full legal capacity may do giving authorities the power to take reasonable action they need ‘for the benefit of the authority, its area or persons resident or present in its area’.</p> <p>Community right to challenge</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the Localism Act.

	<p>The Community right to challenge came into force in June 2012. This allows voluntary and community groups, parish councils or two or more members of local authority staff to express an interest in running a service currently commissioned or delivered by a local authority. Where the expressions of interest are accepted, the local authority must run a competitive procurement.</p> <p>Community right to bid</p> <p>The Community right to bid came into force in September 2012. This allows communities to nominate buildings and land that they consider to be of value to the community, to be included on a local authority maintained list. If any of the assets on the register are put up for sale, the community is given a window of opportunity to express an interest in purchasing the asset, and another window of opportunity to bid.</p> <p>Community right to build</p> <p>The Community right to build allows local communities to undertake small-scale, site-specific, community-led developments. The new powers aim to give communities the freedom to build new homes, shops, businesses or facilities where they want them, without going through the normal planning application process.</p> <p>To proceed the proposals must have the agreement of more than 50 per cent of local people that vote through a community referendum and meet some minimum requirements (for example, they should generally be in line with national planning policies and strategic elements of the local plan).</p> <p>Neighbourhood Plans</p> <p>The Localism Act sets out how communities will be able to get more involved in planning for their areas – specifically around creating plans and policies to guide new development and in some cases granting planning permission for certain types of development.</p>	
Equality Act (2010)	This Act replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single act to make the law simpler and to remove inconsistencies. This makes the law easier for people to understand and	The IIA will fulfil all the requirements of Equality Act in terms of carrying out an

	<p>comply with. The Act also strengthened protection in some situations. The Act covers nine protected characteristics, which cannot be used as a reason to treat people unfairly. The protected characteristics are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Disability • gender reassignment • marriage and civil partnership • pregnancy and maternity • race • religion or belief • sex • sexual orientation <p>(In Newark & Sherwood District, impacts are also considered in terms of social inequality)</p>	<p>Equality Impact Assessment.</p>
<p>Welfare Reform Act (2012)</p>	<p>This Act introduced the idea of 'Universal Credit', intended to replace a range of existing means-tested benefits and tax credits for people of working age. The Act also introduced an 'under-occupancy penalty' which reduces the amount of benefit paid to claimants if they are deemed to have 'too much' living space in the property they are renting. Other key measures include:</p> <p>The introduction of Personal Independence Payments to replace Disability Living Allowance;</p> <p>Linking Local Housing Allowance rates to the Consumer Price Index;</p> <p>Proposing changes to the statutory child maintenance scheme;</p> <p>Limiting the payment of contributory Employment and Support Allowance to a 12-month period; and</p> <p>Capping the total amount of benefit that can be claimed.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Welfare Reform Act where it is relevant.</p>
<p>Flood and Water Management Act</p>	<p>This Act provides a more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, protects water supplies to the consumer and helps safeguard community groups</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Flood and Water</p>

(2010)	<p>from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges. The Act introduces into law the concept of flood risk management rather than 'flood defence' and provides the framework for delivery of flood and coastal erosion risk management through national and local risk strategies. The Act establishes a SuDS approving body (SAB). The SAB will have responsibility for the approval of proposed drainage systems in new developments and redevelopments (in accordance with National Standards for Sustainable Drainage). The Act requires Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA's) to maintain a register and record important flood risk management strategies and to investigate flooding to determine which authority has responsibility.</p>	Management Act where it is relevant.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	<p>The Act was designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. The Act implements key elements of the Government's Rural Strategy that was published in July 2004.</p> <p>The Act established a new independent body - Natural England - responsible for conserving, enhancing, and managing England's natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations. Natural England brought together the functions of English Nature and certain functions performed previously by the Countryside Agency and the Rural Development Service - uniting in a single organisation the responsibility for enhancing biodiversity and landscape with promoting access and recreation.</p> <p>The Act made amendments to the both the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000. For example, it extended the CROW biodiversity duty to public bodies and statutory undertakers, and altering enforcement powers in connection with wildlife prosecution.</p> <p>The Act also formally established the Commission for Rural Communities, an independent advocate, watchdog and expert advisor for rural England, charged with ensuring that Government policies make a real difference on the ground in tackling rural disadvantage.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will be in line with the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act.
The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations (2012)	<p>The Regulations set out the procedure for the designation of neighbourhood areas and neighbourhood forums and for the preparation of neighbourhood development plans and neighbourhood development orders (including community right to build orders). A separate instrument will be brought forward in relation to neighbourhood planning referendums.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations.

Planning Act (2008)	The Planning Act 2008 was granted Royal Assent on 26 November 2008. The Act introduced a new stream-lined system for decisions on applications to build nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) in England and Wales, alongside further reforms to the town and country planning system and the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Planning Act.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)	The Act received Royal Assent on 13 May 2004 and the provisions of the Act were introduced through a series of Commencement Orders and Regulations. The Act strengthened the focus on sustainability, transparency, flexibility and speed. The aim of the Act is to give effect to the Government's policy on the reform of the planning system, the principal features of which are set out in the policy statement Sustainable communities: Delivering through planning which was published on 23 July 2002.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act.
Planning and Energy Act (2008)	This Act allows local councils to set targets in their areas for on-site renewable energy, on-site low carbon electricity and energy efficiency standards in addition to national requirements. It requires developers to source at least 10% of any new building's energy from renewable sources.	The Local Plan Review will take account of the Planning and Energy Act. Issues around renewable energy will be considered in the IIA.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	This Act consolidates certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Planning(Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act
Pollution Prevention and Control Act (1999)	This Act gives the Secretary of State the power to make regulations providing for a new pollution control system to meet the requirements of European Council Directives on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control and for other measures to prevent and control pollution.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Pollution Prevention and Control Act where it is relevant.
Sustainable Communities Act (2007)(Amended 2010)	The Sustainable Communities Act provides local authorities and local communities with the opportunity to ask central government to devolve more power to them in order to improve the sustainability of their local area. The amendment improves the process to allow communities a greater say in how their proposed changes can happen.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will be in line with the Sustainable Communities Act. In fulfilling the requirements of SA and SEA, the IIA will assess sustainability issues around the Local Plan Review
Town and Country Planning Act (1990)	The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is an act of the British Parliament regulating the development of land in England and Wales.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Town and Country Planning Act.

The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (2011)	These regulations are used to determine whether a planning application will require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). These Regulations replace the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact assessment (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 (SI No. 293) (“the 1999 regulations”) and subsequent amending instruments. The Town and Country Planning (Environmental impact Assessment) (Mineral Permissions and Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008 remain in force. These Regulations, except for the provisions relating to projects serving national defence purposes, extend to England only. The 1999 Regulations remain in force for Wales.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and Permitted Development) Regulations (1995)	These Regulations are concerned with the further implementation in England and Wales of Council Directive 85/337/EEC.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and Permitted Development) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order (1995)	The main purpose of this Order is to grant planning permission for certain classes of development without any requirement for an application to be made under Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2008)	This order provides permitted development rights for the installation of specified types of microgeneration equipment including solar PV and solar thermal equipment on or within the curtilage of dwelling houses subject to certain criteria.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order	This order amends the GPDO 1995 to expand the scope of non-domestic permitted development and amend the procedure by which local authorities make Article 4 Directions. It also gives permitted development rights for buildings used as small scale houses in multiple occupation shared by three to six people, to use as dwelling houses, so that specific planning permission is not required.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2010).

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The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2011)	The order amends the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (“GPDO”)	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2011).
The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations (2012)	The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2012 amends the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (“GPDO”)	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) (Amendment) Regulations (2014)	The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Amendment) Regulations 2014 (“the Compensation Regulations”) amend the Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations 2013 to limit the circumstances in which compensation is payable in the event that the new permitted development rights are withdrawn.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) (Amendment) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment and Consequential Provisions) (England) Order (2014)	The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment and Consequential Provisions) (England) Order 2014 (“the Order”) amends the Town and Country (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (“the General Permitted Development Order”) to allow new permitted development rights for change of use and, in some cases, for associated operational development. These changes simplify the change of use system and promote the provision of new homes, nurseries and schools in England. The Order also makes consequential amendments to the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) England Order 2010.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment and Consequential Provisions) (England) Order.
The Town and Country Planning	These regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, which make conditions relating to local development planning.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country

(Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations (2009)		Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations (2012)	These regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2009, in response to the enactment of the Localism Act 2011	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Major Infrastructure Project Inquiries Procedure) (England) Rules (2005)	These rules outline the procedures to be followed for local inquiries into: Applications for planning permission; or The approval of local planning authorities for major developments deemed to have national or regional importance.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Major Infrastructure Project Inquiries Procedure) (England) Rules.
The Town and Country Planning (Modification and Discharge of Planning Obligations) Regulations (1992)	These Regulations provide further detail on the procedure for appeals against enforced planning obligations.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Modification and Discharge of Planning Obligations) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations (2012)	Local planning authorities protect trees in the interests of amenity by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). Provisions are spread across primary and various secondary legislation and different rules apply depending on when the TPO is made.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order (2010)	This amendment introduces a definition of houses in multiple occupation into the Use Classes Order.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order.

<p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)</p>	<p>The NPPF was published by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012. It sets out planning policy for England in a single document, later supplemented by National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (see below).</p> <p>The introduction to the NPPF states that 'It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.'</p> <p>The NPPF retains the 'presumption in favour of sustainable development', which is defined by five principles as set out in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"living within the planet's environmental limits;</i> • <i>ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;</i> • <i>achieving a sustainable economy;</i> • <i>promoting good governance; and</i> • <i>using sound science responsibly."</i> <p>The Government believed that sustainable development could play three critical roles in England:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an economic role, contributing to a strong, responsive, competitive economy; • a social role, supporting vibrant and healthy communities; and • an environmental role, protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment. <p>The NPPF sets out 12 core planning principles which "<i>should underpin both plan-making and decision-taking.</i>" These stipulate that planning should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be led by local plans which set out a vision for the future of the area and provide a practical framework within which decisions on planning applications can be made efficiently; 	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with The National Planning Policy Framework.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasise enhancing and improving the places in which people live their lives, not scrutiny alone; • Drive sustainable development to deliver homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and support local vitality, objectively identifying local need and setting out a clear strategy for allocating land; • Seek to secure a high-quality of design and a good standard of amenity for occupants; • Protect the diversity of different areas of England, protecting Green Belts and recognising the "<i>intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside</i>"; • Support the transition to a low-carbon future, take account of flood risk and coastal change and encourage the reuse of existing and renewable resources; • Help conserve and enhance the natural environment and reduce pollution, allocating land of "<i>lesser environmental value</i>"; • Encourage the re-use of land that has been previously developed (brownfield land); • Promote mixed use developments, encouraging multiple benefits from urban and rural land; • Conserve heritage assets "<i>in a manner appropriate to their significance</i>"; • Manage development to make full use of public transport, walking and cycling; and • Take account of local strategies to improve health, social, and cultural wellbeing. <p>Before sections discussing plan-making and decision-taking, the NPPF sets out policy for planning in England, broken down into thirteen areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building a strong, competitive economy 2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres 3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy 4. Promoting sustainable transport 5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure 6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes 7. Requiring good design 8. Promoting healthy communities 9. Protecting Green Belt land 10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change 	
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	<p>11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</p> <p>12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</p> <p>13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals</p>	
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2014)	On 6 March 2014 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched this planning practice guidance web based resource. This was accompanied by a Written Ministerial Statement which includes a list of the previous planning practice guidance documents cancelled when this site was launched.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with National Planning Practice Guidance
Our Shared Future (2007)	The Commission on Integration and Cohesion's final report provides practical approaches to building communities' own capacity to reduce tensions and create opportunities for more integrated and cohesive societies. A collection of case studies illustrating examples of local good practice was produced alongside Our Shared Future.	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the integration and community cohesion.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on integration and community cohesion.</p>
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	<p>The Strategy from Defra provides a clear, long term vision for improving air quality in the UK and offers options for further consideration to reduce the risk to health and the environment from air pollution. The primary objective is to ensure that all citizens should have access to outdoor air without significant risk to their health, where this is economically and technically feasible.</p> <p>The Strategy:</p> <p>Sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues;</p> <p>Sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved;</p> <p>Introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and</p> <p>Identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan Review will consider possible implications for air quality in the District to the extent that this is addressed by fulfilling the requirements of SA and SEA.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p>
Air pollution: Action in a changing climate (2010)	This 'forward look' document from Defra does not replace the current air quality strategy but accounts for the rapid development of climate change policy since the strategy was published in 2007. In particular, the publication includes the following key messages:	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution often originates from the same activities that contribute to climate change (notably transport and electricity generation) so it makes sense to consider how the linkages between air quality and climate change policy areas can be managed to best effect. • The UK's commitment to build a Low Carbon Economy by 2050 will reduce air pollution but the choices made to get there will affect the extent of air quality improvements. Optimizing climate policy decisions to account for air pollution could yield additional benefits of approximately £24 billion by 2050. • Air quality/climate change co-benefits can be realised through actions such as promoting low-carbon vehicles and renewable sources of energy that do not involve combustion. At the same time, actions that tackle climate change but damage air quality must be avoided. • Action will be needed at international, EU, national, regional and local levels to make sure air quality and climate change policies are integrated to maximise the co-benefits of tackling both air pollution and climate change together and ensure ambitious but realistic air quality targets are set for the future. 	
Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2006/2008)	<p>Launched in December 2006, the Code for Sustainable Homes called for a step change in the way new homes are designed and constructed, and introduced a 1 to 6 star rating system to communicate their overall sustainability performance. In May 2008 a mandatory requirement was introduced for all new-build homes in England to be rated against the Code and be issued with a certificate.</p> <p>The Code also gives new homebuyers better information about the environmental impact of their new home and its potential running costs.</p>	As far as it is relevant, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes.
Code for sustainable homes: technical guidance (2010)	This technical guidance sets out the requirements for the Code for sustainable homes. It sets out the process by which a Code assessment is reached. It aims to make gaining a Code assessment as simple, transparent and rigorous as possible.	As far as it is relevant, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Code for sustainable homes: technical guidance.
Conserving Biodiversity – the UK approach	The purpose of this statement from Defra is to set out the approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK. It aims to meet the UK's commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010, and also to guide action long afterwards.	The Local Plan Review should consider biodiversity.

(2007)		The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's biodiversity.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)	<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 consolidate all the various amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 in respect of England and Wales. The 1994 Regulations transposed Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law.</p> <p>The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites. Under the Regulations, competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.</p> <p>New provisions implement aspects of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (the "Marine Act"). These provisions provide for:</p> <p>The transfer of certain licensing functions from Natural England (NE) to the Marine Management Organisation (MMO); and</p> <p>Marine Enforcement Officers to use powers under the Marine Act to enforce certain offences under the Habitats Regulations.</p> <p>The Regulations place a duty on the Secretary of State to propose a list of sites which are important for either habitats or species (listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive respectively) to the European Commission. Once the Commission and EU Member States have agreed that the sites submitted are worthy of designation, they are identified as Sites of Community Importance (SCIs). The EU Member States must then designate these sites as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) within six years. The Regulations also require the compilation and maintenance of a register of European sites, to include SACs and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will consider possible implications for protected species, and upon the District's SAC at Birklands and Bilhaugh, and will be in line with The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended).

	of Wild Birds (the Birds Directive). These sites form a network termed Natura 2000.	
Department of Health Public Health Strategy – healthy lives, healthy people (July 2011)	<p>This policy statement sets out the government’s approach to public health including:</p> <p>Clarifying the role of local authorities and the Director of Public Health in health improvement, health protection and population healthcare;</p> <p>Proposals for who is responsible for commissioning the different public health services;</p> <p>The mandatory services local authorities will be required to provide;</p> <p>The conditions expected to be placed on the local authority public health grant;</p> <p>Establishing Public Health England as an Executive Agency to provide greater operational independence within a structure that is accountable to the Secretary of State for Health; and</p> <p>Principles for emergency preparedness, resilience and response.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider public health.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on public health.</p>
Obesity and the Environment: Increasing physical activity and active travel (2013)	A ‘healthy people, healthy places’ briefing, this document summarises the importance of action on obesity and a specific focus on active travel, and outlines the regulatory and policy approaches that can be taken.	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider public health and active travel.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on public health.</p>
The Sustainable Development Strategy for the NHS, Public Health and Social Care System (2014)	The Sustainable Development Strategy describes the vision for a sustainable health and care system including: reducing carbon emissions, protecting natural resources, preparing communities for extreme weather events and promoting healthy lifestyles and environments.	As far as it is relevant, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the NHS, Public Health and Social Care System.
Departments of Health and Transport- Active Travel Strategy	The Department of Health and Department for Transport jointly published a new Active Travel Strategy. The strategy highlights plans to put walking and cycling at the heart of local transport and public health strategies. The guiding principles for the strategy are that walking and cycling should be everyday ways of getting around – not just for their own sake	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Active Travel Strategy.

(2010)	but also because of what they can do to improve public health, tackle congestion, reduce carbon emissions and improve the local environment	
Healthy Weight Healthy Lives: A Cross Government Strategy for England (2008)	This cross-government strategy was the first step in a sustained programme to support people to maintain a healthy weight. It was followed by reports assessing progress, looking at the latest evidence and trends, and making recommendations for further action.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of Healthy Weight Healthy Lives.
Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)	This statement from Defra sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy, which is to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. The policy seeks to make explicit the implicit underlying principles and aims regarding noise management and control that are to be found in existing policy documents, legislation and guidance.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Noise Policy Statement for England.
Plan for Growth – (March 2011)	<p>The Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions that will ensure the progress is made towards achieving this economic objective. The ambitions are:</p> <p>To create the most competitive tax system in the G20;</p> <p>To make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business;</p> <p>To encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and</p> <p>To create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Plan for Growth.
Mainstreaming sustainable development (2011)	This paper concerns the Coalition government's commitment to sustainable development and sets out the measures intended to take to incorporate the promotion of sustainable development into overall government policy. It advocates action to tackle climate change, protecting and enhancing the natural environment, and measures to improve peoples' wellbeing.	<p>The promotion of sustainable development will be central to the Local Plan Review.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of sustainability and it will fulfil the requirements of SA.</p>
Government	A report on progress in advancing the agenda set out in the above document.	The promotion of sustainable

<p>Progress in Mainstreaming Sustainable Development (May 2013)</p>		<p>development will be central to the Local Plan Review.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of sustainability and it will fulfil the requirements of SA.</p>
<p>Fair Society Healthy Lives (The Marmot Review) (2010)</p>	<p>In November 2008, Professor Sir Michael Marmot was asked by the then Secretary of State for Health to chair an independent review to propose the most effective evidence-based strategies for reducing health inequalities in England from 2010. The final report, 'Fair Society Healthy Lives', was published in February 2010, and concluded that reducing health inequalities would require action on six policy objectives:</p> <p>Give every child the best start in life;</p> <p>Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives;</p> <p>Create fair employment and good work for all;</p> <p>Ensure a healthy standard of living for all;</p> <p>Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities; and</p> <p>Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of Fair Society Healthy Lives.</p>
<p>Construction 2025 (2013)</p>	<p>This Strategy was intended to providing clarity around the existing policy framework relevant to construction and signal the future direction of Government policy. Its aims included:</p> <p>Providing clarity to business on the Government’s position by bringing together diverse regulations and initiatives relating to sustainability;</p> <p>Setting and committing to higher standards to help achieve sustainability in specific areas;</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of Construction 2025.</p>

	and Making specific commitments by industry and Government to 'take the sustainable construction agenda forward'.	
Adapting to climate change: national adaptation programme (2013)	The National Adaptation Programme sets out what government, businesses and society are doing to adapt to potential climate change. The NAP is divided into chapters looking at the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built environment, • Infrastructure, • Healthy and resilient communities, • Agriculture and forestry, • Natural environment, and • Business and local government. 	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with Adapting to climate change.
The Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future (2011)	This plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of current energy policy. It sets out how the coalition government intended to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with The Carbon Plan.
UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	The Renewable Energy Strategy sets a path towards increasing UK generation of renewable projects. It sets out the actions the Government are taking to ensure the targets of producing 15% of UK energy needs from renewable energy sources by 2020 are met. To achieve this the strategy calls for: 30% of electricity supply to come from renewable sources, including 2% from micro-generation; 12% of heat supply to come from renewable sources; 10% of transport supply from renewable sources	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the UK Renewable Energy Strategy.
UK Sustainable Procurement Action Plan (2007)	The Action Plan sought to ensure that government policy on sustainability was reflected in its procurement practice. The Plan put in place clear lines of accountabilities and reporting, and developed plans to raise the standards and status of procurement practice in Government in order to contribute to sustainability goals.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the UK Sustainable Procurement Action Plan.

