



Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

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Lineage of document

Date	Changes made / status	Name
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Non-technical summary

Introduction to Sustainability Appraisal

- i. The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process is a way of ensuring that all plans and programmes which relate to land use issues are compatible with the aims of sustainable development. This includes a number of different documents which together make up the Local Development Framework for Newark and Sherwood District. [This Sustainability Appraisal work utilises a standardised format developed by Nottinghamshire County Council. However, the main issues within the report were identified in the original SA of the Newark and Sherwood LDF of December 2005 which this works aims to update.]
- ii. Governments around the world committed to the concept of sustainable development at the Rio summit in 1992. Subsequently, the UK government produced its national strategy for sustainable development. The revised *UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) – Securing the Future*, defined sustainable development as “enabling all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations”.
- iii. The origins of the SA process lie with the European Union’s Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, which acts to ensure that all plans/policies with land use implications, take into consideration environmental issues and impacts. The UK’s SA process has widened this scope, to also include consideration of social and economic issues when assessing specific plans and programmes relating to land use issues.
- iv. The SA process comprises a number of stages. The production of this scoping report covers stages A1 to A5 as outlined in the table below.

Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	A1	Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
		A2	Collecting baseline information
		A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems
		A4	Developing the SA framework
		A5	Consulting on the scope of the SA
Stage B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects	B1	Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework
		B2	Developing the DPD options
		B3	Predicting the effects of the DPD
		B4	Evaluating the effects of the DPD
		B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
		B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPDs
Stage C	Preparing the SA report	C1	Preparing the SA report
Stage D	Consultation on the DPD and SA report	D1	Public participation on the preferred options of the DPD and the SA report
		D2(i)	Appraising significant changes
		D2(ii)	Appraising significant changes resulting from representations
		D3	Making decisions and providing information
Stage E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD.	E1	Finalizing aims and methods for monitoring
		E2	Responding to adverse effects

The Scoping Report

- v. The scoping report sets out the source of the requirements to carry out SA and other associated environmental assessments, and explains how the SA will be carried out. It also includes a context review of other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. This helps to clarify the role of the Development Plan Documents which constitute the Local Development Framework (LDF), and the policy context within which it will work. This stage of the SA has also included the collation of baseline information which provides the evidence for identifying key sustainability issues and the basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the LDF.
- vi. This information feeds into the sustainability appraisal framework which will be used to assess the different options and alternatives being considered when producing the LDF.

The sustainability appraisal framework

- vii. The sustainability appraisal framework consists of a series of objectives and indicators. These have been devised with regard to both national and regional sustainability objectives and indicators, as well as to the environmental and sustainability issues assessed to be of key importance in Newark and Sherwood.

Sustainability issues

- viii. In order to assess what options would be most sustainable for the future development of the Newark and Sherwood the key sustainability issues that are affecting the Newark and Sherwood were identified. These have been separated into social, economic, environmental, and spatial issues, although there is inevitably overlap between them. For example certain issues, such as climate change, have environmental, economic, social and spatial implications.
- ix.

Social:

- To widen housing choice and ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent home;
- Improve the health and well-being of the District's population;
- Promote a reduction in poverty and social exclusion;
- To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime;
- Ensure access to educational opportunities;
- To protect and enhance provision and access to local community facilities;
- To protect and enhance opportunities for people to participate in cultural and recreational activities.

Economic:

- A need to reinvigorate and reinforce the local economy in the face of the negative impacts of the global economic downturn;
- A need to diversify Newark's employment base;
- Provide an adequate supply of good quality employment land needed, and encourage and accommodate indigenous and inward economic investment;
- The continued contraction of the agricultural sector within the District;
- The need to enhance and expand the local tourism offer.

Environmental:

- Large areas of the District are subject to flood risk, therefore avoid inappropriate land uses in areas of flood risk and land use changes which have an adverse flooding impact;
- The District contains significant historical and cultural assets which need protecting from new development and land allocations;
- Protecting and enhancing the local biodiversity, landscape and wildlife habitats;
- Attempting to reduce Newark and Sherwood's contribution to climate change.
- Encouraging the reduction of waste through reuse, recycling and waste reduction and decreasing the amount of waste sent for disposal in landfill.
- Minimise overall energy requirements and increase the proportion of energy provided for by renewable sources.

Spatial:

- Make most efficient use of land;
- Bringing vacant and previously developed land back into productive use;
- Reducing dependency on the private car and increasing the public transport offer and usage;
- Minimise waste generation and promote increased reuse and recycling.

Sustainability appraisal objectives

- x. A range of SA objectives have been drafted, primarily aligned with regional SA objectives but also taking into account the context review, baseline data and key sustainability issues identified for the Newark and Sherwood.