<p>Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2011)</p>	<p>Future Water sets out how the government wanted the water sector to look by 2030, and some of the steps needed to get there. It is a vision where rivers, canals, lakes and seas have improved for people and wildlife, with benefits for angling, boating and other recreational activities, and where excellent quality drinking water continues to be available.</p> <p>The national strategic vision for managing water resources in England up until 2030 includes the following objectives:</p> <p>Reduced per capita consumption of water to an average of 130 litres per person per day or potentially 120 litres per person a day;</p> <p>Amend building regulations to include a minimum standard of water efficiency in new homes; and</p> <p>In areas of severe water stress it is believed that near universal metering will be needed.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around water management.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of water management.</p>
<p>Waste Management Plan for England (2013)</p>	<p>The Waste Management Plan for England, together with the NPPF and local waste management plans, implements the EC Waste Directive. The strategy's core aim is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan. The Plan seeks to promote better quality recycling and where required, new collections and infrastructure. Key targets include:</p> <p>By 2020, at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled; and</p> <p>By 2020, a least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around waste management.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of waste management.</p>
<p>Rural White Paper (Our Countryside: The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England) (2000)</p>	<p>This sets out the Government's vision for rural areas. The White Paper's aim is to sustain and enhance the countryside. It promotes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A living countryside; • A working countryside; • A protected countryside; and • A vibrant countryside. 	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA should reflect the vision and objectives of the White Paper and encourage rural sustainability.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the</p>

		countryside.
Rural Strategy, (2004)	<p>This document from Defra sets out the strategy for rural areas developed from the Rural White Paper (see above). The three priorities are:</p> <p>Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need;</p> <p>Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people; and</p> <p>Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review will take account of the Rural Strategy.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the countryside.</p>
Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance (2000)	<p>The key aims of the White Paper are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure the provision of new sustainable homes that are attractive, safe and practical; • Retaining urban people in urban areas and making them more desirable places to live in; and • Improving quality of life, opportunity and economic success through tailored solutions. 	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Urban White Paper.</p>
Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)	<p>The White Paper addresses people’s relationship with nature and the way we value the benefits we get from it. The white paper will focus on climate change, the green economy and demographic change. The White Paper’s aims include:</p> <p>Facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature;</p> <p>Creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature;</p> <p>Strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and</p> <p>Showing leadership in the EU and internationally to protect and enhance natural assets</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA should reflect the vision and objectives of the White Paper and promote the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the natural environment.</p>

	globally.	
Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	This document replaces 'A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK', published in 1999. It is a strategy for sustainable development, building on the 1999 publication. Its aims include encouraging sustainable consumption and production; contributing to reducing climate change and energy consumption; natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and developing sustainable communities	The Local Plan Review and the IIA should reflect the vision and objectives of the strategy and promote sustainable development.
Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (2013)	<p>The Environment Agency's Groundwater protection: Principles and practice (commonly referred to as GP3) sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environment Agency's aims and objectives for groundwater; • The Environment Agency's technical approach to its management and protection • The Environment Agency's position and approach to the application of relevant legislation; • the tools The Environment Agency uses to do its work • technical guidance for groundwater specialists <p>GP3 is intended to be used by anyone interested in groundwater and particularly by those proposing or carrying out an activity that may cause groundwater impacts.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA should reflect the vision and objectives of GP3 and promote good groundwater management.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on groundwater management.</p>
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	In April 2010, the Flood & Water Management Act became law. The Act, which applies to England & Wales, aims to create a simpler and more effective means of managing the risk of flood and coastal erosion. The Act also aims to help improve the sustainability of our water resources and protect against potential droughts.	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around water management and promote the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on water management.</p>
Water for people and the environment: Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009) and Managing Water	<p>These Environment Agency strategies set out how water resources are managed in England and Wales. The 2013 document is the overarching document that links together the abstraction licensing strategies. Implementing the strategy will help to ensure there will be enough water for people and the environment now and in the future.</p> <p>The strategies include a series of actions that need to be taken to deliver a secure water supply and safeguard the environment. These include actions that will:</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around water management and promote the use of SuDS.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on water management.</p>

<p>Abstraction (2013)</p>	<p>Support housing and associated development where the environment can cope with the additional demands placed on it;</p> <p>Allow a targeted approach where stress on water resources is greatest;</p> <p>Ensure water is used efficiently in homes and buildings, and by industry and agriculture;</p> <p>Provide greater incentives for water companies and individuals to manage demand;</p> <p>Share existing water resources more effectively; Further reduce leakage;</p> <p>Ensure that reliable options for resource development are considered; and</p> <p>Allocate water resources more effectively in the future.</p>	
<p>Water Act 2003</p>	<p>An Act of Parliament which amends the Water Resources Act 1991 to improve long-term water resource management. The four broad aims of the Act are:</p> <p>The sustainable use of water resources;</p> <p>Strengthening the voice of consumers;</p> <p>A measured increase in competition; and</p> <p>The promotion of water conservation.</p> <p>There is a requirement on local planning authorities to take steps to encourage water conservation where appropriate.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around water management and promote the use of SuDS.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on water management.</p>
<p>Strategic environmental assessment and climate change:</p>	<p>Replacing previous guidance, this Environment Agency document suggests how climate change issues can be considered in strategic environmental assessment (SEA) in England and Wales. It presents information on the causes and impacts of climate change and how they can be described and evaluated in SEA.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan Review will fulfil the requirements of SEA, and it will be in line with the guidance provided here as far as it is applicable</p>

guidance for practitioners (2011)		at the time of assessment. Conformity with the requirements of SEA will be demonstrated by the Quality Assurance Checklist in Appendix 1 of this Scoping Report.
The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)	This statement from the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) set out the government's vision for the historic environment: That the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation. The Statement sets out the value of heritage for all of these aspects and the role of Government and of its partners in recognising this. It presents six broad strategic aims for the future: strategic leadership, a protective framework, local capacity, public involvement, direct ownership and a sustainable future.	The Local Plan Review should acknowledge and where appropriate seek to enhance the value of the District's historic environment. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's historic environment.
The National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) (2011 – 2015) and Heritage 2020	Produced by the Historic Environment Forum, Heritage 2020 is the successor document to the NHPP. It was only available in draft form at the time of writing, and, at this stage, the vision concentrated on five strategic areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discovery, identification & understanding • Constructive conservation and sustainable management • Public engagement • Capacity building • Helping things to happen <p>Through focusing on these areas, Heritage 2020 is designed to give new impetus for concerted action in the heritage sector with public, private and independent interests collaborating closely, pooling intellectual effort and coordinating financial resources, to achieve far more than is possible by solo effort.</p>	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the management of the District's heritage. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's heritage.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and The	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom that altered the laws on granting of planning permission for building works, notably including those of the listed building system in England and Wales.	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the management of the District's heritage.

<p>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment No. 2) (England) Regulations 2009</p>	<p>The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment No. 2) (England) Regulations 2009 were made on 6 October 2009 and came into force on 2 November 2009. They amend The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (England) Regulations 1990 as amended ('the 1990 Regulations'), by substituting Schedule 4 of the 1990 Regulations (notices that a building has become listed or that a building has ceased to be listed), to reflect the fact that Historic England (formerly English Heritage) now compiles lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and the Secretary of State (SoS) is responsible for approving them.</p>	<p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's heritage.</p>
<p>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</p>	<p>Where Ancient Monuments occur on agricultural land the Act influences the extent of public control to ensure the protection of scheduled ancient monuments. The Act includes three parts.</p> <p>Part 1 addresses the protection, acquisition and management of scheduled or ancient monuments. Part 2 concerns Archaeological Areas, including designation, certification, investigation and powers of authority. Part 3 contains miscellaneous and supplemental guidance about issues including restrictions on metal detectors, powers of entry and financial provisions.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.</p>
<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</p>	<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is the principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain. It does not extend to Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man. This legislation is the means by which the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) and Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/FFC) are implemented in Great Britain. The Wildlife and Countryside Act is divided into four parts.</p> <p>Part I is concerned with the protection of wildlife;</p> <p>Part II relates to the countryside and national parks (and the designation of protected areas);</p> <p>Part III covers public rights of way; and</p> <p>Part IV deals with miscellaneous provisions of the Act.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the protection of wildlife.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's wildlife.</p>

<p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)</p>	<p>The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW) aims to make new provision for public access to the countryside; to amend the law relating to public rights of way; to enable traffic regulation orders to be made for the purpose of conserving an area's natural beauty; to make provision with respect to the driving of mechanically propelled vehicles elsewhere than on roads; to amend the law relating to nature conservation and the protection of wildlife; to make further provision with respect to areas of outstanding natural beauty; and for connected purposes.</p> <p>The Act contains measures to improve public access to the open countryside and registered common land while recognising the legitimate interests of land owners; amends the law relating to rights of way and amends the law relating to nature conservation by strengthening protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest through tougher penalties and providing extra powers for the prosecution of wildlife crime. It is split into three main parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part I: Access • Part II: Rights of Way • Part III: Nature Conservation 	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.</p>
<p>Planning policy for traveller sites (2012)</p>	<p>The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) issued revised planning policy on traveller sites which, as well as consolidating policy in a single document, aimed to:</p> <p>Enable local planning authorities to make their own assessment to set their own pitch/plot targets;</p> <p>Encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale;</p> <p>Protect Green Belt land from development;</p> <p>Reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in the planning system;</p> <p>Ensure that local planning authorities, working together, have fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites;</p> <p>Promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review will consider issues around planning for the Gypsy and Traveller community.</p> <p>Gypsies and Travellers are a recognised ethnic minority within the UK, and race is a protected characteristic as defined in the Equalities Act 2010. The IIA will consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the Gypsy and Traveller community as part of fulfilling the requirements of EqIA.</p>

	<p>those travellers who cannot provide their own sites;</p> <p>Reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective if local planning authorities have had regard to this policy;</p> <p>Ensure that the development plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies increase the number of traveller sites, in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply; and</p> <p>Reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions.</p>	
<p>Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods - A National Strategy for Housing in an Ageing Society (2008)</p>	<p>This strategy set out the Governments' response to the global challenge of ageing. It also outlined plans for ensuring enough appropriate housing available in future to relieve the forecasted unsustainable pressures on homes, health and social care services.</p> <p>The strategy was intended to prepare communities for the multiple changes that they will face; to 'future proof' society so that it does not alienate or exclude; and to allow everybody, regardless of age, to participate and enjoy their home and their environment for as long as possible.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with this strategy.</p>
<p>Sustainable communities: building for the future (2005)</p>	<p>An action plan intended to deliver sustainable communities. The main elements are:</p> <p>Sustainable communities;</p> <p>Step change in housing supply;</p> <p>New growth areas;</p> <p>Decent homes; and</p> <p>Countryside and local environment.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with Sustainable Communities.</p>
<p>Sustainable Communities: A Shared Agenda, A</p>	<p>This guidance sets out seven priorities:</p> <p>Creating safer and stronger communities;</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with Sustainable Communities.</p>

<p>Share of the Action. A guide for Local Authorities (2006)</p>	<p>Improving the quality of life of older people and children, young people and families at risk;</p> <p>Meeting transport needs more effectively;</p> <p>Promoting healthier communities and narrowing health inequalities;</p> <p>Promoting the economic vitality of localities;</p> <p>Raising standards in schools; and</p> <p>Transforming the local environment.</p>	
<p>Local Growth White Paper (2010)</p>	<p>This document outlined government’s approach to local development, which wanted to see power move away from central government to local communities, citizens and independent providers. The key commitments were to:-</p> <p>Shift power to local communities and business, enabling places to tailor their approach to local circumstances;</p> <p>Promote efficient and dynamic markets, in particular in the supply of land, and provide real and significant incentives for places that go for growth; and</p> <p>Support investment in places and people to tackle the barriers to growth.</p> <p>Measures introduced to implement these commitments included:</p> <p>The creation of Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), replacing Regional Development Agencies (RDAs);</p> <p>Investment in a £1.4 billion Regional Growth Fund over the next three years, aimed at helping areas which depend too heavily on the public sector for jobs, helping create more sustainable private sector employment;</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this White Paper.</p>

	<p>Significantly reducing ring-fencing for local government;</p> <p>Allowing councils to borrow against their future tax revenues; and</p> <p>Exploring the possibility of letting councils have greater discretion over business rates while promoting business and growth.</p>	
<p>Towards a Sustainable Transport System: Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon World (2007) and Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)</p>	<p>Towards a Sustainable Transport System (TaSTS), from the Department for Transport sets a new approach to strategic transport planning for the period beyond 2014 that would implement the recommendations of the Eddington transport study and reflect the Stern Review of the economics of climate change. Delivering a Sustainable Transport System follows on from TaSTS. The documents aim to:</p> <p>Deliver quantified reductions in greenhouse gas emissions within cities and regional networks, taking account of cross-network policy measures;</p> <p>Ensure local transport networks are resistant and adaptable to shocks and impacts such as adverse weather, accidents, terrorist attacks and impacts of climate change;</p> <p>Enhance social inclusion and the regeneration of deprived or remote areas by enabling disadvantaged people to connect with employment opportunities, key local services, social networks and goods through improving accessibility, availability, affordability and acceptability;</p> <p>Reduce the risk of death, security or injury due to transport accidents;</p> <p>Reduce social and economic costs of transport to public health, including air quality impacts;</p> <p>Improve the health of individuals by encouraging and enabling more physically active travel;</p> <p>Manage transport-related noise in a way that is consistent with the emerging national noise strategy and other wider Government goals; and</p> <p>Minimise the impacts of transport on the natural environment, heritage and landscape and</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with these documents.</p>

	seek solutions that deliver long-term environmental benefits.	
A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2005)	This Practical Guide provides information and guidance on how to comply with the European Directive 2001/42/EC “on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment”, known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA Directive.	The IIA will fulfil all the requirements of SEA. This is demonstrated in Appendix 1 of this document, the Quality Assurance Checklist.
The Historic Environment in Local Plans - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 1 (2015)	The purpose of this Good Practice Advice note is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document.
Historic England advice note - The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans (Consultation Draft) (2015)	The purpose of this Historic England advice note is to support those involved in the Local Plan site allocation process in implementing and applying historic environment legislation and policy. At the time of writing, this document was available as a consultation draft only.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document as a draft out for consultation and in its final version.
Conservation Principles policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008)	This Historic England document aims to set out a logical approach to making decisions and offering guidance about all aspects of the historic environment, and for reconciling its protection with the economic and social needs and aspirations of the people who live in it.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document.
Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (2010)	This Historic England document provides guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal in the context of the Historic Environment.	The IIA will have regard to this guidance in fulfilling the requirements of SEA and SA.

Understanding Place: Historic Area Assessments in a Planning and Development Context, English Heritage (2010) and Understanding Place Historic Area Assessments: Principles and Practice (2010)	These Historic England documents set out guidance for undertaking Historic Area Assessments to inform plan making and development management.	If the Local Plan Review involves Historic Area Assessments, they will be undertaken in line with these documents.
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2015)	This Historic England document provides guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this guidance.
Seeing the History in the View (2011)	<p>This Historic England document presents a method for understanding and assessing heritage significance within views. The method can be applied to any view that is significant in terms of its heritage values. Such views may be selected by a developer or planning authority (perhaps in consultation with English Heritage) as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of a specific development proposal.</p> <p>The method has been designed to provide a consistent and positive approach to managing change. This approach has been tested and refined through a number of worked examples.</p> <p>The guidance is designed to be used as part of the suite of other assessment and characterisation tools whose function is to help understand the contribution made by setting to the significance of a heritage asset.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this guidance.
Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment No. 2) (England) Regulations 2009 were made on 6 October 2009 and came into force on 2 November 2009. They amend The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (England) Regulations 1990 as amended ('the 1990 Regulations'), by substituting Schedule 4 of the 1990 Regulations (notices that a building has become listed or that a building has ceased to be	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account and where appropriate be in line with the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

	listed), to reflect the fact that English Heritage now compiles lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and the Secretary of State (SoS) is responsible for approving them.	
Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters; to provide for the recovery of grants under section 10 of the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1972 or under section 4 of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 in certain circumstances; and to provide for grants by the Secretary of State to the Architectural Heritage Fund.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account and where appropriate be in line with the Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act.
Understanding Place: Character and context in local planning (2011) (Revised 2012)	This Historic England document offers ideas for local authorities, councils and communities on the practical uses of historic characterisation within local and neighbourhood planning. Twenty-two case studies have been chosen to show how the results of historic characterisation have been used singly and in combination, and in a wide variety of ways, to inform plan-making and development management.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this guidance.
Planning sustainable cities for community food growing (2014)	This guide brings together in one place examples of planning policies around the UK that support community food growing. It is aimed primarily at planning authorities to help them to use food growing as a way of creating healthy communities, itself a specific recommendation within the Planning Practice Guidance that goes with the NPPF.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of 'Planning sustainable cities for community food growing'.
Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement Incorporating the Government's Response to the Independent Panel on Forestry's Final Report (2013)	This document, produced by Defra and the Forestry Commission England, lists the following key objectives, in priority order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the nation's trees, woodlands and forests from increasing threats such as pests, diseases and climate change; • Improving their resilience to these threats and their contribution to economic growth, people's lives and nature and • Expanding them to increase further their economic, social and environmental value. 	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around forestry. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's forests and woodlands.
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (2011)	Safeguarding our Soils, produced by Defra, sets out a vision that by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. The key aims are:	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document.

	<p>Agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed;</p> <p>Soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts;</p> <p>Soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and</p> <p>Pollution of our soils is prevented, and the historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.</p>	
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European:

Plan, policy or programme:	Summary of targets / indicators / objectives:	Implications for the IIA and / or the Local Plan Review
<p>European Convention on Human Rights (1950)</p>	<p>The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) (formally the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms) is an international treaty to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in Europe. Drafted in 1950 by the then newly formed Council of Europe, the convention entered into force on 3 September 1953. All Council of Europe member states are party to the Convention and new members are expected to ratify the convention at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>The Convention established the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). Any person who feels his or her rights have been violated under the Convention by a state party can take a case to the Court. Judgments finding violations are binding on the States concerned and they are obliged to execute them. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe monitors the execution of judgements, particularly to ensure payment of the amounts awarded by the Court to the applicants in compensation for the damage they have</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review will take account of the European Convention on Human Rights, which is given further effect in British law by the Human Rights Act.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on human rights, including those of people with one or more protected characteristics.</p>

	<p>sustained. The establishment of a Court to protect individuals from human rights violations is an innovative feature for an international convention on human rights, as it gives the individual an active role on the international arena (traditionally, only states are considered actors in international law).</p>	
<p>EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020 (2012)</p>	<p>A strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and improve the state of Europe’s species, habitats, ecosystems and the services they provide, while stepping up the EU’s contribution to averting global biodiversity loss. The six targets covered by the EU strategy focus on:</p> <p>The full implementation of the EU nature legislation; Better protection and restoration of ecosystems and the services they provide, and greater use of green infrastructure;</p> <p>More sustainable agriculture and forestry;</p> <p>Better management of EU fish stocks and more sustainable fisheries;</p> <p>Tighter controls on Invasive Alien Species; and</p> <p>A greater EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should promote biological diversity and should seek to avoid any detrimental effects on species and habitats.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects on biodiversity.</p>
<p>EU Biodiversity Action Plan (2006) and 2010 Assessment</p>	<p>The EU Biodiversity Action Plan addresses the challenge of integrating biodiversity concerns into other policy sectors in a unified way. It specifies a comprehensive plan of priority actions and outlines the responsibility of community institutions and Member States in relation to each. It also contains indicators to monitor progress and a timetable for evaluations. The European Commission has undertaken to provide annual reporting on progress in delivery of the Biodiversity Action Plan. A baseline report was prepared in 2010 to take stock of the 2006 Biodiversity Action Plan and assess the impact it has had on Europe’s biodiversity. The report produced by the European Environment Agency provides the latest facts and figures on the current and possible future condition of biodiversity and ecosystems components in the EU.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should promote biological diversity and should seek to avoid any detrimental effects on species and habitats.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects on biodiversity.</p>
<p>European Landscape Convention (2004)</p>	<p>The European Landscape Convention (ELC) was the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape, and is dedicated exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will seek to ensure that landscape in the District is managed</p>

<p>(ratified by the UK Government in 2006)</p>	<p>The ELC was signed by the UK government on 24 February 2006, ratified on the 21 November 2006, and became binding on 1 March 2007. The Convention highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies</p>	<p>appropriately.</p>
<p>Directive 2010/40/EU on the framework for the deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems (2010)</p>	<p>This directive is aimed at accelerating the deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) and establishing interoperable and seamless ITS services while leaving Member States the freedom to decide which systems to invest in. It addresses the compatibility, interoperability and continuity of ITS solutions across the EU by 2017 and prioritises the improvement of traffic and travel information, the eCall emergency system, and intelligent truck parking.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider including measures, if appropriate, to support European targets.</p>
<p>A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001)(revised 2006) (reviewed 2009)</p>	<p>The overall aim of this Strategy was to find ways to enable the EU to achieve a continuous long-term improvement of quality of life through the creation of sustainable communities and to ensure prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion.</p> <p>The Review highlighted a number of key issues which needed work at the highest political level to engage the public, speed up decision-making and action at all levels, encourage more 'joined up' thinking and accelerate the uptake of new and better ideas. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change and clean energy; Public health; Social exclusion, demography and migration; Management of natural resources; Sustainable transport; and Global poverty and development challenges. 	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider the key issues highlighted in the document as they relate to planning policies.</p> <p>The IIA will consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review with regard to climate change, sustainable transport, equalities, health and natural resources.</p>

<p>Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC (2008)</p> <p>(Previous Directives exist which have been largely incorporated into this one – see footnote.)</p>	<p>This Directive is on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe and includes the following key elements:</p> <p>The merging of most of existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives*;</p> <p>New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target;</p> <p>The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values; and</p> <p>The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.</p> <p><i>* Framework Directive 96/62/EC, 1-3 daughter Directives 1999/30/EC, 2000/69/EC, 2002/3/EC, and Decision on Exchange of Information 97/101/EC.</i></p>	<p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of air quality.</p>
<p>Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise (END Directive 2002/49/EC) (2002)</p>	<p>The Environmental Noise Directive or END concerns noise from road, rail and air traffic and from industry. It focuses on the impact of such noise on individuals, complementing existing EU legislation which sets standards for noise emissions from specific sources. The Directive requires:</p> <p>The determination of exposure to environmental noise, through noise mapping;</p> <p>The provision of information on environmental noise and its effects on the public;</p> <p>The adoption of action plans, based upon noise mapping results, which should be designed to manage noise issues and effects, including noise reduction if necessary; and</p> <p>The preservation by the member states of areas where environmental noise quality is good.</p>	<p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of environmental noise.</p>

	<p>The Directive requires mapping and action planning in relation to noise from major roads, major railways, major airports and in large urban areas.</p>	
<p>Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (1992)</p>	<p>Known as the Habitats Directive, this document addresses the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. It takes account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements and acknowledges that the promotion of biodiversity may in certain cases require the maintenance, or indeed the encouragement, of human activities.</p> <p>Objectives include:</p> <p>The designation of special areas of conservation (SACs) in order to create a coherent European ecological network under the title Natura 2000;</p> <p>Allowing the designation in exceptional cases of a site which has not been proposed by a member state but which the community considers essential for either the maintenance or the survival of a priority natural habitat type or a priority species;</p> <p>Ensuring that appropriate assessment is made of any plan or programme likely to have significant effect in the conservation objectives of a site which has been designated or is to be designated in the future; and</p> <p>Promoting planning and development policies that encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild flora and fauna.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review will be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment if necessary. The IIA should consider the potential effects, in particular cumulative effects, of the Local Plan Review on designated biodiversity and on the District's only SAC at Birklands and Bilhaugh.</p>
<p>Conservation of Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC (2009)</p>	<p>This Directive addresses the conservation of indigenous wild birds in European Union member states, ensuring far-reaching protection for all of Europe's wild birds. It identifies 194 species and sub-species among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures. The Birds Directive. It applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats and promotes the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPA) around important habitats.</p> <p>Objectives include the maintenance of bird populations, the preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of varieties of habitats and the implementation of such special</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review will be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment if necessary. The IIA should consider the potential effects, in particular cumulative effects, of the Local Plan Review on designated biodiversity and on the potential SPA</p>

	conservation measures as are necessary. The Directive provides protection against harm including deliberate killing or capture, destruction of nests or eggs, and disturbance during breeding periods.	
Energy Performance of Buildings (EU Directive 2002/91/EC) (2002)	<p>The objective of this Directive is to promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings, taking into account local climatic conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness. This Directive lays down requirements regarding :</p> <p>The general framework for the energy performance of buildings;</p> <p>The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings;</p> <p>The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation;</p> <p>The energy certification of buildings; and</p> <p>The regular inspection of boilers and of air-conditioning systems in buildings and in addition an assessment of the heating installations in which boilers are more than 15 years old.</p>	If it is appropriate, the IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of the energy performance of buildings.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive (2014/52/EU) (2014)	<p>The newly amended Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive was intended to simplify the rules for assessing the potential effects of projects on the environment. It is in line with the drive for smarter regulation, so it reduces the administrative burden. It also improves the level of environmental protection, with a view to making business decisions on public and private investments more sound, more predictable and sustainable in the longer term.</p> <p>It applies to a wide range of defined public and private projects, which are defined in Annexes I and II. All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA. For projects listed in Annex II, the national authorities have to decide whether an EIA is needed. This is done by the "screening procedure", which determines the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination.</p>	Where appropriate, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive.
Europe 2020 (2010)	Europe 2020 is the European Union's ten-year jobs and growth strategy. It was launched in	The IIA will include consideration of

	2010 to create the conditions for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Five headline targets have been agreed for the EU to achieve by the end of 2020. These cover employment; research and development; climate/energy; education; social inclusion and poverty reduction.	the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the economy and employment.
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.	The IIA will include consideration of the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on architectural heritage.
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage	<p>This revised Convention updates the provisions of a previous Convention (ETS No. 66) adopted by the Council of Europe in 1969.</p> <p>The new text makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. It is concerned in particular with arrangements to be made for co-operation among archaeologists and town and regional planners in order to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage.</p> <p>The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage.</p> <p>Finally, the Convention constitutes an institutional framework for pan-European co-operation on the archaeological heritage, entailing a systematic exchange of experience and experts among the various States. The Committee responsible for monitoring the application of the Convention assumes the role of strengthening and co-ordinating archaeological heritage policies in Europe.</p>	The IIA will include consideration of the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on architectural heritage.
The European Employment Strategy (1997)	The European Employment Strategy (EES) aims at strengthening the coordination of national employment policies. Its main objective is to involve Member States in a series of common objectives and targets, focused on four 'pillars': employability, entrepreneurship, adaptability and equal opportunities.	The IIA will include consideration of the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the economy and employment.
European Spatial	This document aims to define at EU level policy objectives and general principles of spatial	The Local Plan Review should be

<p>Development Perspective (1999)</p>	<p>development to ensure that it is sustainable and respects the diversity of European territory. The key aims are:</p> <p>To establish a polycentric and balanced urban system;</p> <p>To promote integrated transport and communications concepts;</p> <p>Develop and conserve natural and cultural heritage; and</p> <p>To implement cross border planning strategies, land-use plans, improved regional transport systems, sustainable development strategies in rural areas and programmes making use of natural and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>mindful of cross border and cross boundary planning strategies, and of inter-relationships between District settlements and other centres.</p>
<p>Floods Directive (EU Directive 2007/60/EC) (2007)</p>	<p>This Directive requires Member States to assess if watercourses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. This Directive also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review will be in line with the Floods Directive.</p>
<p>General Union Environment Action Plan to 2020: Living well, within the limits of our planet (EU Seventh Environment Action Programme) (2014)</p>	<p>The latest Environment Action Programme (EAP) gives a strategic direction to the Commission’s environmental policy until 2020 and describes it’s vision of 2050: The EAP recognises that land use planning and management decisions in Member States can have a major influence on the environment, leading to fragmentation of the countryside and pressures in urban areas and the coast. The Programme identifies three key objectives;</p> <p>To protect, conserve and enhance the Union’s natural capital;</p> <p>To turn the Union into a resource efficient, green, and competitive low carbon economy; and</p> <p>To safeguard the Union’s citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Four so called ‘enablers’ will help Europe to deliver on these goals:</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should take a positive approach to resource efficiency and the enhancement of natural capital.</p>

	<p>Better implementation of legislation;</p> <p>Better information by improving the knowledge base;</p> <p>More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy; and</p> <p>Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies.</p> <p>Two additional priority objectives complete the programme:</p> <p>To make the Union’s cities more sustainable; and</p> <p>To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.</p>	
The EU Nitrates Directive (1991)	<p>This Directive is intended to reduce and prevent water pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources and its objectives include:</p> <p>Identifying waters, either actually or potentially affected by nitrate pollution and designating all areas draining into such waters as vulnerable zones; and</p> <p>Preparing action plans where pollution is likely</p>	The Local Plan Review should seek to minimise the impacts of proposed development on the water environment.
Directive 2006/118/EC on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration (2006)	<p>This Directive is designed to prevent and combat groundwater pollution. Its provisions include:</p> <p>Criteria for assessing the chemical status of groundwater;</p> <p>Criteria for identifying significant and sustained upward trends in groundwater pollution levels, and for defining starting points for reversing these trends; and</p> <p>Preventing and limiting indirect discharges (after percolation through soil or subsoil) of pollutants into groundwater.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of issues around the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.
Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC (1999)	The Landfill Directive aims to reduce reliance on landfill as a disposal option. It seeks to decrease the environmental impacts of landfills and reduce the risk to human health while	Where appropriate, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account

	<p>imposing a consistent minimum standard for landfills across the EU. The Landfill Directive:</p> <p>Sets minimum standards for the location, design, construction and operation of landfills;</p> <p>Sets targets for the diversion of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) from landfill things will run;</p> <p>Controls the nature of waste accepted for landfill; and</p> <p>It defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land.</p>	<p>of the provisions of the Landfill Directive.</p>
<p>Renewables Directive (EU Directive 2009/28/EC) (2009)</p>	<p>The Renewables Directive sets ambitious targets for all Member States - the EU will reach a 20% share of energy from renewable sources by 2020 and a 10% share of energy specifically in the transport sector. It also improves the legal framework for promoting renewable electricity, requires national action plans that establish pathways for the development of renewable energy sources including bio-energy, creates cooperation mechanisms to help achieve the targets cost effectively and establishes the sustainability criteria for bio-fuels.</p>	<p>Policies within the existing Local Plan (Core Policy 10 and Policy DM 4) commit the District Council to the promotion of renewable energy, and this will be taken forward in the Local Plan Review, in line with national and international obligations.</p>
<p>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA Directive 2001/42/EC) (2001)</p>	<p>This requires that certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment are subject to formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Key issues which are assessed include biodiversity, health, soil, water, air quality, landscape, cultural heritage, climate, flora and fauna. An SEA is mandatory for plans/programmes which are:</p> <p>Prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste/ water management, telecommunications, tourism, town & country planning or land use and which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in the EIA Directive; or</p> <p>Have been determined to require an assessment under the Habitats Directive.</p>	<p>The IIA will fulfil all the requirements of SEA. This is demonstrated in Appendix 1 of this document, the Quality Assurance Checklist.</p>
<p>Urban Waste Water Directive (91/271/EEC) (1997)</p>	<p>The objective of this Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors. It concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of domestic waste water, mixed waste water and</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of issues around the management of urban waste</p>

	waste water from certain industrial sectors.	water.
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) (2008)	<p>Directive 2008/98/EC sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling, recovery. It explains when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material (so called end-of-waste criteria), and how to distinguish between waste and by-products.</p> <p>The Directive lays down some basic waste management principles: it requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</p> <p>The Directive introduces the "polluter pays principle" and the "extended producer responsibility". It incorporates provisions on hazardous waste and waste oils (old Directives on hazardous waste and waste oils being repealed with the effect from 12 December 2010), and includes two new recycling and recovery targets to be achieved by 2020: 50% preparing for re-use and recycling of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste. The Directive requires that Member States adopt waste management plans and waste prevention programmes.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around waste and the possibility of utilising waste as a means of power generation.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on waste management and recycling.</p>
Water Framework Directive (EU Directive 2000/60/EC) (2000)	The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. All inland and coastal waters were intended to reach good ecological status by 2015. The Directive promotes the development and application of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) policy.	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the protection of water quality and SUDS.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on water protection and SUDS.</p>
Industrial Emissions Directive (Directive 2010/75/EU) (2010)	This directive commits European Union member states to control and reduce the impact of industrial emissions on the environment.	Where appropriate, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of issues around industrial emissions.

Global:

Plan, policy or programme:	Summary of targets / indicators / objectives:	Implications for the IIA and / or the Local Plan Review
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	<p>The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development was an outcome of the Earth Summit 2002. Along with the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, the Declaration led to two legally binding conventions: Biological Diversity and Framework Convention on Climate Change. In addition, there was the formation of the Commission for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>The Earth Summit addressed protecting and managing the natural resource base, measures to address unsustainable patterns of consumption and production and health and education issues.</p> <p>The Declaration sought to halve the proportion of people without access to drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015 and develop a ten-year framework of sustainable consumption and production programmes.</p>	<p>Policies within the Local Plan should support the overall objectives. The UK Government's Sustainable Development Strategy takes account of the international push for sustainable development from the 2002 Summit, and local policies should support this national agenda(see above).</p> <p>Relevant commitments should be reflected in the IIA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
Agenda 21 (1992) And Agenda 21 for Culture (2002)	Agenda 21 concerns the aspirations of the United Nations (UN), other multilateral organisations and 178 national governments including the UK to promote sustainable development. Agenda 21 for Culture sought to protect local cultures in a way similar to that in which the first Agenda 21 sought to protect the environment.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of cultural and environmental issues.
Aarhus Convention: access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in	<p>The Aarhus Convention, put together by the UN Economic Commission for Europe, links environmental issues to human rights and provides for the public in member states to have:</p> <p>Access to information on the environment;</p>	The principles and standards of the Aarhus Convention have been ratified by the UK. Its provisions helped to guide the District Council in implementing appropriate procedures and consultation

environmental matters. (1998) (Implemented in 2003 by the EU Directive on public access to environmental information)	The opportunity and ability to participate in decision-making in key environmental matters; and Access to justice in matters involving the previous two points.	methods when producing policy documents, as set out in the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). These procedures and methods will be used in the production of the IIA and for the other elements of the Local Plan Review.
Kyoto Climate Change Protocol (1997), and the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol (2012)	The Kyoto Protocol established a legal framework for delivering reductions in the emission of greenhouse gases. The Doha amendment includes a second commitment period between 2013 and 2020, and a revised list of greenhouse gases to be reported.	The IIA will consider the potential impacts of the Local Plan Review on the emission of greenhouse gases.
IUCN Red List of Threatened Species – A Global Species Assessment (1994)	The Red List is an objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species.	The IIA will consider the potential impacts of the Local Plan Review on biodiversity.
Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological heritage of Europe (Revised 1992)	Known as the Valletta Treaty or Malta Convention, this is an initiative from the Council of Europe. The treaty aims to protect the European archaeological heritage ‘as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. All remains and objects and any other traces of humankind from past times are considered elements of the archaeological heritage. The notion of archaeological heritage includes structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water. Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention require Member States to preserve and protect archaeological heritage. Article 5 requires member states to involve archaeologists in developing plans and decision making.	The preservation and protection of archaeological heritage is an important issue for the Local Plan Review and the IIA, especially if new sites or areas are to be allocated for development.
Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	The Convention promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in order to meet the food, health and other needs of the growing world population. Objectives include:	The Local Plan Review should promote biological diversity and should seek to avoid any detrimental

	<p>Developing national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;</p> <p>Making conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity part of planning and policy making;</p> <p>Establishing laws to protect threatened species, and promoting environmentally sound development;</p> <p>Using environmental impact assessment, with public participation, on projects that threaten biological diversity, in order to avoid or minimise damage.</p>	<p>effects on species and habitats. The IIA should consider the potential effects on biodiversity.</p>
<p>Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets. (2010)</p>	<p>At the UN Convention on Biological Diversity event in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for the 2011-2020 period was adopted. This plan included the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.</p> <p>The plan provides an overarching framework on biodiversity, not only for the biodiversity-related conventions, but for the entire United Nations system and all other partners engaged in biodiversity management and policy development. It was agreed to translate this overarching international framework into revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans within two years.</p> <p>There are twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and full details can be found at the following web address: https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should promote biological diversity and should seek to avoid any detrimental effects on species and habitats. The IIA should consider the potential effects on biodiversity.</p>
<p>Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)</p>	<p>The Rio Declaration states that the only way to have long-term economic progress is to link it with environmental protection. The Declaration promotes:</p> <p>A precautionary approach to the environment;</p> <p>Making environmental protection integral to development process;</p> <p>Developing national law regarding liability for the victims of pollution and other</p>	<p>Environmental protection should be seen as a central part of future development in both the Local Plan Review and the IIA.</p> <p>Local communities will be given the opportunity to participate in the Local Plan Review and comment on policies within it relating to</p>

	<p>environmental damage;</p> <p>Ensuring that environmental policies should not be used as an unjustifiable means of restricting international trade; and</p> <p>Acknowledging that local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development and encouraging their participation in the achievement of sustainable development.</p>	<p>environmental protection.</p>
<p>Unesco World Heritage Convention (1972)</p>	<p>Each state signed up to the Convention from the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) has to ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and national heritage situated on its territory.</p> <p>The Convention sought to establish an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, organised on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA should consider the protection of the District's heritage.</p>

Appendix 4 - Baseline information

A4.1 The SEA Directive requires the collation of baseline information to provide a background to, and evidence base for, identifying sustainability problems and opportunities in the District and providing the basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the Local Plan Review. To make judgements about how the Local Plan Review will contribute to or hinder sustainable development, it is necessary to understand the economic, environmental and social circumstances in the District today and their likely evolution in the future. It is intended to collect only relevant and sufficient data on the present and future state of the District to allow the potential effects of the Local Plan Review to be adequately predicted.

A4.2 The SA / SEA Guidance provided by Government (see web link below) defines baseline information as referring to 'the existing environmental, economic and social characteristics of the area likely to be affected by the Local Plan, and their likely evolution without implementation of new policies.' Collection of baseline information should be continuous as the IIA process guides plan making and as new information becomes available.

<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/>

A4.3 Baseline information on socio-economic trends in the District, as well as detailed descriptions of the area's characteristics, is presented below.

Characteristics of Newark and Sherwood

A4.4 Newark and Sherwood covers 65,132 hectares and makes nearly one third of the area of the County of Nottinghamshire. The Ward with the largest area is Collingham, representing 13.29% of the total area of the District. The most densely populated Ward is Devon with 40.98 persons per hectare; the least densely populated Ward is Sutton-on-Trent with 0.41 persons per hectare. The Districts of Bassetlaw and West Lindsey lie to the north, and North and South Kesteven to the east. The Boroughs of Rushcliffe and Melton are to the south, Gedling is south west and Mansfield and Ashfield Districts are on the western boundary.

A4.5 The total population of the District is 117,800, comprising 57,900 males and 59,800 females (Office for National Statistics (ONS) NOMIS website (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)). The District has a dispersed settlement pattern. Newark and contiguous Balderton are the most populous settlement with in excess of 35,000 inhabitants. The historic minster town of Southwell has a population of approximately 6,500 and Ollerton & Boughton has a population of 9,900. These settlements, along with Rainworth and Clipstone are classed as service centres. The principal villages of the District are Collingham, Blidworth, Bilsthorpe, Edwinstowe, Farnsfield, Lowdham and Sutton-on-Trent.

Transport

A4.6 Relatively good access to the primary road network is available throughout the District. On the east side of the District is the A1, one of the Country's main trunk roads, which runs north to south providing links with London, the north and East Anglia. At Newark, the A1 meets the A46 trunk road, with the A46 carrying on to Lincoln to the north-east and Leicester to the

south-west. The development of the Mansfield Ashfield Regeneration Route (MARR) has opened up the west of the District to Mansfield and Ashfield, although this has also led to increased traffic on the A617 as it serves as a proxy link road between the A1 and M1.

- A4.7 The District as a whole is well served by rail and Newark itself has two railway stations. The East Coast Main Line stops at Newark North Gate, providing good links to London, Edinburgh, Newcastle, York, Doncaster, Wakefield, Leeds, Darlington and Peterborough. The route forms a key artery on the eastern side of Great Britain and is broadly paralleled by the A1 trunk road. The journey time between Newark North Gate and London is usually one and a half hours or less. In addition Newark Castle and numerous village stations along the Lincoln-Nottingham line provide access to the region's main urban centres. Services between Nottingham, Newark Castle and Lincoln Central have recently been significantly improved following more than two million pounds of investment.
- A4.8 The pattern of bus transport in Newark and Sherwood is variable. Whilst the settlements of Newark, Southwell and Ollerton are relatively well served by a range of bus services, outside of these centres service provision can be poor. At present, large villages within rural hinterland areas of the District generally have service links with urban areas close by. However, most small villages have limited services only, and many of the District's settlements have no evening or Sunday service. Indeed, there are large areas of the District that, at best, have a bus service only every hour throughout the day.
- A4.9 The River Trent between Nottingham and Gainsborough is a commercial waterway known as the Trent Navigation. The use of waterways to transport freight, however, has been in a more or less steady decline since 1988. Despite this, the Canals and Rivers Trust advise that the Trent Navigation is a waterway of substance which still carries a considerable amount of commercial traffic - especially in its lower reaches (<https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/canals-and-rivers/river-trent>). The Trent Valley Way is a long-distance walking route, following the banks of the river. The scenery is mostly arable farmland, with villages, churches, watermills and old ferry crossings along the way. Newark Castle sits directly on the banks of the river, its high stone walls dropping straight down to the water.
- A4.10 According to the 2011 census, 81.4% of households in the District have a car or van. Car ownership rates tend to be higher outside the urban areas of the District – in three areas of Newark, fewer than 60% of households have a car or van, while in some rural areas car ownership rates exceed 95%. 17,340 people from outside the District work here, and 20,962 residents work elsewhere, meaning 3,622 more people commute out of the District than into it.
- A4.11 The dispersed and rural nature of the District is reflected in 'travel to work' patterns picked up in the 2011 census. Only 810 residents, less than 1%, use trains to get to work and 1,380 (1.6%) use buses, minibuses or coaches. 37,481 people, or 44.5%, travel in cars. 2,103 people cycle and 5,099 travel on foot (2.5% and 6.1% respectively). 35.2% of residents, or 29,590 people, were not in employment. This compares with figures for the whole of England of 3.3% of commuters using trains, 4.7% using bus, minibus or coach, and 38.1% travelling in a car or van. 1.9% of people nationally cycle to work and 6.3% travel on foot. Both locally and

nationally, the vast majority of people who get to work in a car or van drive rather than travel as passengers, suggesting that most vehicles have a single occupant.

Leisure provision – green spaces

- A4.12 Newark & Sherwood District is well provided with parks, public gardens and other attractive outdoor areas free for the public to use. Newark itself contains examples including Newark Castle and gardens, Sconce and Devon Park, Riverside Park, Sherwood Avenue Park, Fountain Gardens, Beaumont Gardens and Friary Gardens. Vicar Water Country Park is just to the south of Clipstone village and has been mainly formed on the site of former colliery spoil tips, near the headstocks of Clipstone Colliery. The District also contains Rufford Abbey Country Park which includes the ruins of a medieval monastery, gardens, woodland walks, a children's play village, a sculpture trail, and a lake. Sherwood Forest National Nature Reserve with some of the oldest trees in Europe, lies in the west of the District, and contains a 450 acre country park. Nearby is Sherwood Pines Forest Park, with trails for walking and cycling and other facilities.
- A4.13 The Newark & Sherwood Community Greenspace Provision Improvement Plans look at twenty-one settlement areas in the District. Green space provision is audited for quality and quantity, and improvement plans set out. These documents provide detailed information about green spaces around the District and can be viewed at the following web address: <http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/media/newarkandsherwood/imagesandfiles/planningpolicy/pdfs/openspaceandgreeninfrastructure/communitygreenspaceimprovementplans/>
- A4.14 The Green Space Strategy (2007) identified the following District wide deficiencies in provision:
- Children and young people; deficiency of over 43 hectares.
 - Outdoor sports facilities; deficiency of over 30 hectares in the north western sub - area of the District.
 - Allotments; deficiency of 12 hectares.
 - Cemeteries and churchyards; deficiency of seven hectares.
- A4.15 The District contains a variety of formal and natural green and open spaces that includes but goes beyond those detailed in the documents mentioned above. The Green Infrastructure Strategy provides detailed information about these spaces and can be viewed at the following web address: <http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/media/newarkandsherwood/imagesandfiles/planningpolicy/pdfs/openspaceandgreeninfrastructure/greeninfrastructurestrategy/CSEB18%20Green%20Infrastructure%20Strategy.pdf>

Leisure provision - sports

- A4.16 There are a total of 137 football pitches in Newark & Sherwood, of which 128 are available, at some level, for community use. The Playing Pitch Strategy 2014 (see web link below) describes

44 of the pitches available for community use as good quality, 54 as standard quality and 30 as poor quality. 215 teams were identified as playing on pitches within Newark & Sherwood.

<http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/media/newarkandsherwood/imagesandfiles/leisure/strategies/Newark%20Sherwood%20Playing%20Pitch%20%20Strategy.pdf>

A4.17 In total, there are 34 grass cricket grounds identified in Newark & Sherwood accommodating 116 teams (79 senior and 37 junior teams). 3 pitches are assessed as good quality, 31 as standard and none as poor. There are 3 rugby clubs in the District, 2 with their own home grounds, and 1 that leases a ground from Nottinghamshire County Council. 4 sand based artificial grass pitches are suitable for competitive hockey, serving 2 hockey clubs and one mixed team which currently only play friendly matches.

A4.18 There are 20 bowling greens in Newark & Sherwood provided across 18 sites. There are 2 athletics tracks which both have cinder surfaces and are assessed as poor. Neither is able to host competition. There are 67 tennis courts identified within Newark & Sherwood, and 23 netball courts.

Shopping provision

A4.19 The average distance to a supermarket or convenience store is one way assessing rurality and understanding the relationship between transport, accessibility and social exclusion. This indicator provides the distance by road to the nearest supermarket or convenience store:

Table 1 – Average distance to a supermarket or convenience store in kilometres

	Newark & Sherwood	Nottinghamshire	England	Newark & Sherwood
Road distance to supermarket or convenience store (km)	1.56	1.29	1.17	3 rd out of 8 in Nottinghamshire and 140 th out of 354 in England

Source: Newark & Sherwood State of the District 2009

A4.20 Although the average distance to a supermarket or convenience store for the District is comfortably below 2km, there are wide variations across the District. There are 17 wards that have 2km or less to travel to the nearest supermarket or convenience store and of these, some 12 have less than 1 km to travel. The wards with the shortest average distance to a supermarket or convenience store are Castle, Devon and Southwell North and are all within the top 5% nationally. In stark contrast, Muskham, Trent and Caunton all have on average over 5km to travel to the nearest supermarket or convenience store, with Caunton residents having the furthest to travel with an average of 6.2 km. This places all three wards in the bottom 10% nationally.

Town centre vitality

A4.21 The amount of vacant 'A Class' units in town centres can be taken as an indicator of vitality. There are five different types of A Class:

- **A1 Shops** - Shops, retail warehouses, hairdressers, undertakers, travel and ticket agencies, post offices, pet shops, sandwich bars, showrooms, domestic hire shops, dry cleaners, funeral directors and internet cafes.
- **A2 Financial and professional services** - Financial services such as banks and building societies, professional services (other than health and medical services) and including estate and employment agencies. It does not include betting offices or pay day loan shops - these are now classed as “sui generis” uses.
- **A3 Restaurants and cafés** - For the sale of food and drink for consumption on the premises - restaurants, snack bars and cafes.
- **A4 Drinking establishments** - Public houses, wine bars or other drinking establishments (but not night clubs).
- **A5 Hot food takeaways** - For the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises.

A4.22 Table 2, below, shows how many A Class were vacant when most recently surveyed, with figures for previous years for comparison. The primary shopping frontages are areas which contain the town’s key retailers, have strong pedestrian activity and are the focus for retail activity. Secondary frontages are those which contain more of a mix of uses including retail, leisure and service sector businesses. Although there were more vacant units in 2015 than in previous years, the percentages are not significantly different, and the figures go up and down and are not suggestive of a long term sustained decline in vitality.

Table 2 - Newark town centre ‘A Class’ vacant units 2012 to 2015 comparison

Year	Total units	Total vacant units	Primary Shopping Frontage	Secondary Shopping Frontage	Remainder of the town centre	Percentage of vacant units
2012	434	51	9	20	22	11.75%
2013	434	48	12	15	21	11.06%
2014	434	49	9	15	25	11.29%
2015	434	59	12	16	31	13.59%

Source: Retail and Town Centre Uses Monitoring Report 01/04/2014 to 31/03/2015 and Survey Data (March 2015)

A4.23 The most recent figures for vacant A Class units in District Centres are provided in Table 3.3, below. Core Policy 8 of the Core Strategy) identifies Edwinstowe, Rainworth, Ollerton and Southwell as the designated District Centres. Their role is primarily for convenience shopping, with some comparison shopping and they also provide a range of other services for the settlement and surrounding communities.

Table 3 – District centre vacant units

Settlement	Total units	Total vacant units	Percentage of vacant units
Edwinstowe	55	1	1.82%
Ollerton	92	3	3.26%
Rainworth	17	0	0%

Southwell	126	2	1.59%
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Source: Retail and Town Centre Uses Monitoring Report 01/04/2014 to 31/03/2015 and Survey Data (March 2015)

Population and age

A4.24 The population of Newark and Sherwood District in 2014 was 117,800, representing an increase of 4.62% on the 2007 total of 112,600. In 2001, the District's population was estimated to be 106,273. Figures from the 2011 census (when the total population was 112,526) show the ages and genders of District residents. The data shows there to be a marginally greater proportion of female residents, and that those falling into the two older age brackets make up the majority of the District's population. In both regards the picture mirrors that at a national level.

Table 4 – District age structure

	Newark & Sherwood			United Kingdom		
	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females
All ages	112,526	55,204	57,322	61,082,500	28,926,500	32,156,000
Age 0 to 15	20,821	10,655	10,166	11,100,000	5,681,000	5,419,000
Age 16 to 24	11,220	5,736	5,484	6,191,500	2,102,500	4,089,000
Age 25 to 34	11,337	5,607	5,730	8,433,000	4,205,000	4,228,000
Age 35 to 49	24,655	12,010	12,645	13,461,000	6,658,000	6,803,000
Age 50 and over	44,493	21,196	23,297	21,897,000	10,280,000	11,617,000

Source: Office for National Statistics 2011

A4.25 Table 5, below, gives a broad age breakdown by ward in Newark and Sherwood. Edwinstowe & Clipstone ward has the highest number of 0-17 year olds representing over 9% of that age group within the District. Southwell ward has the highest number of people aged 65 and over representing almost 10% of that age group in Newark and Sherwood.

Table 5 – Age brackets by ward

	Population aged 0 to 17 (census)	Population aged 18 to 64 (census)	Population aged 65 and over (census)
	2011	2011	2011
	people	people	people
Balderton North & Cod-dington	1,321	3,923	1,367
Balderton South	1,103	3,015	984

	Population aged 0 to 17 (census)	Population aged 18 to 64 (census)	Population aged 65 and over (census)
	2011	2011	2011
	people	people	people
Beacon	1,861	5,430	1,377
Bilsthorpe	792	2,005	578
Boughton	691	1,948	654
Bridge	1,448	4,300	820
Castle	503	2,269	513
Collingham	917	2,965	1,504
Devon	2,093	5,384	1,702
Dover Beck	603	1,717	659
Edwinstowe & Clipstone	2,170	5,847	1,836
Farndon & Fernwood	1,223	3,660	1,064
Farnsfield	517	1,538	676
Lowdham	554	2,480	609
Muskham	575	1,729	626
Ollerton	1,701	5,046	1,510
Rainworth North & Rufford	1,213	3,629	869
Rainworth South & Blidworth	1,422	3,978	1,114
Southwell	1,832	4,955	2,125
Sutton-on-	580	1,754	575

	Population aged 0 to 17 (census)	Population aged 18 to 64 (census)	Population aged 65 and over (census)
	2011	2011	2011
	people	people	people
Trent			
Trent	653	1,688	623

A4.26 According to the Nottingham Outer 2014 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (June 2015), the latest projections suggest that the population in Newark and Sherwood will grow to 129,521 by 2033.

A4.27 The terms ‘trans people’ and ‘transgender people’ are both often used as umbrella terms for people whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs from their birth sex, including transsexual people (those who intend to undergo, are undergoing or have undergone a process of gender reassignment to live permanently in their acquired gender), transvestite/cross-dressing people (those who wear clothing traditionally associated with the other gender either occasionally or more regularly), androgynous / polygender people (those who have non-binary gender identities and do not identify as male or female), and others who define as gender variant.

A4.28 As acknowledged by the Office for National Statistics there is a lack of data on transgender people within the United Kingdom, and there is no obviously available information below this level. Estimates over the number of transgender people within the United Kingdom vary widely, the work carried out by the Gender Identity Research and Education Society in 2008 however represent the upper end of the scale with a figure of 300,000.

A4.29 The Ward with the largest population is Edwinstowe & Clipstone, representing more than 8.5% of the total resident population of Newark and Sherwood. Farnsfield has the smallest population, with less than 2.5% of all residents. Table 3.6, below, shows how many people lived in each ward in 2011, the areas of the wards, and the percentage of residents of either sex.

Table 6 – Ward areas and residents by number and sex

	Area (census)	Number of all usual residents	Percentage of all usual residents - female	Percentage of all usual residents - male
	2011	2011	2011	2011
	hectares	people	%	%

	Area (census)	Number of all usual residents	Percentage of all usual residents - female	Percentage of all usual residents - male
	2011	2011	2011	2011
	hectares	people	%	%
Balderton North & Coddington	2,000	6,611	51.1	48.9
Balderton South	260	5,102	51.9	48.1
Beacon	357	8,668	51.2	48.8
Bilsthorpe	640	3,375	50.0	50.0
Boughton	1,364	3,293	49.5	50.5
Bridge	360	6,568	49.8	50.2
Castle	421	3,285	48.6	51.4
Collingham	8,657	5,386	50.6	49.4
Devon	224	9,179	52.5	47.5
Dover Beck	5,038	2,979	51.3	48.7
Edwinstowe & Clipstone	3,396	9,853	51.4	48.6
Farndon & Fernwood	5,624	5,947	50.6	49.4
Farnsfield	1,909	2,731	50.6	49.4
Lowdham	955	3,643	39.3	60.7
Muskham	5,179	2,930	51.4	48.6
Ollerton	3,124	8,257	51.2	48.8
Rainworth North & Rufford	5,547	5,711	50.2	49.8

	Area (census)	Number of all usual residents	Percentage of all usual residents - female	Percentage of all usual residents - male
	2011	2011	2011	2011
	hectares	people	%	%
Rainworth South & Blidworth	1,793	6,514	51.6	48.4
Southwell	6,844	8,912	52.8	47.2
Sutton-on-Trent	7,097	2,909	50.5	49.5
Trent	4,344	2,964	51.2	48.8

Ethnicity

A4.30 ONS figures from 2013 show the numbers of people with different ethnicities resident in the District. These are provided in the table below, along with figures for the East Midlands and the England:

Table 7 – District residents by ethnicity

Ethnic group:	Newark & Sherwood:	East Midlands:	England:
All Usual Residents	114,817	4,533,222	53,012,456
White; English /Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	108,208	3,871,146	42,279,236
White; Irish	641	28,676	517,001
White; Gypsy or Irish Traveller	253	3,418	54,895
White; Other White	2,856	143,116	2,430,010
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black Caribbean	491	40,404	415,616
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black African	133	8,814	161,550
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Asian	308	21,688	332,708
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; Other Mixed	228	15,318	283,005
Asian/Asian British; Indian (Persons)	366	168,928	1,112,282
Asian/Asian British; Pakistani (Persons)	145	48,940	436,514
Asian/Asian British; Bangladeshi (Persons)	73	13,258	379,503

Asian/Asian British; Chinese (Persons)	220	24,404	819,402
Asian/Asian British; Other Asian (Persons)	232	37,893	977,741
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; African (Persons)	166	41,768	591,016
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British; Caribbean (Persons)	270	28,913	277,857
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; Other Black (Persons)	63	10,803	220,985
Other Ethnic Group; Arab (Persons)	39	9,746	327,433
Other Ethnic Group; Any Other Ethnic Group (Persons)	125	15,989	1,112,282
Asian/Asian British; Indian (Persons)	366	168,928	436,514

Source: Office for National Statistics 30 January 2013

Ethnic mix

A4.31 This table shows the ethnic mix of each Ward in Newark and Sherwood. Lowdham Ward has the highest number of Asian / Asian British residents in the District and also the highest number of black / African / Caribbean /black British residents.

Table 8 - Ethnic mix by ward

	Residents who are white	Residents who are mixed/multiple ethnic groups	Residents who are Asian/Asian British	Residents who are black/African/Caribbean/black British	Residents who are other ethnic group
	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
	people	people	people	people	people
Balderton North & Coddington	6,476	49	61	21	4
Balderton South	4,980	52	48	16	6

	Residents who are white	Residents who are mixed/multiple ethnic groups	Residents who are Asian/Asian British	Residents who are black/African/Caribbean/black British	Residents who are other ethnic group
	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
	people	people	people	people	people
Beacon	8,385	100	118	50	15
Bilsthorpe	3,322	35	8	3	7
Boughton	3,245	20	22	5	1
Bridge	6,311	100	113	35	9
Castle	3,138	51	63	29	4
Collingham	5,310	34	31	10	1
Devon	8,884	131	99	35	30
Dover Beck	2,910	47	10	9	3
Edwinstowe & Clipstone	9,708	79	43	20	3
Farndon & Fernwood	5,784	64	73	17	9
Farnsfield	2,673	25	23	5	5
Lowdham	3,236	116	129	145	17

	Residents who are white	Residents who are mixed/multiple ethnic groups	Residents who are Asian/Asian British	Residents who are black/ African/ Caribbean/ black British	Residents who are other ethnic group
	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
	people	people	people	people	people
Muskham	2,890	24	7	3	6
Ollerton	8,165	30	30	24	8
Rainworth North & Rufford	5,629	33	33	11	5
Rainworth South & Blidworth	6,429	45	26	10	4
Southwell	8,703	84	68	31	26
Sutton-on-Trent	2,885	10	12	2	0
Trent	2,895	31	19	18	1

Religion

A4.32 Data on the religious beliefs of the District's residents is set out below.

Table 9 - Religious beliefs

	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Christian	75,869	2,666,172	31,479,876
Buddhist	226	12,672	238,626
Hindu	194	89,723	806,199

Jewish	62	4,254	261,282
Muslim	456	140,649	2,660,116
Sikh	123	44,335	420,196
Other Religion	369	17,918	227,825
No Religion	29,453	1,248,056	13,114,232

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics

Marital and civil partnership status

A4.33 The table below provides details over the marital and civil partnership status of residents within the District. In line with regional and national trends the two single largest groupings of residents are those who are single and those who are within a marriage. A small proportion of residents are registered in a same-sex civil partnership – with the levels looking in line with the regional and national picture.

Table 10 – Marital and civil partnership status

	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Total persons (aged 16 and over)	99,957	3,694,767	42,989,620
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	26,274	1,192,443	14,889,928
Married	48,390	1,790,916	20,029,369
In registered same-sex civil partnership	161	7,179	100,288
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	2,351	96,149	1,141,196
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	9,404	342,665	3,857,137
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	7,377	265,415	2,971,702

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics

Sexual orientation

A4.34 It has proved difficult to obtain detailed information, particularly at a local level, on sexual orientation. The Office for National Statistics has however produced experimental data for 2010-2011 which goes down to a regional level. This shows that in the East Midlands less than 1% of the surveyed population identified as gay / lesbian or bisexual.

Deprivation

A4.35 In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation published on 30 September 2015, Newark and Sherwood District ranks 158 out of 326 local authorities in England (with 1 being the most deprived). Table 11, below, shows how Newark & Sherwood compares with neighbouring authorities. It can be seen that there are significant differences in levels of deprivation, with Rushcliffe being the least deprived and Mansfield the most deprived of the authorities compared. Table 12 shows Newark & Sherwood's rank in terms of different aspects of deprivation.

Table 11 – Deprivation in Newark & Sherwood and neighbouring authorities

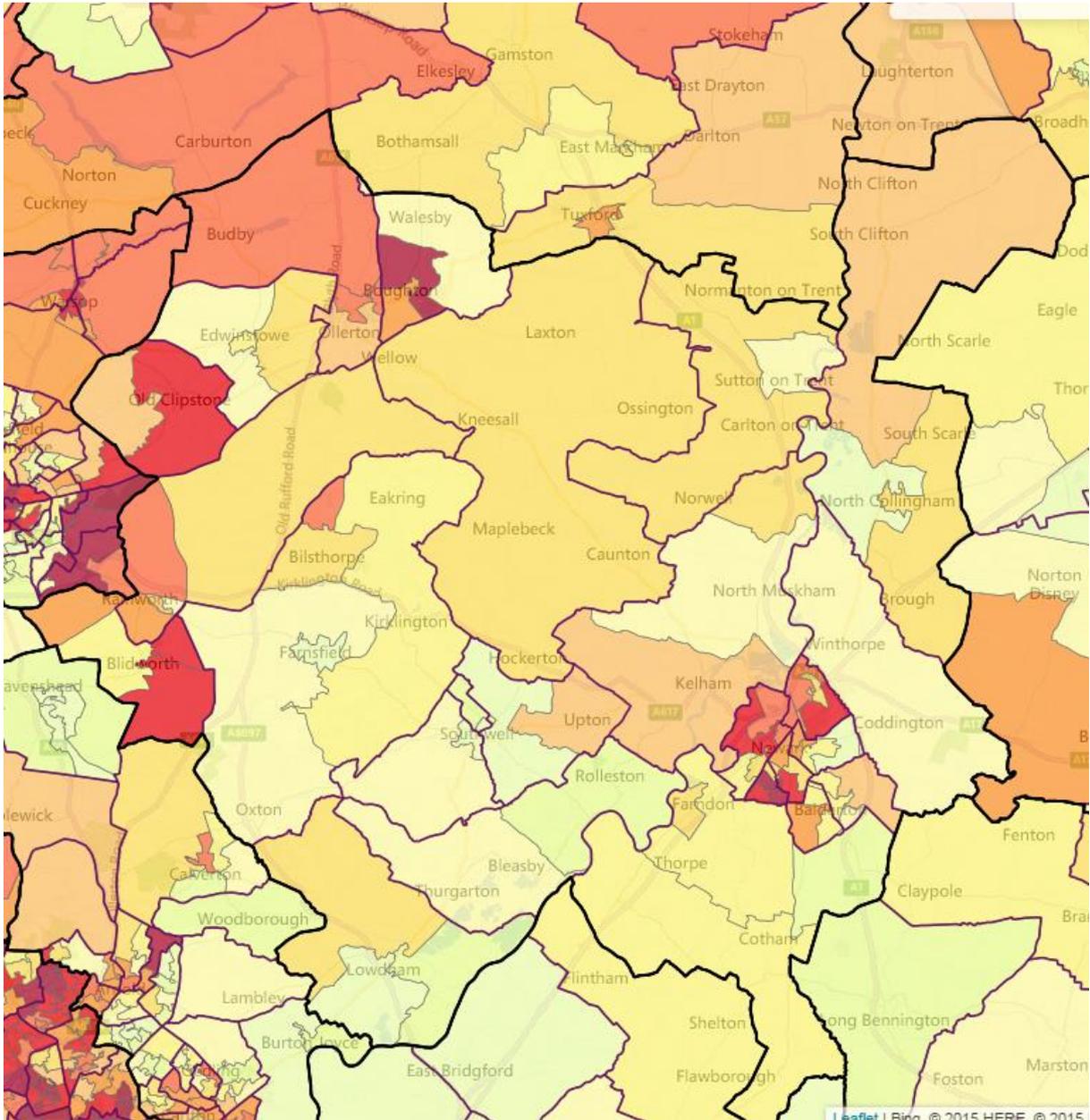
Authority	IMD rank (with lower meaning more deprived)
Newark & Sherwood	158
Bassetlaw	115
West Lindsey	152
North Kesteven	226
South Kesteven	223
Melton	236
Rushcliffe	318
Gedling	202
Mansfield	59

Table 12 – Newark & Sherwood's deprivation rankings

Aspect of deprivation	IMD rank (with lower meaning more deprived)
Income	173
Employment	130
Education	139
Health	145
Crime	202
Barriers to housing and services	185
Living environment	181
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	175
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI)	212

3.36 Figure 1, below, shows the levels of deprivation in and around Newark and Sherwood District, with the darkest red areas being the most deprived and the palest yellow areas the least deprived.

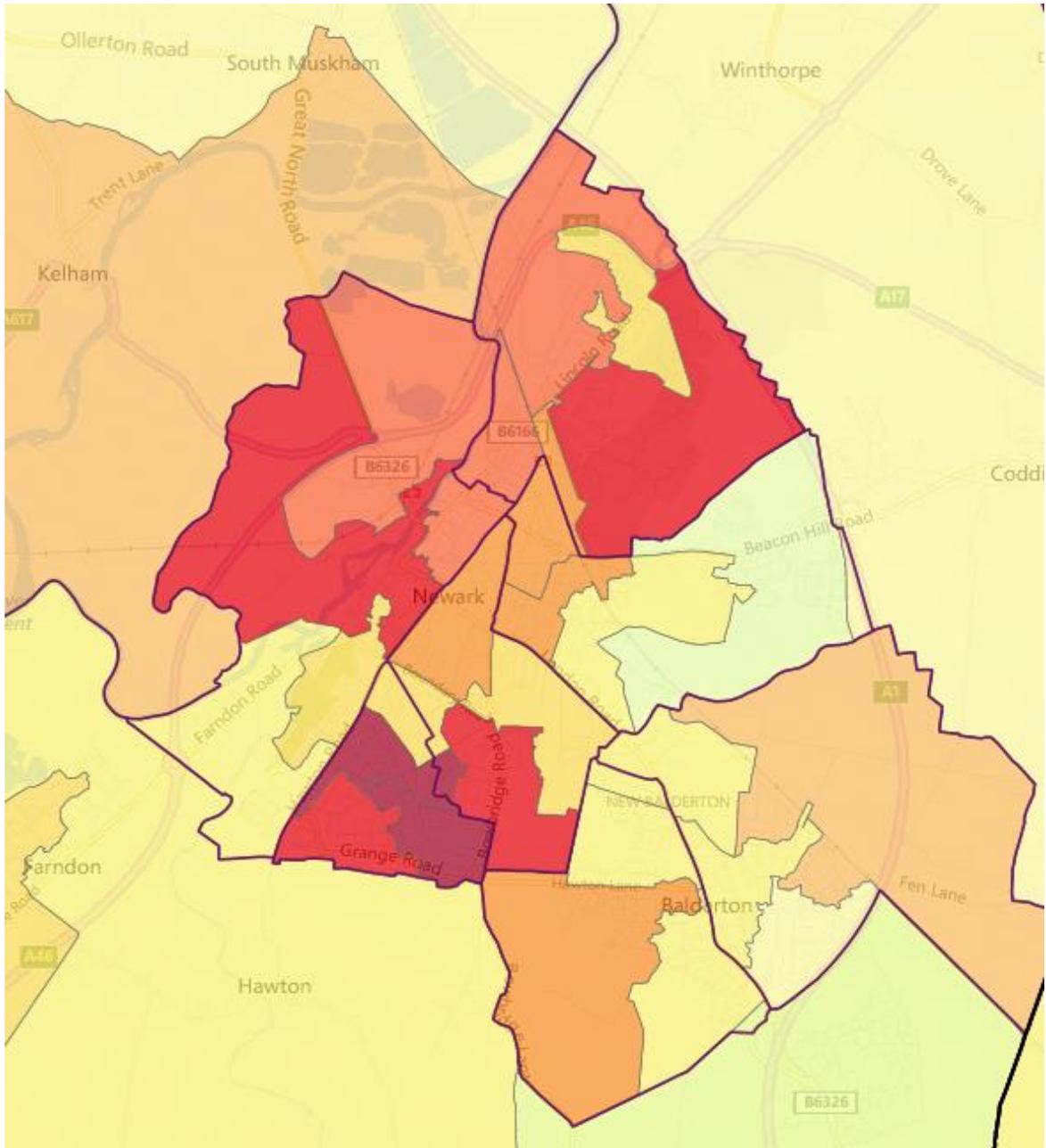
Figure 1 – Deprivation in and around Newark and Sherwood District



Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015

3.37 Figure 2, below, shows the levels of deprivation in and around Newark, with the darkest red areas being the most deprived and the palest yellow areas the least deprived.

Figure 2 – Deprivation in and around Newark



Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015

A4.38 Within Newark and Sherwood there are relatively few areas within the 10% most deprived in England and only 18% of the Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) (meaning a geographic area within the District fall within the 25% most deprived (12 areas). However, one LSOA within Devon Ward, centring on Cherry Holt, falls just outside the 5% most deprived in the Country

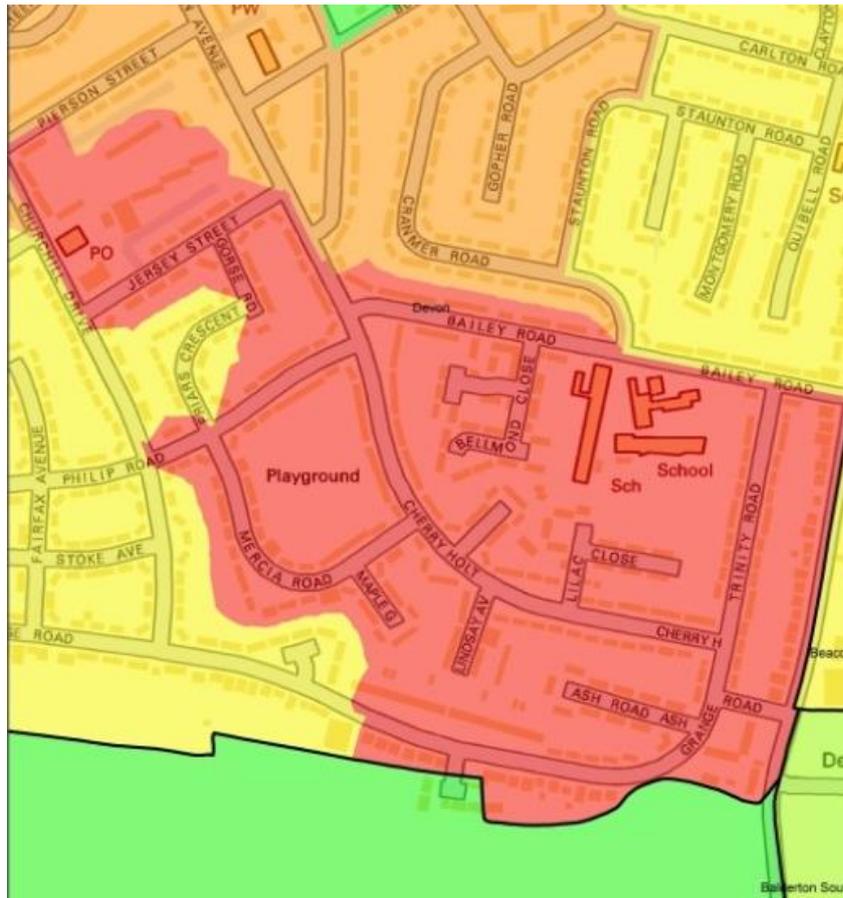


Figure 3: Cherry Holt

A4.39 A further two areas fall within the 10% most deprived. Again, one is in Devon Ward, centring on Greenway/Eton Avenue, which adjoins the Cherry Holt area. The second covers a larger geographical area in Ollerton and Boughton Wards, with three distinct residential areas (Hallam Road, Kirk Drive and Maun Way).

A4.40 The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings. The domain is made up of four, non-overlapping, indicators:

- Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families;
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families ;
- Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted; and
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both

A4.41 In addition, two supplementary indices have been produced to focus specifically on income deprivation affecting children, and older people. The results for Newark and Sherwood are similar to those of the overall IMD with the District falling in the middle rankings against other English Councils and Nottinghamshire Councils. The only notable change in the rankings in the least deprived Council area, in terms of income, is South Northamptonshire.

A4.42 Across Newark and Sherwood, the majority of areas are among the 50% least deprived. However, the area in Devon ward identified as being the most deprived overall (Cherry Holt) is among the 5% most deprived areas in terms of income. Similarly, the area in Ollerton and Boughton is among the 10% most deprived in terms of income.

A4.43 A further 8 areas fall into the 25% most deprived:

- An area of Edwinstowe and Clipstone encompassing Kings Clipstone and the outskirts of Clipstone, around Intake Road.
- Two adjoining LSOAs in Rainworth South and Blidworth, which includes most of Blidworth village.
- Castle Ward around Tolney Lane and Mill Gate,
- Bridge Ward, around Strawberry Hall Lane / Yorke Drive
- Three areas bordering the Cherry Holt area within Devon Ward, which encompasses most of the area known as Hawtonville Estate.

Unemployment

A4.44 Table 13, below, shows the numbers of District residents of working age who are not fully employed and are claiming benefits. 'Main out-of-work benefits' consists of the groups: job seekers, Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is paid to those needing help with personal care. If DLA claimants are also in receipt of Jobseekers Allowance (JSA), IS, ESA or Incapacity Benefits in addition to DLA they will be counted under the relevant statistical group. Carers benefits are paid to those with full time caring responsibilities, and are not 'main out-of-work benefits' as the Department of Work & Pensions (DWP) does not pursue active labour market policies for this group.

Table 13 - Working-age client group - main benefit claimants (February 2015)

	Newark & Sherwood (number)	Newark & Sherwood (percentage)	East Midlands (percentage)	Great Britain (percentage)
Total Claimants	8,710	12.1	12.0	12.6
By Statistical Group				
Job Seekers	1,140	1.6	1.9	2.0
ESA And Incapacity Benefits	4,330	6.0	5.9	6.4
Lone Parents	730	1.0	1.1	1.1
Carers	1,350	1.9	1.6	1.5
Others On Income Related Benefits	180	0.2	0.3	0.3
Disabled	840	1.2	1.1	1.1
Bereaved	150	0.2	0.2	0.2
Main Out-Of-Work Benefits	6,370	8.8	9.2	9.8

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group (data from 2015)

A4.45 For comparison, the table below shows figures for the total working-age client group - main benefit claimants from February of previous years. Although there have been changes in the benefit system since 2000, trends can be recognised. Since 2000, unemployment has always been lower in the District than in Great Britain as a whole. Until 2008, unemployment was higher in the District than in the East Midlands as a whole, and after 2008 it has always been lower. The current total number of claimants, 8,710, is lower than at any time since 2000.

Table 14 - Working-age client group - main benefit claimant's comparison

Date	Newark and Sherwood (number)	Newark and Sherwood (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
February 2014	9,230	12.8	12.9	13.3
February 2013	9,810	13.6	13.9	14.3
February 2012	9,870	13.8	14.3	14.8
February 2011	9,740	13.5	13.9	14.5
February 2010	10,180	14.1	14.4	14.9
February 2009	9,980	13.9	14.1	14.7
February 2008	8,910	12.4	12.3	13.2
February 2007	9,190	12.9	12.7	13.7
February 2006	9,140	12.9	12.8	14.0
February 2005	8,980	12.9	12.7	14.0
February 2004	9,170	13.3	13.1	14.4

February 2003	9,320	13.7	13.5	14.7
February 2002	8,960	13.4	13.0	14.1
February 2001	9,320	14.0	13.4	14.5
February 2000	9,270	14.0	13.5	14.9

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group (data from 2015 time series)

A4.46 Nottinghamshire County Council provides monthly figures on people claiming Job Seekers Allowance in each ward of the County. It is important to note that this is a very different measure of unemployment to those used in the two tables above, and counts only a minority of the people counted in those. It does, however, provide the most up to date figures available broken down by ward and therefore provides a revealing picture of relative levels of unemployment within the District. The data is presented by the County Council using the wards that existed before May 2015, and it should be noted that from that date new wards have existed.

Table 15 - JSA claimants by ward

Ward	Number	Percentage
Castle	92	3.0
Devon	104	2.9
Boughton	80	2.6
Magnus	88	2.5
Bridge	75	2.2
Ollerton	77	1.8
Clipstone	57	1.8
Rainworth	75	1.6
Blidworth	40	1.4
Edwinstowe	41	1.3
Balderton West	35	1.2
Beacon	55	1.1
Farnsfield and Bilsthorpe	54	1.1
Balderton North	28	1.0
Farndon	35	0.9
Winthorpe	14	0.9
Collingham and Meering	19	0.8
Muskham	10	0.7
Southwell West	9	0.5
Sutton-on-Trent	8	0.5
Lowdham	15	0.4
Caunton	6	0.4
Southwell North	5	0.4
Trent	5	0.3
Southwell East	4	0.3

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council Employment Bulletin 8/15 July 2015

Crime and community safety

A4.47 Table 16, below provides information about crime and fire service incidents in Newark and Sherwood District.

Table 16 – crime and fire service incidents in Newark and Sherwood District by number

Incident type	Newark and Sherwood District	East Midlands	England
Violence with Injury (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	485	23,713	291,851
Violence without Injury (Includes Harassment and Assault) (Offences, Apr 12 - Mar 13)	466	23,263	271,533
Robbery (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	19	3,008	63,888
Theft from the Person (Offences, Apr 12 - Mar 13)	27	5,525	98,142
Criminal Damage and Arson (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	923	43,128	493,620
Domestic Burglary (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	198	16,135	219,205
Non Domestic Burglary (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	390	18,931	219,523
Vehicle Offences (Includes Theft of and from Vehicles) (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	551	27,774	368,222
Drug Offences (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	246	12,141	191,692
Sexual Offences (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	76	4,108	50,020
Total Fire Service Incidents (Incidents, Jan 06 -Dec 06)	1,524	63,930	840,219
Primary Fires (Incidents, Jan 06 – Dec 06)	252	10,833	130,491
Secondary Fires (Incidents, Jan 06 – Dec 06)	471	14,391	201,936
Special Services - Other Incidents (Incidents, Jan 06 - Dec 06)	336	11,529	152,952
Fatal Casualties (Incidents, Jan 06 – Dec 06)	9	210	1,926
Non-Fatal Casualties (Incidents, Jan 06 – Dec 06)	147	3,996	37,095

Source: Home Office; Communities and Local Government (NOMIS website 2015)

A4.48 Table 17, below, shows how crime rates in Newark and Sherwood District have changed over time. It also shows how the average crime rates in what the police consider to be similar areas to Newark and Sherwood District have changed over time. The chart shows the quarterly crimes per thousand residents, over a three year period. Note that some crime types have distinct seasonal patterns and this should be borne in mind when viewing the chart. In the quarter ending March 2015, crime rates were up in Newark & Sherwood and up in the Nottinghamshire force area compared with the corresponding quarter in 2014. Crime rates have been higher in the two most recent quarters than in any others.

Table 17 – Crime rates comparison

Date		Crime rate	
	Newark and Sherwood District Most Similar Group average	Nottinghamshire	Newark and Sherwood District
March 2012	11.94	16.15	11.64
June 2012	12.49	15.44	11.66
September 2012	12.29	14.99	10.64
December 2012	11.15	15.56	10.76
March 2013	10.98	15.02	9.94
June 2013	12.17	16.21	11.04
September 2013	12.68	15.58	11.60
December 2013	11.48	14.96	10.50
March 2014	11.35	15.14	12.46
June 2014	12.29	16.21	12.48
September 2014	12.49	16.66	12.50
December 2014	11.80	16.94	12.86
March 2015	11.52	15.63	12.70

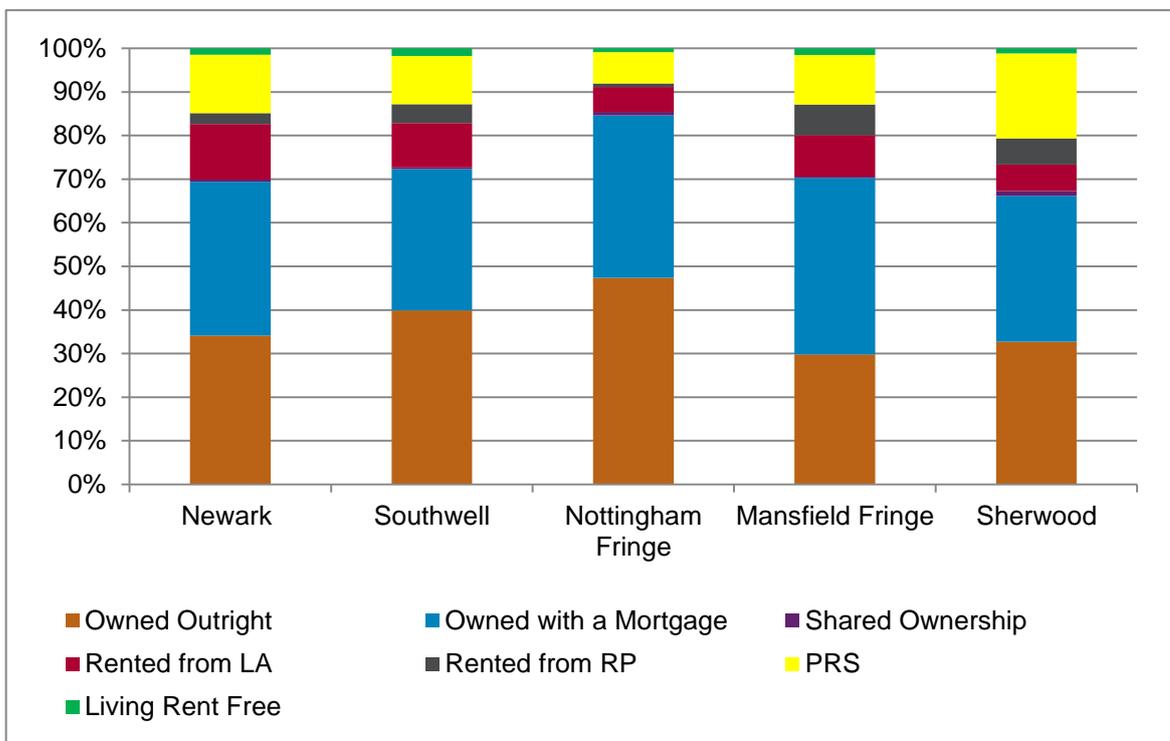
Source: Police.UK Compare your area 2015

Housing

A4.49 Research undertaken as part of the Nottingham Outer 2014 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (June 2015) provides information about housing in Newark and Sherwood. The District has the highest percentage of detached properties (38%) in the Housing Market Area (HMA), which consists of Ashfield, Mansfield and Newark and Sherwood Districts. At 36% Newark and Sherwood has the highest percentage of properties which are owned outright in the HMA. This tenure has seen a small increase since 2001. There has also been a significant growth in those privately renting.

- A4.50 Median house price in 2014 were £147,750, this is above the equivalent level in the HMA and region. House prices have increased over the last decade with affordability decreasing. Lower quartile affordability is now 6.4 times lower quartile earnings. Rental costs are also higher than the rest of the HMA although below national levels.
- A4.51 58 affordable homes were delivered during 2013-2014, although 28 were a redevelopment of a scheme which was demolished a few years previously, so only 30 can be counted as a net gain. This equates to 9.6% of the total number of dwellings constructed (18.6 using the gross figure). Viability issues caused by the economic situation impacted upon the ability to secure affordable housing units. Of the 58 affordable dwellings, 22 were available on a social rent basis, 33 were affordable rent and 3 were intermediate.
- A4.52 Newark has traditionally always had a large population of Gypsies and Travellers due to its position at the junction of the A46 and A1 roads, which were historically the main arterial routes east-to-west and north-to-south respectively. The majority of Gypsy and Traveller sites in the District are in Newark and the District Council calculates that there are a total of approximately 170 households in Newark & Sherwood.
- A4.53 Table 18, below, provides information about housing tenure in the District. PRS stands for Private Rented Sector, LA is local authority and RP is Registered Provider.

Table 18 – Tenure in the whole District and by area



Source: Nottingham Outer 2014 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (June 2015)

A4.54 Table 19, below, shows the number of empty properties in Newark & Sherwood from 2004 up to 2014. Apart from 2004, when the data is for November, the figures come from October of each year.

Table 19 – Total number of empty properties in the District by year

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1,720	1,568	1,857	2,049	2,155	2,020	2,052	1,934	1926	1684	1686

Source: Empty homes agency 2015

A4.55 The average density of dwellings on sites where new homes were built in 2014 - 2015 is 18.48 per hectare. Some of the larger sites where new housing has been constructed contain areas of open space so the actual net density will be higher.

A4.56 Of the 462 new homes built in the District 2014 – 2015, 66 were 1 bedroom dwellings, 163 were 2 bedroom dwellings, 171 were 3 bedroom dwellings, 49 were 4 bedroom dwellings and 13 were 5 bedroom or more dwellings.

Previously developed land

A4.57 National planning policy requires planning policies and decisions to encourage the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value. Whilst there are no national or local targets for this the table below provides details over brownfield residential completions between 1st April 2001 and 31st March 2015. The data shows that the majority of residential completions have occurred on brownfield land.

Table 20 – Previously developed land

	Dwellings Completed on Brownfield Land	Dwellings Completed on Greenfield Land
2001/2002 – 2010/2012	3,425	1,721
2011 - 2012	196	139
2012 - 2013	234	149
2013 - 2014	208	104
2014 - 2015	336	126
Sub Totals	4,399	2,239
Total Dwellings Completed	6,638	
Proportion on Brownfield Land (%)	66.67	

Health

A4.58 Table 21, below, provides information about health in the District. Fewer people are classed as being in very good health in the District than regionally and nationally. 94.2% of District residents are in very good, good or fair health, compared to 94.4% in the East Midlands and 94.5% in England. Male life expectancy is lower than in the wider region and the country, and female life expectancy is the same as the wider region and slightly lower than England as a

whole. One notable positive difference is that infant mortality is significantly lower than in either the region or the country.

Table 21 – Health in Newark & Sherwood District

Variable	Measure	Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Very Good Health (Persons, Mar11)	%	44.9	45.3	47.2
Good Health (Persons, Mar11)	%	34.6	35.1	34.2
Fair Health (Persons, Mar11)	%	14.7	14.0	13.1
Bad Health (Persons, Mar11)	%	4.6	4.3	4.2
Very Bad Health (Persons, Mar11)	%	1.3	1.2	1.2
All Usual Residents (Persons)	Count	114,817	4,533,222	53,012,456
Very Good Health (Persons)	Count	51,505	2,053,334	25,005,712
Good Health (Persons)	Count	39,671	1,593,206	18,141,457
Fair Health (Persons)	Count	16,874	634,414	6,954,092
Bad Health (Persons)	Count	5,246	196,010	2,250,446
Very Bad Health (Persons)	Count	1,521	56,258	660,749
Low Birthweight Live Births (Live Births, Jan 07 – Dec 07)	%	7.4	7.2	7.2
Infant Mortality (Live Births, Jan 08 - Dec 10)	Rate per 1000	3.5	4.5	4.4
Life Expectancy at Birth; Males (Persons, Jan 07 -Dec 09)	y	77.6	78.1	78.3
Life Expectancy at Birth; Females (Persons, Jan07-Dec09)	y	82.1	82.1	82.3
Incapacity Benefits (Persons, Aug10)	%	7	7	7
All Finished Admission Episodes (Admission Episodes, Apr 07 - Mar08)	Count	26,936	1,058,359	11,999,765
Coronary Heart Disease (CHD); Diagnosis (Admission Episodes, Apr 07-Mar 08)	Count	2,355	89,825	1,000,332
Cerebrovascular Disease (including Stroke); Diagnosis (Admission Episodes, Apr07-Mar08)	Count	499	15,453	187,962
Cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer); Diagnosis (Admission Episodes, Apr07-Mar08)	Count	3,382	137,646	1,326,050
Hip Replacement; Operation (Admission Episodes, Apr07-Mar08)	Count	180	6,309	69,434
Cataract; Operation (Admission Episodes, Apr07-Mar08)	Count	782	31,026	326,758

Source: Office for National Statistics; The NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care (NOMIS website 2015)

A4.59 Information about the use of mental health services can be seen in Table 22, below.

Table 22 – Adults accessing NHS specialist mental health services

Variable	Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Mental Health Service Users; Total (Persons)	2,737	113,960	1,259,650
Mental Health Service Users; Males (Persons)	1,149	49,766	560,395
Mental Health Service Users; Females (Persons)	1,588	64,163	698,807
Mental Health Service Users; Males 18-35 (Persons)	311	13,744	160,131
Mental Health Service Users; Males 36-64 (Persons)	474	22,361	252,441
Mental Health Service Users; Males 65 and over (Persons)	364	13,661	147,823
Mental Health Service Users; Females 18-35 (Persons)	407	15,969	177,596
Mental Health Service Users; Females 36-64 (Persons)	585	25,316	265,486
Mental Health Service Users; Females 65 and over (Persons)	596	22,878	255,725

Source: The NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care 06 March 2012(NOMIS website 2015)

A4.60 Table 23, below, details the number of residents within the District with a long-term health problem or disability.

Table 23 - Long-term health problem or disability

	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Day-to-day activities limited a lot (persons)	10,966	393,242	4,405,394
Day-to-day activities limited a little (persons)	12,398	451,055	4,947,192

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics

A4.61 Data on overall substance use within the District is difficult to obtain – however information has been collected, between 2006 and 2014, which details the number of deaths related to substance misuse (see following table). The figures are well below the Local Authority average for England.

Table 24 - Deaths related to substance misuse

	Newark & Sherwood	England (Local Authority average)
2006 - 2008	8	15.5
2009 - 2011	2	15.8
2012 - 2014	9	16.6

Source: Number of deaths and crude mortality rate for deaths related to drug misuse, by local authority, England and Wales 2006-2014, Office for National Statistics

A4.62 An estimate on the consumption of five or more portions of fruit and vegetables daily by residents in the District is detailed below. The estimated levels are slightly below those at a national level. These are the most recent figures available.

Table 25 - Consumption of fruit and vegetables (2003 – 2005)

	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands (average)	England (average)
Persons consuming fruit and vegetables (%)	26.1	25.50	27.52

Source: Healthy Lifestyle Behaviours: Model Based Estimates, 2003-2005, Office for National Statistics

A4.63 The Department for Health have produced statistics on adults carrying excess weight and obesity in children (detailed below). In terms of excess weight in adults the District's data compares favourably with regional and national levels. The District also has a lower level of obesity in children.

Table 26 - Excess weight in adults (2012)

	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Count (000's)	59.1	2,381.4	26,885.6
Rate (%)	64.8	65.6	63.8

Source: Source: Department of Health. Measure: Number and proportion of adults who are overweight (inc. obese)

Table 27 - Obesity levels in children (2012-2013)

	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Number	176	7,6988	92,538
Rate (%)	16.7	18.4	18.9

Source: Department of Health. Measure: Number and proportion of children who are obese

A4.64 Data on physically active adults is set out below, with the District showing higher levels of activity than the regional and national figures.

Table 28 - Physically active adults

	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Active (%)	62.3	57.6	57.0
Inactive (%)	24.7	27.5	27.7

Source: Public Health England - Public Health Outcomes Framework (2013)

A4.65 Information compiled by Sports England on adults (16+) who participate in sport at least once a week is provided below. On the basis of the figures the levels of adults participating in sport within the District has a degree of fluctuation and mirrors both the regional and national figures.

Table 29 - Adult participation in sport

Year	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands	England
2005/06	34.0 %	34.0 %	34.6 %
2007/08	31.9 %	36.0 %	36.6 %
2008/09	38.4 %	36.4 %	36.5 %
2009/10	32.6 %	35.1 %	36.2 %
2010/11	34.4 %	34.2 %	35.6 %
2011/12	35.8 %	35.9 %	36.9 %
2012/13	31.7 %	34.8 %	36.6 %
2013/14	36.3 %	34.8 %	36.1 %
2014/15	33.2 %	34.6 %	35.5 %

Source: Active People Survey, Sports England

A4.66 Sports England have brought together data on access to different types of sports facilities and the split between public and private ownership (see table below). This shows there to be access to most types of sporting facility within the District, but with a higher proportion of that being private facilities than is found at a regional or national level.

Table 30 - Access to sports facilities

Facilities	Public	Private	Total	% Public	% Private
Athletics Tracks	2	0	2	100	0
Golf	13	1	14	92.9	7.1
Grass Pitches	170	47	217	78.3	21.7
Health and Fitness Suite	10	5	15	66.7	33.3
Ice Rinks	0	0	0	0	0
Indoor Bowls	2	0	2	100	0
Indoor Tennis Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Ski Slopes	0	0	0	0	0
Sports Hall	16	3	19	84.2	15.8
Squash Courts	9	2	11	81.8	18.2
Studio	10	1	11	90.9	9.1
Swimming Pool	9	2	11	81.8	18.2
Artificial Grass Pitch	7	3	10	70	30
Tennis Courts	12	7	19	63.2	36.8
Newark and Sherwood	260	71	331	78.5	21.50%
East Midlands	8,668	1,423	10,091	85.9	14.10%
England	97,917	19,980	117,897	83.1	16.9

Education

A4.67 Table 31, below, provides information about educational achievement in Newark & Sherwood, with comparison figures for the whole East Midlands and England.

Table 31 – Educational achievement

Variable	Measure	Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	England
16-18 Year Old Students Entered for Level 3 Qualification (Equivalent to at least one A Level) (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	Count	736	29,763	362,952
Average Point Score Per Student (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	Score	667.6	674.4	696.3
All Pupils at the End of KS4 (GCSE or Equivalent) (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	Count	1,245	49,443	558,181
Pupils Achieving 5+ A* -C GCSEs or Equivalent, Including English and Mathematics (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	%	52.9	54.1	56.6
All Pupils Eligible for KS2 Assessment (Persons, Sep13-Aug14)	Count	1,181	47,295	554,843
Pupils Achieving Level 4+ at Key Stage 2; in English (Persons, Sep 11 – Aug 12)	%	85	85	85
Pupils Achieving Level 4+ at Key Stage 2; in Mathematics (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	%	87	86	86
Pupils Achieving Level 4+ at Key Stage 2; in Reading, Writing and Mathematics (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	%	79	78	78
All Pupils Eligible for KS1 Assessment (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	Count	1,284	51,923	616,374
Pupils Achieving Level 2+ at Key Stage 1; in Reading (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	%	89	89	90
Pupils Achieving Level 2+	%	85	86	86

at Key Stage 1; in Writing (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)				
Pupils Achieving Level 2+ at Key Stage 1; in Mathematics (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	%	92	92	92
Overall Absence in All Schools (Pupil Half Days, Sep 12 – Aug 13)	%	5.6	5.3	5.3
Unauthorised Absence in All Schools (Pupil Half Days, Sep 12 – Aug 13)	%	1.4	1.1	1.1
16-18 Year Old Students Entered for Level 3 Qualification (Equivalent to at least one A Level) (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	Count	736	29,763	362,952

Source: Department for Education (NOMIS website 2015)

The economy

A4.68 The split between full-time and part-time employment within the District is different to that found at the regional and national levels, and shows a greater number of people occupying part-time jobs.

Table 32 – Full-time and part-time employment split

	Newark & Sherwood (Employee jobs)	Newark & Sherwood (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Full-time jobs	28,400	63.2	68.3	67.7
Part-time jobs	16,500	36.8	31.7	32.3
Total Number of jobs	44,900	-	-	-

Source: Office for National Statistics Business Register and Employment Survey (2013)

A4.69 Only data for the hourly and gross weekly pay of full-time male and female workers is available. This however does show that male and female full-time workers receive, on average, an hourly and gross weekly pay which is below regional and national levels. Secondly the statistics also show that within the District female full-time workers also receive lower average hourly and gross weekly pay when compared to males.

Table 33 – Gross weekly and hourly pay

	Newark & Sherwood (£)	East Midlands (£)	Great Britain (£)
Gross Weekly Pay			
Full-time workers	450.3	477.2	520.2
Male full-time	489.0	519.2	560.6

workers			
Female full-time workers	369.9	412.4	462.5
Hourly pay – excluding overtime			
Full-time workers	11.23	11.78	13.14
Male full-time workers	12.32	12.34	13.68
Female full-time workers	9.97	10.90	12.33

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis (2014)

A4.70 In terms of the types of industry which residents are employed in it is worth noting that there have been marked changes in the profile of Newark and Sherwood's economic base over the last two decades. This change has been most notable in the Western area of the District with the decline of coal mining and, more generally across the District with the decline in manufacturing.

A4.71 There has however been a reasonable level of diversification to the District's economy. In particular jobs in the service sector have been important in off-setting the decline within the mining and manufacturing industries. The service, public, retail, financial and other business services and accommodation and food service sectors provide the bulk of jobs within the District as demonstrated in the table below.

Table 34 – Employment by sector

Industry	Newark & Sherwood (employee jobs)	Newark & Sherwood (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Primary Services (agriculture and mining)	-	-	0.3	0.3
Energy and Water	-	-	1.6	1.1
Manufacturing	5,800	13.0	13.4	8.5
Construction	2,000	4.4	3.8	4.4
Services	35,400	78.9	81.0	85.7
Wholesale and retail, including motor trades	7,100	15.7	16.8	15.9
Transport storage	2,000	4.5	5.2	4.5
Accommodation and food services	5,400	12.0	6.3	7.0
Information and communication	1,500	3.3	2.7	4.0
Financial and other business services	6,400	14.3	18.3	21.8
Public admin,	10,600	23.7	27.6	28.0

education and health				
Other Services	2,400	5.4	4.1	4.6

Source: Office for National Statistics Business Register and Employment Survey (2013)

- Data unavailable

A4.72 Job density figures illustrate the level of jobs per resident (aged 16-64); with a job density of 1.0 meaning that there is one job for every resident falling between 16 and 64. The total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM forces. As evident from the table below the District has a job density level marginally below the regional average and further below that found at national level.

Table 35 – Job density

Newark & Sherwood Jobs	Newark & Sherwood Density	East Midlands Density	Great Britain Density
52,000	0.72	0.76	0.80

Source: Office for National Statistics (2013)

A4.73 The figures below provide measurements of employment deprivation, i.e. involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market, within Newark & Sherwood. This takes account of claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contributory and income-based), claimants of Incapacity Benefit, claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, participants in New Deal for the 18-24's (not in receipt of Jobseekers Allowance), participants in the New Deal for 25+ (not in receipt of Jobseekers Allowance) and participants in New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview).

Table 36 – Employment deprivation

	Newark & Sherwood	Nottinghamshire (avg.)	England (avg.)	Newark & Sherwood Rank (England) **
Employment Domain Score	6126	8920.88*	9218.51	155/326

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010

*City of Nottingham employment deprivation scale is 25875

**With 1 being the least economically deprived

A4.74 In terms of comparison Newark and Sherwood District ranks 155 out of 326 for the highest level of employment deprivation (with 1 being the least economically deprived). At a County level the District out performs Broxtowe, Gedling and the City of Nottingham. With an employment deprivation scale of 25875 the City of Nottingham somewhat skews the Nottinghamshire average. However with the City removed the average for the remaining Authorities stands at 6498.86 which the District compares relatively well to and indeed falls below.

Business development and the economy

A4.75 Business counts provide a picture of the size of businesses operating within the District and are split into 'enterprise' and 'local unit' levels. An enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) which has a certain degree of autonomy within an enterprise group. An individual site (for example a factory or shop) in an enterprise is called a 'local unit'. Unsurprisingly the overwhelming majority of businesses within the District fall within the micro and small categories. This appears to be largely in line with the regional picture, although the District does have slightly smaller percentages of small, medium and large businesses.

Table 37 – Number of businesses

	Newark & Sherwood (Numbers)	Newark & Sherwood (%)	East Midlands (Numbers)	East Midlands (%)
Enterprises				
Micro (0-9)	3,815	88.8	133,055	87.7
Small (10-49)	420	9.8	15,445	10.2
Medium (50 – 249)	55	1.3	2,655	1.8
Large (250+)	5	0.1	605	0.4
Total	4,295	-	151,770	-
Local Units				
Micro (0-9)	4,165	82.7	148,605	82.1
Small (10-49)	720	14.3	26,150	14.4
Medium (50 – 249)	135	2.7	5,585	3.1
Large (250+)	15	0.3	775	0.4
Total	5,035	-	181,115	-

A4.76 The figures here show the births of new enterprises from 2009 to 2013. The figures show the District to be comparing well to the County average and largely outperforming the East Midlands average. This is notable given the prevailing economic conditions over much of the monitoring period. In addition the figures from the City Unitary Authorities (Nottingham, Derby and Leicester) are significantly higher than those in comparable areas to Newark & Sherwood District, and so would tend to drag upwards the average County and East Midlands figures.

Table 38 – Birth of new enterprises

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Newark & Sherwood (total)	400	435	430	425	540
Nottinghamshire (average)	404	382	418	421	564
East Midlands (average)	372	358	401	416	551

Source: ONS Count of births of new enterprises 2009 - 2013

A4.77 Figures for the deaths of new enterprises from 2009 to 2013 are provided below. The District consistently posts a higher level than both the Nottinghamshire and East Midlands averages. Indeed apart from Rushcliffe and Nottingham City the District had a higher figure in each year than the remaining Nottinghamshire Authorities.

Table 39 – Deaths of new enterprises

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Newark & Sherwood (total)	505	445	430	415	410
Nottinghamshire (average)	428	372	341	356	326
East Midlands (average)	466	416	376	405	376

Source: ONS Count of deaths of new enterprises 2009 - 2013

A4.78 Data over the survival rates of new enterprises over a 4 year period show that 50% of those enterprises born in 2009 survived the period. The figures for the District closely follow those found at the County and East Midlands levels.

Table 40 – New enterprise survival rates

	Newark & Sherwood	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands
Number of enterprises born (2009)	400	2,375	14,860
1 Year survival	380	2,210	13,685
1 Year survival (%)	95.0	93.1	92.1
2 Year survival	300	1,785	11,150
2 Year survival (%)	75.0	75.2	75.0
3 Year survival	245	1,465	9,010
3 Year survival (%)	61.3	61.7	60.6
4 Year survival	200	1,215	7,465
4 Year survival (%)	50.0	51.2	50.2

Source: ONS Survival of newly born enterprises 2009 – 2013

Employment land in Newark & Sherwood

A4.79 Newark and Sherwood covers a diverse area which ranges from former colliery settlements in the West, a predominantly rural environment in the centre through to the Newark Urban Area (Newark, Balderton and Fernwood) in the south east of the District which fulfils a sub-regional role. There are particular business concentrations towards the south east of Newark-on-Trent, as well as along the A6075 (Blidworth, Ollerton & Boughton and Edwinstowe) to the north of the District. In addition, smaller clusters of businesses exist within the settlements of Southwell and Bilsthorpe.

A4.80 The historic allocation and take-up of employment land has tended to be focussed in a number of specific locations. This includes sites such as the Northern Road Industrial Estate (Newark), Mill Lane Industrial Estate (Southwell), Sherwood Energy Village (Ollerton),

Boughton Industrial Estate (Boughton) and Burma Road Industrial Estate (Blidworth). This has also involved the redevelopment of a number of the former colliery pit sites for employment use, with Sherwood Energy Village in Ollerton being an example of this.

- A4.81 Supplementing these historic concentrations of employment development has been that delivered via windfall (unidentified) sites, with the Dixons Mastercare National Distribution Warehouse, and its later extension, the most significant example. Indeed over the period 2002/03 – 2013/14 the site accounted for almost half of all of the District’s employment development. Given the District’s rural nature there are also a considerable number of agricultural businesses, although they tend to be scattered across the District.
- A4.82 To support housing growth within the Newark Urban Area significant amounts of employment land have been included as part of the Land South of Newark and Land around Fernwood strategic urban extensions. Land South of Newark and the Southern Link Road (connecting the A46 to the A1 to the south of Newark) now benefit from extant outline planning permission. As a result of this distribution of future growth a substantial amount of the future employment development is likely to take place in and around the Newark Urban Area.
- A4.83 The graph below, taken from the Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study (2015), shows the levels of office floorspace since 2000 across the three authorities in the Nottingham Outer Housing Market Area. Whilst all three authorities show an increase over the period Ashfield has witnessed substantial growth and by 2012 had overtaken Newark & Sherwood District.

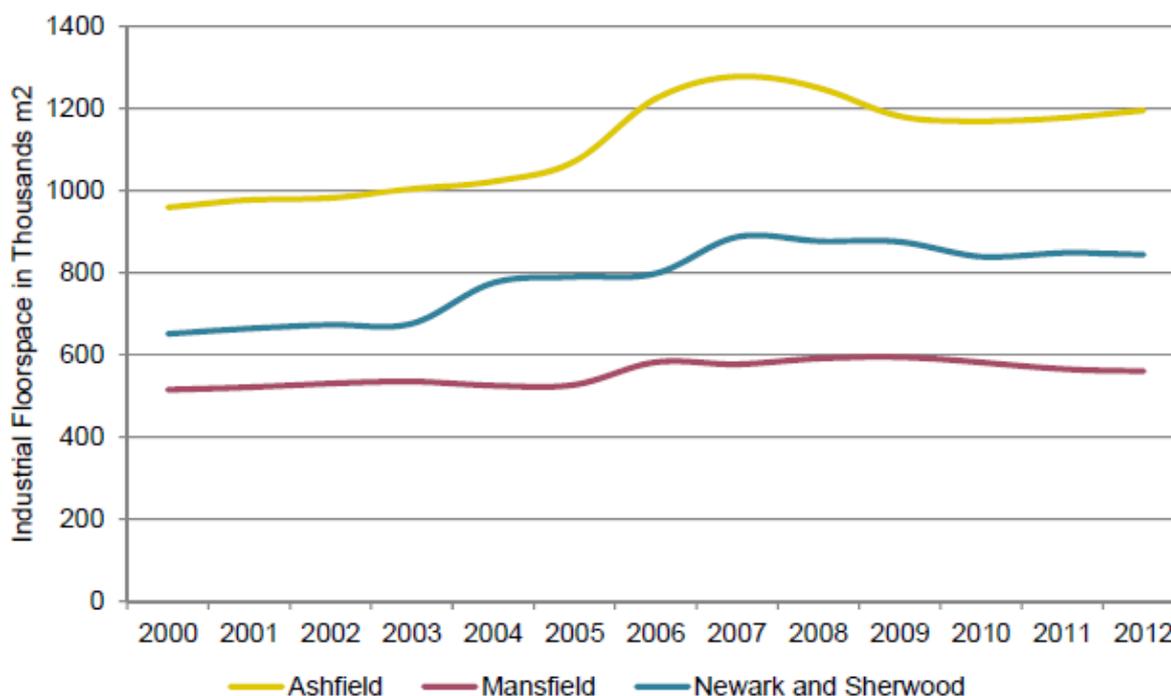
Graph 1 – Office floorspace levels



Source VOA Business Floorspace (Experimental Statistics) (2012)

A4.84 Again taking the Housing Market Area as the geographical level of comparison the graph overleaf shows the trends concerning industrial floorspace. Having shown steady growth (30% over the 12 year period) the District possesses more industrial floorspace than Mansfield but lags behind Ashfield

Graph 2 – Industrial floorspace levels



Source VOA Business Floorspace (Experimental Statistics) (2012)

A4.85 The Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study also provides data on office and industrial vacancy rates, based on a review of commercial property being actively marketed (see table below). Significantly the Study details that the office vacancy rates for Ashfield are inflated by virtue of a single site which when stripped out leaves a vacancy rate of 2.6%. This results in the District having higher office and industrial vacancy rates than the other authorities within the HMA.

Table 41 – Office and industrial vacancy rates

Local Authority	Office vacancy rate (%)	Industrial vacancy rate (%)
Ashfield	20.8	1.0
Mansfield	9.1	3.4
Newark & Sherwood	12.4	4.3

Source: Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study (2015)

A4.86 In terms of office floorspace completions for the District (table below) there was a peak in 2007/2008, largely attributable to a number of larger sites reaching completion. Since this date the trend has been more erratic, far more so than with the other Authorities in the HMA, though in line with improving economic conditions this appears to have stabilised from 2012/13 onwards.

Table 42 – Office floorspace completions

	2005/ 06 (sqm)	2006/ 07 (sqm)	2007/ 08 (sqm)	2008/ 09 (sqm)	2009/ 10 (sqm)	2010/ 11 (sqm)	2011/ 12 (sqm)	2012/ 13 (sqm)	2013/ 14 (sqm)
Ashfield	5,079	0	272	8,036	858	184	544	0	731
Mansfield	-	12,082	1,157	4,075	697	0	84	476	0
Newark & Sherwood	-	7,615	15,185	0	6,738	342	4,436	1,870	1,494

Source: Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study (2015)

A4.87 The following table takes account of average losses of office floorspace to provide annual net completion figures within the HMA. Taken as an average the District's annual net completion rate for B1a/b office floorspace outperforms that of the other HMA Authorities, although the extent may be largely due to the notable returns in 2006/07, 2009/10 and 2011/12.

Table 43 – Annual net office completions

	Average Annual Gross Completions of B1a/b Office (Sqm)	Average Annual Losses of B1a/b Office (Sqm)	Average Annual Net Completions of B1a/b Office (Sqm)
Ashfield (2005/06-2013/14)	1,745	1,396	349
Mansfield (2006/07-2013/14)	2,321	855.5	1,465.5
Newark & Sherwood (2006/07-2013/14)	4,710)	1,893	2,817

Source: Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study (2015)

A4.88 In terms of average completion and loss of industrial land the take up through the Mastercare development and its later extension have significantly increased the District's figures. Once this has been corrected for then the District performance falls in-between the other two HMA Authorities.

Table 43 – Annual net industrial completions

	Average Annual Gross Completions of B1c/B2/B8 Industrial Land (Ha)	Average Annual Gross Losses of B1c/B2/B8 Industrial Land (Ha)	Average Annual Net Completions of B1c/B2/B8 Industrial Land (Ha)
Ashfield (2001/02-2013/14)	5.51	2.18	3.33
Mansfield (2006/07-2013/14)	1.15	0.51	0.64
Newark & Sherwood (2005/06-2013/14)	4.99*	1.32	3.67

*2.61ha without Mastercare and its extension

Source: Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study (2015)

A4.89 In terms of forecast job growth the Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study drew on Experian data to produce the output below. The figures for the District show the biggest forecast growth within the office and other non B-class sectors.

Table 44 – Forecast job growth by sector

	Offices (B1a/b)	Manufacturing (B1c/B2)	Distribution (B8)	Total B- Class Jobs	Other Non B- Class Jobs*	Jobs in All Sectors
Broxtowe	2,669	1,818	120	4,607	2,567	7,174
Erewash	458	-1,175	-526	-1,243	4,252	3,009
Gedling	536	152	791	1,479	-172	1,307
Nottingham	10,668	-5,187	-374	5,107	14,806	19,914
Rushcliffe	6,586	685	1,174	8,446	1,388	9,834
Core HMA	20,917	-3,707	1,185	18,397	22,841	41,238
Ashfield	2,475	-2179	795	1,091	8,623	9,714
Mansfield	674	1,042	25	1,741	3,075	4,816
Newark & Sherwood	3,054	1,744	135	4,933	2,430	7,363
Outer HMA	6,203	607	955	7,765	14,128	21,893

*Jobs in other non-B Class sectors which typically utilise industrial or office space, such as some construction uses, vehicle repair, courier services, road transport and cargo etc.

Source: Experian 2014/NLP analysis from the Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study (2015)

A4.90 The Employment Land Feasibility Study reviewed the economic performance of the area and modelled three scenarios for future growth based on jobs or labour supply. Scenario 1 was based on an Experian data baseline taking account of forecasts of job demands across different employment sectors. Scenario 2 was also based on the Experian data but also took account of the ambitions of the Local Enterprise Partnership and its Growth Plan. Scenario 3 was focussed on labour supply housing requirements – addressing the growth of workplace population and based on assumptions over commuting rates. Scenario 4 was a sensitivity test which considered past completion rates. The conclusions in terms of future employment land requirements for the four scenarios are set out in the table below.

Table 45 – Employment Land Feasibility Study employment land requirements

	Scenario 1: Experian Baseline	Scenario 2: Experian Baseline and LEP jobs target	Scenario 3: Labour Supply Housing Requirements	Scenario 4: Projections Based on Past Completions
Hectares for B1c/B2 and B8	66.4	71.36	74.53	62.60
B1a/b Floorspace Square Metres	91,192	93,770	96,877	113,040

Biodiversity

- A4.91 The analysis made in the 2003 'Newark and Sherwood Biodiversity Plan' still provides the most up to date information on the key biodiversity features of Newark & Sherwood. It describes the landscape and biodiversity resources of the District using Regional Character Areas (RCA), outlines targets for the key biodiversity habitats and species of the District, identifies key biodiversity opportunities for each RCA and lists priority features as a focus for action within the District.
- A4.92 **Woodlands** - Newark and Sherwood is very important within the County, regional, national and international context for its different woodland types. The District has highly valuable lowland wood pasture and parkland, particularly in the Sherwood RCA. The only European SAC (Special Area for Conservation) in Nottinghamshire is the lowland wood pasture area of the Birklands and Bilhaugh SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest), which is in Newark and Sherwood.
- A4.93 The ash woods of the Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA and the wet woods of the Trent Washlands and Sherwood RCAs are also high biodiversity priorities for the District. Five of the eight SSSI mixed ash woodlands in the Mid Nottinghamshire Farmland RCA are within Newark and Sherwood. This high quality resource is supplemented by the presence of many other deciduous and mixed woodland habitats and ancient hedgerows. Some of these are designated as county-level SINC (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation).
- A4.94 Wet woods are a scarce resource across the whole County, so these are important wherever they occur. The alder woodlands of the Meden, Maun and Rainworth Water valleys (in the Sherwood RCA) are very limited in extent now, but are still important biodiversity resources. Similarly, the small damp willow woodlands and ash woods of the Trent Washlands RCA are also valuable remnants of a previously more widespread resource.
- A4.95 **Heathland and acid grassland** - Newark and Sherwood is important within the regional and national context for its lowland heathland and acid grassland. The District's main resource is within the Sherwood RCA but there is also a somewhat specialised resource in the East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA on the blown sands. Spalford Warren SSSI in the East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA was designated for the assemblages of heathland flora and fauna, which have survived there despite the historic commercial timber management objectives for the site.
- A4.96 There are other important heaths and acid grasslands in the two RCAs which, although not SSSI standards, play a vital role in maintaining the overall viability of this fragmented resource. These heath and acid grasslands are summarily documented in the Nottinghamshire Heathland Register (prepared by Nottinghamshire County Council on behalf of the County Heathland Forum, 1997).

A4.97 **Neutral and lowland grassland** - The neutral and lowland wet grasslands of the Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands, Sherwood (river valleys) and the Trent Washlands RCAs are important in the County and National context.

A4.98 Three of the five SSSI grasslands in the Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA (Laxton Sykes, Eakring and Maplebeck Meadows and Mansey Common) all fall within Newark and Sherwood. Hoveringham Pastures, the only SSSI grassland in the Trent Washlands RCA (in Nottinghamshire), is also located within the District.

A4.99 As well as the SSSIs there are areas of semi-improved grassland, road verges and green lane/tracks within these two RCAs, which increase the ecological viability of this fragmented resource.

A4.100 **The River Trent** – Although the river Trent is contained entirely within one of the District’s five RCAs, and has only a small SSSI associated with it, it should still be considered as a specialism of the District due to its national importance for migratory birds and for breeding waders and wildfowl.

A4.101 It also has two associated UK Biodiversity Action Plan and Local Biodiversity Action Plan species (the otter and water vole) and a tidal reach which provides an interesting link with more coastal species.

A4.102 **Hedges and cereal field margins** – The specialist and other semi-natural habitats of the District have all been greatly reduced in extent and have become fragmented, particularly in the second half of the last century. In intensive arable agricultural areas (i.e. most of the District) the only habitat for wildlife species is often the hedges (and hedgerow trees) and the margins of arable fields. These features also provide vital linkages between the remaining areas of semi natural habitat.

A4.103 The Newark and Sherwood Biodiversity Implementation Plan defines key biodiversity features of the District in relation to regional character areas. These are set out in the following tables.

Table 46 - Key biodiversity habitats in Newark and Sherwood

Habitat	Status (UK Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and/or Local Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats)	Regional Character Area(s)
Mixed Ash Woodland	LBAP	Mid- Nottinghamshire Farmlands
Unimproved neutral grassland	UKBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands Trent Washlands East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

		South Nottinghamshire Farmlands
Rivers and Streams	LBAP	Mid- Nottinghamshire Farmlands Trent Washlands Sherwood
Ancient species rich hedgerows	UKBAP	Mid- Nottinghamshire Farmlands South Nottinghamshire Farmlands
Cereal field margins	UKBAP	Mid- Nottinghamshire Farmlands Trent Washlands East Nottinghamshire Sandlands South Nottinghamshire Farmlands
Lowland wet grassland	UKBAP & LBAP	Trent Washlands
Reedbed	UKBAP & LBAP	Trent Washlands
Eutrophic and mesotrophic standing waters	UKBAP & LBAP	Trent Washlands East Nottinghamshire Sandlands
Urban and post industrial	LBAP	Trent Washlands Sherwood
Acid grassland	UKBAP & LBAP	East Nottinghamshire Sandlands
Lowland heathland	UKBAP & LBAP	East Nottinghamshire Sandlands Sherwood
Oak-birch woodland	LBAP	East Nottinghamshire Sandlands Sherwood
Wood pasture and parkland	UKBAP & LBAP	Sherwood
Lowland acid grassland	UKBAP & LBAP	Sherwood
Wet woodland	UKBAP & LBAP	Sherwood
Neutral grassland	UKBAP & LBAP	Sherwood

Source: Newark & Sherwood Biodiversity Implementation Plan, 2003

Table 47 - Key biodiversity species in Newark and Sherwood

Species	Status (UK Biodiversity Action Plan species and/or Local Biodiversity Action Plan species	Regional Character Area(s)
Water vole	UKBAP & LBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands Trent Washlands

		East Nottinghamshire Sandlands Sherwood
Bats (some species)	UKBAP & LBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands Trent Washlands East Nottinghamshire Sandlands Sherwood
Brown hare	UKBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands Trent Washlands East Nottinghamshire Sandlands South Nottinghamshire Farmlands Sherwood
Barn owl	LBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands Trent Washlands East Nottinghamshire Sandlands
Bullfinch	UKBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands East Nottinghamshire Sandlands South Nottinghamshire Farmlands Sherwood
Otter	UKBAP & LBAP	Trent Washlands
Reed Bunting	UKBAP	Trent Washlands
Great Crested Newt	UKBAP	Trent Washlands East Nottinghamshire Sandlands
Grizzled Skipper	LBAP	South Nottinghamshire Farmlands
Woodlark	UKBAP	Sherwood
Nightjar	UKBAP & LBAP	Sherwood

Source: Newark and Sherwood Biodiversity Implementation Plan, 2003

A4.104 In term of statutory designated sites, the District has one European designated Special Area of Conservation (Birklands and Bilhaugh) and 19 nationally important sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). These sites make up around 2% of Newark and Sherwood by area. At the National level, around 7% of England is designated as SSSIs. Two of the SSSIs are only partly in Newark and Sherwood (Rainworth Lakes SSSI and Sherwood Forest Golf Course SSSI); both are shared with Mansfield District Council. Furthermore, three SSSIs lie just beyond the District Boundary (Bevercotes SSSI and Clumber Park SSSI in Bassetlaw District; and Strawberry Hill Heaths SSSI in Mansfield District).

A4.105 The SSSI coverage largely reflects the biodiversity specialism's of the District. Inevitably the SSI coverage does not reflect some of the habitats of more local significance such as urban and post-industrial habitats, hedgerows, cereal field margins and rivers and streams. Neither is the national significance of the Trent Valley for birds reflected. It should also be noted that wet woodland habitat is not currently reflected on the SSSI series for the District.

A4.106 The table below summarises the main habitats and condition of SSSIs within Newark & Sherwood District.

Table 48– Main habitats and condition of SSSIs in Newark & Sherwood

Site	Main Habitat(s)	Condition
Besthorpe Meadows	Neutral Grassland - Lowland Acid grassland - Lowland	Unfavourable - No change
Birklands and Bilhaugh	Dwarf Shrub Heath – Lowland Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Birklands West and Ollerton Corner	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland – Lowland Dwarf Shrub Heath - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Clipstone Heath	Dwarf Shrub Heath - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Eakring and Maplebeck Meadows	Neutral Grassland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Kirton Woods	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland - Lowland	Favourable
Laxton Sykes	Neutral Grassland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Mather Wood	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Newhall Reservoir Meadow	Neutral Grassland - Lowland	Favourable
Rainworth Heath	Dwarf Shrub Heath - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Redgate Woods and Mansey Common	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland – Lowland Neutral Grassland – Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Roe Wood	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Spalford Warren	Dwarf Shrub Heath - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Thoresby Lake	Acid Grassland – Lowland Standing Open Water and Canals	Unfavourable - Declining Unfavourable - Recovering Favourable Unfavourable - Recovering
Wellow Park	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering

Source: Natural England, SSSI Site Background Data, Condition of SSSI Units, (2015)

A4.107 With regards to designated nature reserves, the District has one of national importance, this is Sherwood Forest National Nature Reserve (223 hectares in total); it is one of only 15 regionally and 188 nationally. Locally, there are seven Local Nature Reserves, following the identification of a further four in 2005. There are now a total of 144 hectares. The District’s Local Nature Reserves are:

- Cockglode and Rotary Woods;
- Sherwood Heath;
- Farndon Ponds;
- Tippings Lane;
- Southwell Trail;
- Rainworth Water; and
- Devon Park Pastures.

A4.108 In addition to statutory designated sites, across the whole of Nottinghamshire there are also Local Wildlife Sites. Whilst not protected by law (unless there is overlap with statutory designated site), they identify sites of local nature conservation importance and are used as a tool to apply local planning policy preparation. There are 412 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) in Newark & Sherwood, occupying a land area of 6414 hectares, which represents almost 10% of the total area of the District. Unfortunately, information on the relative qualitative state of LWS’s is not currently available in a form that could readily be fed into this Scoping Report.

Historic and cultural heritage

A4.109 Newark and Sherwood has a rich and varied heritage which is evident across the District’s landscape and built environment. This includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Structures, Conservation Areas (designated for their ‘special architectural or historic interest’) and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens. The table below provides details on the numbers of such assets.

Table 49 – Heritage assets in Newark & Sherwood (2011)

Scheduled Ancient Monuments	72
Listed buildings and structures	1300+
Conservation Areas	47
Registered historic parks and gardens	4

A4.110 Whilst new buildings and structures may be listed, or Conservation Areas extended, the historic built heritage of the District is largely finite. Pressure for development and change in the District has the potential to adversely affect archaeological sites, or the features and character of historic buildings and areas. Newark & Sherwood District Council is keen to ensure that the effects of development on the District’s heritage are adequately assessed, minimised or where necessary mitigated.

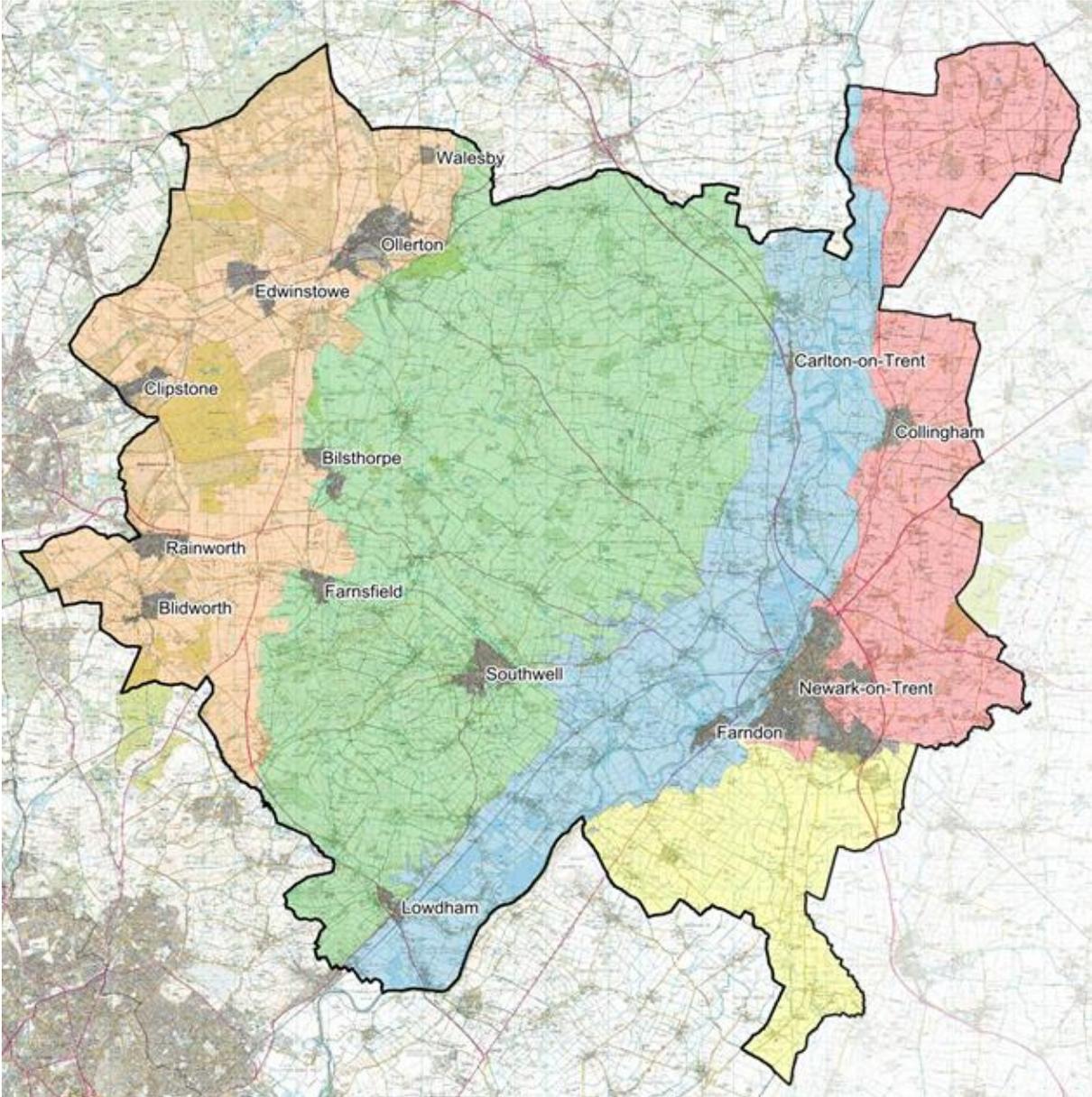
A4.111 In term of the threat to the built environment, the Buildings at Risk Register (covering nationally and locally designated heritage assets in the District) identified 11 assets at extreme risk, 34 at risk and 1 as vulnerable.

Landscape

A4.112 The District does not have any statutory landscape designations. However in broad landscape character terms the eastern/southern area of the District falls mainly within the Trent Valley, which is characterised by a relatively flat and open landscape. The central part of the District is characterised by a gentle undulating landscape with hedged fields and small woods. The western side of the District lies within the area dominated by Sherwood Forest, where the landscape is more distinctly undulating, with a landscape that often offers longer distance views and is made up of a mix of intensively farmed land, broadleaved and mixed woodlands and large pine plantations.

A4.113 Newark & Sherwood is covered by two National Character Areas (NCAs) as defined by Natural England; Trent and Belvoir Vales and Sherwood. At a county level, Regional Character Areas (RCAs) have been defined by Nottinghamshire County Council. With a total of five RCAs falling within Newark & Sherwood; Sherwood, Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands, Trent Washlands, East Nottinghamshire Sandlands and South Nottinghamshire Farmlands (see Figure 3.3 below).

Figure 3 - Regional Character Areas



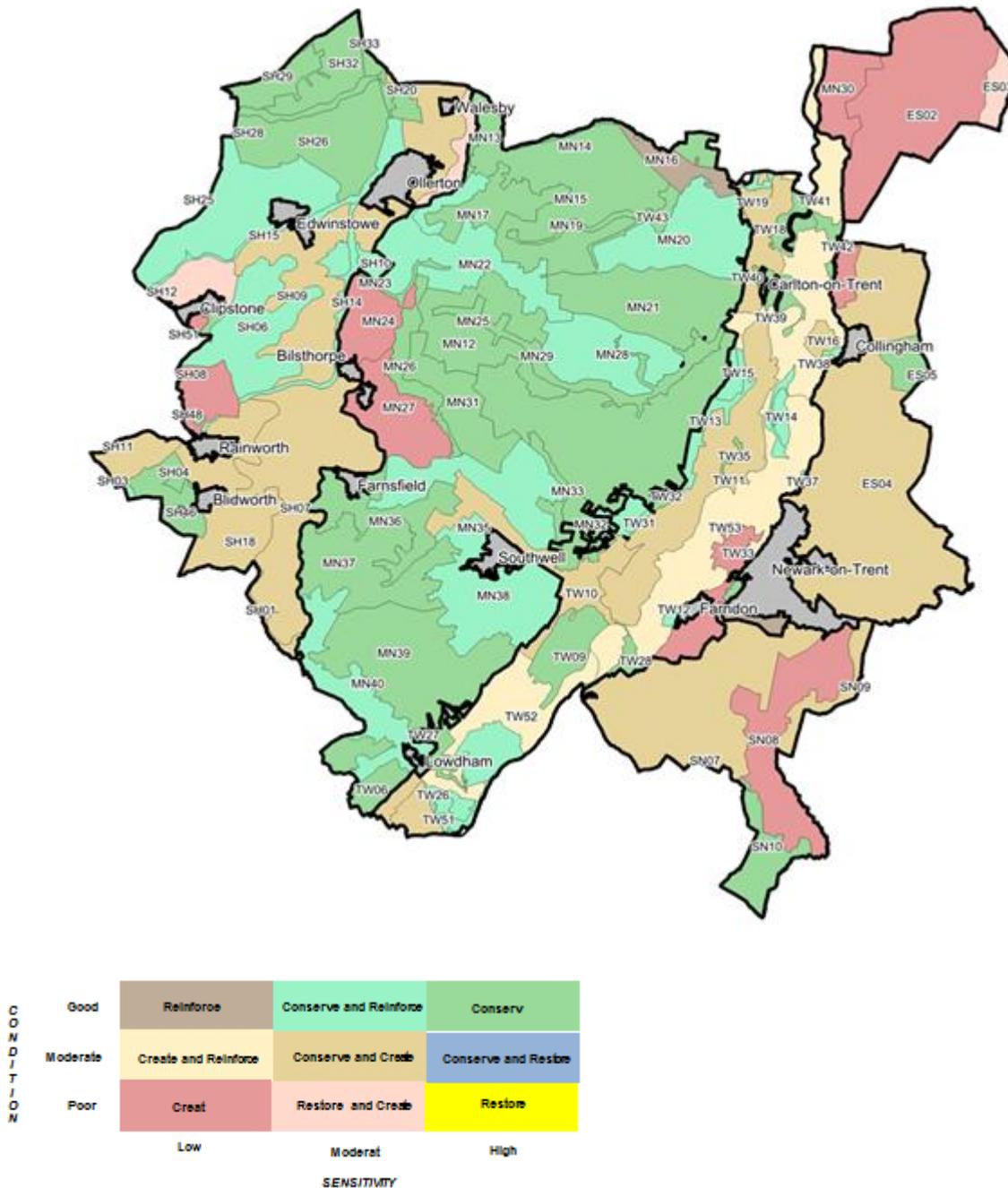
Key

Orange	Sherwood
Green	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands
Blue	Trent Washlands
Yellow	South Nottinghamshire Farmlands
Red	East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

A4.114 Through the District’s Landscape Character Assessment each RCA has been subdivided into manageable survey units known as Landscape Character Parcels (LCPs). Each LCP has been assessed in terms of its individual landscape character. On the basis of key characteristics and obvious similarities the LCPs have been grouped into ‘Policy Zones’. Ultimately each Policy Zone was assessed in terms of its landscape condition and sensitivity and a landscape policy

developed providing a framework for the conservation and restoration of the parts of the Regional Character Areas. Ensuring that landscape character is reflected in decisions which affect its continuing evolution. The intention is not to fossilise change, but to provide a context that will enable policy making, planning and landscape management decisions to be made which respect and sustain the diversity and character of the District’s countryside.

Figure 4 - Landscape Policy Zone condition and sensitivity



Air quality

- A4.115 The Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) process places an obligation on all Local Authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved.
- A4.116 The air quality objectives applicable to LAQM in England are set out in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (SI 928), The Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002 (SI 3043) and cover Benzene, 1 and 3-Butadiene, Carbon Monoxide, Lead, Nitrogen Dioxide, Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) (Gravimetric) and Sulphur Dioxide.
- A4.117 On the basis of monitoring carried out throughout the District in 2014 the overview is that all concentrations were found to be below AQS Objectives. Both the NO₂ diffusion tube monitoring data and the PM₁₀ data were below their respective objectives at all sites. Most monitoring sites also showed reductions to further below the 40 µg/m³ objective for NO₂. It should, however, be noted that the PM₁₀ monitoring site showed a slight increase from the previous year.
- A4.118 Having considered road traffic sources, other transport sources, industrial sources, commercial and domestic sources and new developments with fugitive or uncontrolled sources the 2014 LAQM Progress Report concluded that there were no new or newly identified local developments which may have an impact on air quality.

Climate change

- A4.119 The Climate Change Act 2008 carries the duty that net UK emissions for all six 'Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gases' (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons) will by 2050 be, at least, 80% lower than the 1990 baseline. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the main greenhouse gas, accounting for about 82 percent of the UK greenhouse gas emissions in 2013.
- A4.120 Local estimates on per capita CO₂ emissions (measured in tonnes of CO₂) produced by the Department for Energy and Climate Change are detailed below. This data shows that the District has a per capita level of CO₂ emissions that is consistently higher than regional and national figures. Notably the rate in reduction of per capita CO₂ emissions is also much slower than the regional and national levels. Clearly the characteristics of the District may be a contributing factor in both cases, with a large administrative area and population which outside of the main centres is fairly rural and dispersed.

Table 50 – Per capita CO₂ emissions

Year	Newark & Sherwood District				East Midlands Total Per Capita CO ₂ Emissions	Great Britain Total Per Capita CO ₂ Emissions
	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Total Per Capita CO ₂ Emissions		
2005	4.3	2.7	3.8	10.7	9.6	8.8
2006	4.1	2.7	3.8	10.5	9.5	8.7

2007	4.1	2.6	3.9	10.4	9.1	8.5
2008	4.1	2.6	3.6	10.2	8.8	8.2
2009	3.9	2.3	3.5	9.6	8.0	7.4
2010	4.2	2.5	3.5	10.1	8.3	7.6
2011	3.6	2.2	3.5	9.2	7.6	6.9
2012	4.0	2.3	3.5	9.7	7.8	7.1
2013	4.2	2.2	3.4	9.7	7.7	7.0

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change, UK Local and Regional CO₂ Emissions Statistical Release (2015)

A4.121 Information on industrial and commercial, transport and domestic consumption of energy from coal, manufactured fuels, petroleum products, gas, electricity and bioenergy and wastes for 2012 is provided below. The data reveals that the District has higher levels of consumption than the regional average but below that found at the national level. Notably consumption by the industrial and commercial and transport sectors is higher than regional and national averages, although this is likely a reflection of the District having particularly energy intensive industries (British Sugar for instance) and its rural nature.

Table 51 – Energy consumption by sector (measured in gigawatt hours)

	Total Consumption	Consumption by Sector			Average Household Consumption
		Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Transport	
Newark & Sherwood	3,904.9	1,512.9	946.5	1,417.9	19.2
East Midlands (average)	2,778.4	904.8	886.7	926.8	18.5
Great Britain (average)	3,603.8	1,322.6	1,166.2	1,074.2	20.8

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change, Total sub-national final energy consumption - 2012 (2015)

A4.122 As recognised within national planning policy the planning system plays a key role in helping to shape places and to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate changes, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure. Indeed to support the move to a low carbon future, local planning authorities are required to plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions, actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings and where setting local requirements over the sustainability of buildings to do so in a way which is consistent with the Governments zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards.

A4.123 Heat producing renewable energy technologies at the building scale, such as ground source heat pumps, wood heat and solar air or water heating can provide a lower carbon approach to meeting space-heating requirements that would be reflected in reduced consumption of electricity and lower carbon emissions. Small scale renewable electricity generation at the building scale, such as photovoltaic cells and micro wind turbines can contribute to a reduced

energy demand on the grid. Development scale district heating systems and other renewable technologies can also provide a path to carbon neutral development.

A4.124 The Trent Valley which falls within Newark and Sherwood has clear locational advantages in relation to major energy installations due to easy access to the national grid, cooling water and fossil fuel supplies. It has previously been suggested that some former power station and colliery sites could be suitable for re-use for new power generation such as bio-mass and clean coal technology. There is also perceived to be good opportunities for co-firing (using a mix of fossil fuels and bio-energy).

Fuel poverty

A4.125 Rising energy costs have led to a growth in concerns over 'fuel poverty'. The table below draws on data produced by the Department for Energy and Climate Change and provides estimates over levels of fuel poverty for the year 2013. Fuel poverty is taken to mean a household which require fuel costs above the national median level, and if they were to spend that amount then they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line. Key drivers of fuel poverty include the energy efficiency of a property, the cost of energy and household income. As shown in the table the numbers of households in the District which are considered to be in fuel poverty is in line with the wider levels for Nottinghamshire, and below both regional and national figures. However was analysis to be made at a level lower than District-wide it is likely that this would highlight some locations where levels of fuel poverty are greater than the District level. For instance this could be the case in the rural centre of the District where many properties are not connected to a gas supply.

Table 52 – Fuel poverty

	Number of households	Number of households in fuel poverty	Proportion of fuel poor households (%)
Newark & Sherwood	49,768	4,750	9.5
Nottinghamshire	341,078	32,120	9.4
East Midlands	1,933,861	201,405	10.4
England	22,582,745	2,346,715	10.4

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change, Fuel Poverty Statistical Release (2015)

Renewable energy

A4.126 Historically wind power has been the most prevalent form of renewable energy production within the District. Since 2006, 50 commercial wind turbines have become operational following the granting of planning consent. Significantly a large proportion of these have fallen within the medium-very large classification. Whilst wind power can make a useful contribution to reducing CO₂ emissions sensitivity is needed in considering visual and landscape impact, both individually and cumulatively. Indeed concerns over cumulative impact have been raised in the west of the District where the majority of implemented schemes are located.

Table 53 - Operational wind turbines (2006 onwards)

Typology	Number of operational wind turbines
Small (15-30m)	8
Small – Medium (31-50m)	2
Medium (51-80m)	8
Large (81-110m)	9
Very Large (111m+)	5
Total	32

A4.127 In addition to wind energy the number of proposals for large scale solar energy generation has greatly increased in recent years, with three such schemes having gone on to be operational (see table below) since 2011.

Table 54 - Operational solar farms (2011 onwards)

Application number	Site area (hectares)	Output (MW)
11/00333/FULM	16.06	4.6
14/00975/FULM	23.92	14.0
14/00839/FULM	27.11	11.65

A4.128 It should not be assumed that renewable energy schemes will continue to be developed in the District at the same rate as in the recent past. Changes to national planning policy on wind energy and cuts to renewable energy subsidies are likely to reduce the number of future applications for significant wind and solar based renewable energy projects.

Waste management

A4.129 The adopted Waste Core Strategy (2013) covers the period 2011-2031 and estimates that Nottinghamshire and Nottingham produced just over 2.5 million tonnes of waste a year, a drop in the previous average of around 4 million tonnes per year. Construction and demolition waste from building and civil engineering projects, commercial and industrial waste from businesses and manufacturing, and municipal waste which comes mainly from households are the most significant waste streams.

A4.130 In terms of municipal waste Nottinghamshire and Nottingham produced 560,000 tonnes in 2009, down from a peak of 650,000 tonnes in 2006. Recycling rates have also increased significantly over the last ten years with 42% of municipal waste now being recycled or composted. Most of the waste is generated within the main urban areas of the County, though the remaining dispersed rural population also presents its own challenges from a waste management perspective.

A4.131 Businesses and industry across Nottinghamshire and Nottingham are estimated to produce around 900,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste each year. This has declined from an estimated 1.3 million tonnes in 2006. It is estimated that around 52% of this waste was recycled in 2009.

A4.132 Construction and demolition waste has historically made up more than half of the waste produced within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham, but this is estimated to have fallen in recent years to around 1 million tonnes per year. There are no local figures but national estimates suggest that the majority of construction and demolition waste (between 80% and 90%) is either re-used or recycled, in some way.

Table 55 - Estimated amount of waste to be managed (Nottinghamshire and Nottingham) 2011- 2031 (thousand tonnes per annum)

	Recycling / composting (70%)	Energy recovery (20%)	Disposal (10%)
Municipal	478	137	68
Commercial / industrial	1,030	294	147
Construction / demolition	1,908	-	273
Total	3,416	431	488

Source: Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (2013)

Table 56 - Indicative additional treatment capacity required (Nottinghamshire and Nottingham) 2011- 2031 (thousand tonnes per annum)

	Municipal	Commercial / industrial	Construction / demolition	Total
Recycling / composting	93	430	908	1,431
Energy recovery	-	194	-	194

Source: Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (2013)

A4.133 The Waste Core Strategy aims to provide sufficient waste management capacity to meet its needs. In terms of the broad locations for future waste treatment centres the development of small-scale waste treatment facilities are supported in all locations where they will help meet local needs and fit in with character. Beyond this Newark is identified as a location where small – medium sized facilities will be supported in, or close to, the built up area. Clearly it is important that an appropriate scale and distribution of waste management infrastructure is provided for to support future development across the District.

Geology and soils

A4.134 Newark and Sherwood, as part of Nottinghamshire, lies within a broad belt of sedimentary rock, which dips gently eastwards from the Pennine axis of Derbyshire towards Lincolnshire and the North Sea basin. Rocks ranging in age from Upper Carboniferous Coal Measures to the Lower Jurassic form a series of north-south belts with the youngest rocks being found in the east. Outcrops of the Permo-Triassic rocks are by far the most widespread, extending across three-quarters of the county. Clays, sandstones and limestone are predominant rock types.

- A4.135 These ancient rocks, which comprise the 'solid' geology of the county are partially buried beneath a relatively thin veneer of unconsolidated or 'drift' deposits, laid down in recent geological past by ice and rivers. These include sand and gravel, alluvium and glacial till.
- A4.136 Contained within the solid and drift formations is a rich and diverse assemblage of mineral resources, which have enabled the County to become one of the largest mineral producers in Great Britain (as discussed below). Deposits of sand and gravel and gypsum are of national importance, and deposits of limestone, clay and oil are also exploited.
- A4.137 In respect of soil quality, biodiversity and agriculture depends on healthy soil. However, changes in farming, pressure from development (including farm diversification) and climate change could threaten soil quality across the District in the future.
- A4.138 The Agricultural Land Classification mapping provided by Natural England is currently the most detailed data available on soil quality – and as advised by the body this is only suitable for strategic analysis. The top three grades (1, 2 and 3a) are taken to be the 'best and most versatile' land. This status is reflected in national planning policy which emphasises that where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary areas of poorer quality land should be used in preference to that of a higher quality. However, the mapping provides no differentiation between Grades 3a and 3b.
- A4.139 None-the-less taken at a strategic level the mapping shows the majority of the District, outside of urban areas, to fall within Grade 3 'good to moderate'. In addition there is also a substantial area of the centre of the District which is considered to be Grade 2 'very good'.

Minerals

- A4.140 Newark and Sherwood District possesses a wide range of mineral resources, with extracted minerals including sand and gravel, clay and gypsum. Where sites are approaching the end of their useful life they will pose a challenge in terms of being returned to a beneficial use.
- A4.141 **Coal** – The coal industry has played a fundamental role in the social and economic development of Nottinghamshire. Many settlements, including a number in the western part of the District, developed principally to serve a particular colliery or collieries. The steady decline of the industry has therefore, had important implications for the social and economic well-being of the entire area.
- A4.142 Despite substantial remaining reserves, the last operational mine within the District (Thoresby Colliery) has now ceased operations. In 1984, the District had six collieries, employing some 7,900 people.
- A4.143 **Coal-bed Methane and Mine Gas** – Given the tradition of mining in the District there may be potential for the capture of coal-bed methane and mine gas from former collieries. Indeed there are active mine gas recovery schemes at Bilsthorpe and Clipstone.
- A4.144 **Sand and Gravel** – In Newark and Sherwood District sand and gravel are won from two geologically distinct resources: the alluvial (river terrace) sand and gravels of the Trent Valley and the sand deposits of Sherwood Sandstone. There are significant operational sites at

Besthorpe and Cromwell, and given the resource present within the District the extension of existing and allocation of new sites to meet future need is likely.

- A4.145 **Gypsum** – Nottinghamshire is the largest producer of natural gypsum in the United Kingdom. One of the two main areas of gypsum production in the County lies to the south of Balderton on the east side of the District. In that area, the mineral is worked by opencast methods.
- A4.146 **Clay** – Nottinghamshire supports a locally important brick manufacturing industry. Existing or permitted clay reserves are expected to meet demand extending well beyond the Plan period. Clay is currently extracted from one site in the western part of the District, at the Hanson (formerly Butterly) Brick Works, to the east of Kirton.
- A4.147 **Oil** – Prior to major discoveries in Dorset in the late 1970's Nottinghamshire as a whole was United Kingdom's most important source of on-shore oil. Although the 1970's oil crisis prompted a national resurgence in on-shore oil exploration, no major new fields have yet been found in the County. There are however active oil fields close to Kirklington, Eakring and Egmanton.
- A4.148 **Shale Gas** – Shale gas is the natural gas found in shale rock over a mile underground. It is extracted by hydraulic fracturing which involves injecting water at high pressure to create tiny cracks so the shale gas can flow. From a planning perspective the process (under the control of the County Council as Minerals Authority) consists of three stages; first exploration which seeks to establish whether hydrocarbons are present, second appraisal to gather information over the extent of the deposit, its characteristics and whether it can be economically extracted, and thirdly production/extraction.
- A4.149 The Government is encouraging exploration to determine the potential of the resource. Indeed a first tranche of 'blocks' for exploration have been announced and offered to companies. This first tranche includes those blocks which do not require further environmental assessment under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. Subject to the outcome of consultation it is expected that a second tranche of blocks for exploration will be announced in late 2015.
- A4.150 Included as part of the first tranche were two blocks within Newark & Sherwood District – including one centred on Harby (SK87b) and one to the north of Newark (SK86c) which includes Collingham and some of the smaller villages to the north and north east of the District. In addition a further block containing Sutton-on-Trent (SK76b) is subject to the appropriate assessment process outlined above and so may be included within any second tranche of exploration licences.

Water Supply and Flood Risk

- A4.151 The main basis of the District's water supply is a series of aquifer abstractions in a corridor extending northward from Nottingham through Mansfield and towards Worksop. In order to maintain water quality Source Protection Zones have been defined around the abstraction points. In terms of future capacity the Ravenshead South unit was, in 2009, classed as 'over-abstracted' and expected to remain so at least as far ahead as 2019. The Wollaton unit was defined as 'over-licensed' and expected to be re-classified as 'no water available' by 2019,

whilst the Hucknall unit was already classed as 'no water available'. The conditions led the Environment Agency to describe the water supply situation as one of 'moderate water stress'.

- A4.152 Accordingly, the groundwater supplies that the District relied on were considered over-worked and future development would worsen the situation without remedial action. Measures were planned to supplement the existing supply, however, and to allow demand on groundwater aquifers to be lessened so that resources can be protected and sustained for the long term. The view of Severn Trent Water was therefore that there were sufficient resources in hand to meet future demand created by development within the District. Though the distribution capacity of infrastructure serving Newark was at the margins of its capacity and required improvement. The need to safeguard usable water resources and incorporate efficiency measures in new built development remains important.
- A4.153 The water quality of watercourses and groundwater / aquifers can be affected by a range of factors. In terms of groundwater and aquifers there are potential issues around intrusion of mine water and nitrate from agricultural practices. This has led to some borehole sources being abandoned – though reinstatement with additional treatment could be considered in the future.
- A4.154 With respect to watercourses the dominance of agricultural activity in the District can lead to nitrate pollution – in particular from fertiliser use on arable land. There is also the risk of spillage from farm chemical, fuel or animal slurry stores, though these are generally limited to discrete locations. As other sources of pollution (e.g. industrial discharges) decline or are better treated, other sources such as diffuse highway run-off pollution become more prominent in terms of the remaining contamination effects.
- A4.155 The rivers and other water bodies within the District form a significant element of the wider natural environment. There are considerable areas of the District which are in a natural or semi-natural stage. A number of such locations are covered by statutory designations, Sites of Special Scientific Interest for example, that are associated directly with water or wetland habitats. These habitats contain significant and wide-ranging biodiversity with past improvements in water quality having led to improvements and expansions in water-based eco-systems. Any future changes in flows or water quality could have significant impact on the existing ecology.
- A4.156 Future development can impact on water quality through demand which draws more upon the resources present in aquifers and rivers reducing the volumes present and exceeding the rate of natural replenishment. Growth in water use can increase volumes of effluent being treated and discharged back into the environment. Future development can help address this through being as water-efficient as possible and drawing on mechanisms which seek to reduce water use. The physical spread of future growth can also lead to impacts such as direct loss of habitat, culverting of watercourses, increased water abstraction and pollution etc.
- A4.157 Sources of flooding can include fluvial / tidal (river), groundwater, sewers, localised surface water and surface water runoff. In fluvial flood risk terms there are two main catchments within the District, the biggest being the River Trent which covers approximately 80% of the District. While the catchment is predominately rural it includes the urban areas of Newark

and Trent side villages. The main rivers and watercourse within the Trent Catchment include the River Devon (and its tributary the Middle Beck) are the Beck, the River Greet, Car Dyke, the Fleet, Dover Beck and Cocker Beck.

- A4.158 Its tributaries arise through Eakring and drain predominantly in an easterly direction through Caunton and converge with the Trent just upstream of the Cromwell lock which is generally recognised boundary between the tidal and fluvial reaches of the Trent. The River Greet arises to the south of Farnsfield and flows through the north of Southwell to Rolleston before converging with the River Trent.
- A4.159 The Cocker Beck arises beyond the southern boundary of the District and flows through Lowdham before converging with the Trent near Gunthorpe. The River Devon flows northwards through the District boundary to the south and joins with the Trent to the southwest of Newark. The Middle Beck, a tributary of Devon flows to the south of Newark.
- A4.160 The River Maun and its tributaries forms part of the River Trent Catchment but can be described as a separate drainage catchment within the District. The Maun drainage catchment is served by approximately a fifth of the District area beyond the District boundary to the west and flows in a north westwards direction through Edwinstowe and Ollerton before its confluence with the River Meden at the District Boundary.
- A4.161 The main tributary of the Maun is Rainworth Water. Rainworth Water arises beyond the District Boundary and flows through Rainworth and Bilsthorpe before its confluence with the Maun to the south west of Ollerton. A smaller tributary, the Vicar Water, also arises beyond the District boundary to the west and flows to the south of Clipstone before its confluence with the Maun to the north east of Clipstone. The River Maun is maintained and controlled by the Environment Agency.
- A4.162 A relatively small area of the District in the east contributes to the River Witham which forms part of the District boundary to the east of Newark and Balderton. Minor tributaries, including the Shire Dyke, to the east of Newark and Balderton flow to the River Witham. The Internal Drainage of Upper Witham administers this sector of land drainage catchment.
- A4.163 Traditional fluvial flood risk remains a significant issue in the District with, in 2009, 5.2% of the District lying within the area of highest flood risk (Zone 3 - where the risk of flooding from rivers is 1.0% or greater annually; a 1:100 year probability) and 7.7% of the District within the next zone of flood risk (Zone 2 – where the risk of flooding from rivers is 0.1% to 1.0%). It should be noted however that there is some overlap between the two zones. Unsurprisingly there have been numerous incidences of fluvial flooding across the District. Recently, widespread flooding events in 2007 affected Balderton, Bilsthorpe, Bleasby, Bulcote, Carlton-on-Trent, Caunton, Edingley, Edwinstowe, Egmanton, Epperstone, Fiskerton-cum-Morton, Halam, Kirklington, Little Carlton, Lowdham, Norwell, Oampton, Oxton, Rolleston, Southwell, Staythorpe, Sutton-on-Trent, Thurgarton and Weston. The figure below shows Flood Zone 2 (light blue), Flood Zone 3 (dark blue) and the functional floodplain (yellow).

surfaces can contribute to increased surface run-off and it is crucial that new development provides for appropriate and effective surface water management.