Sustainability appraisal objectives
1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the District
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities
3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the District's heritage.
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime
5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the District.
6. To increase biodiversity levels across the District.
7. To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environment and archaeological assets of the District.
8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the District including water, air quality, soils and minerals
9. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials
10. To minimise energy usage and to develop the District's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources

Sustainability appraisal objectives
11. To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available
12. To create high quality employment opportunities
13. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation
14. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies

- xi. The indicators selected and included in this Scoping Report are intended to provide a measure of the degree to which the objectives are being achieved, and will be used to monitor the effects of the LDF.

What happens next?

- xii. The scoping report provides an early opportunity for interested parties to comment, and ensure that the final SA report is robust enough to achieve its sustainable development objectives when appraising the LDF. Copies of the SA Scoping Report have been provided to the main consultation bodies (Local Strategic Partnership, environment groups and neighbouring authorities for starters) and to other relevant authorities and stakeholders with an interest in the plan area. Section 7 of this report contains details of consultees. Feedback from the consultation process, along with any other additional findings and updates, will be incorporated into the iterative SA process.
- xiii. The next stage is to undertake SAs for each DPD the District intends to publish, namely the Core Strategy and Development Policies DPD and Site Specific DPD. For each, a final SA Report will be published alongside draft DPDs.
- xiv. A simplified non-technical summary will be published alongside the full SA document.

Section 1: Introduction

- 1.1 This report comprises the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Newark and Sherwood Local Development Framework. The Scoping Report will form part of the Local Development Framework for Newark and Sherwood, which sets out policies and proposals for setting out site allocations and policies for determining planning applications..... Further information about the Scoping Report can be found in paragraph 1.32 at the end of this section of the report.
- 1.2 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced the requirement to carry out Sustainability Appraisals as an integral part of the preparation of revisions of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) and for new or revised Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs); however SPDs no longer need to undergo such a procedure.
- 1.3 Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (PPS12) sets out how SA must be undertaken as part of the preparation of most local development documents in order to test their soundness against social, economic and environmental objectives by ensuring that it reflects sustainability objectives.
- 1.4 European Directive 2001/42/EC (commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA) which was translated into legislation in the UK on the 21st July 2004, requires that local authorities undertake an 'environmental assessment' of any plans and programmes they prepare that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment.
- 1.5 European Directive 92/43/EEC – the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) requires that an appropriate assessment (AA) is made of the impacts of land-use plans on a specified list of sites.

Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.6 The purpose of SA is to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of projects, strategies or plans, so that the preferred options promotes, rather than inhibits, sustainable development.
- 1.7 Identifying key sustainability issues and the ability to assess the likely effects through SA during the early stages of plan preparation ensures the plan or strategy contributes towards the aim of sustainable development.
- 1.8 SA is an ongoing process undertaken throughout the preparation of a plan or strategy. The aim of the appraisal process is to minimise adverse impacts and resolve as far as possible conflicting or contradictory outcomes of the plan or strategy.
- 1.9 The SA will help demonstrate the inter-relationships between social, economic and environmental issues.
- 1.10 The final SA report should be able to demonstrate how the adopted LDF has addressed the sustainability agenda and how the choices were made between alternative policies and proposals.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.11 The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive requires environmental appraisal to be undertaken on all plans and programmes likely to have a significant effect on the environment.
- 1.12 The objective of SEA is stated in Article 1 of the Directive: '[to] provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of development plans with a view to promoting sustainable development'. The requirement to undertake SEA applies to the LDF.

- 1.13 SEA should consider the key likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.
- 1.14 PPS12 makes it clear that planning authorities are able to meet the requirements of SEA within a SA. (See Appendix 3 for the relationship between SEA and SA). This document comprises the initial stage of the SA (incorporating the SEA) for the LDF. It sets out the information required to determine the scope of the appraisal and sets out the framework against which the effects of LDF will be assessed.

Relationship between SEA and SA

- 1.15 SEA and SA are similar processes that involve a comparable series of tasks. The main difference is that SEA focuses on environmental effects, whereas SA covers environmental, social and economic matters.
- 1.16 The requirements to carry out SEA and SA are distinct, but the ODPM (now the Department of Communities and Local Government) guidance of November 2005 states that it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process and provides a methodology for doing so. SA goes further than SEA (which is primarily focused on environmental effects) requiring the examination of all the sustainability-related effects, whether they are social, economic or environmental. However, those undertaking the SA should ensure that in doing so they meet the requirements of the SEA Directive. Throughout this document, the term SA is used to refer to the joint SA/SEA process.
- 1.17 Appendix 3 shows how the requirements of SEA are met in this report.

Appropriate Assessment

- 1.18 The Habitats Directive requires that an appropriate assessment (AA) is made of the impacts of land-use plans that are likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site.
- 1.19 Natura sites that are subject to AA are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive, and/or as Special Protection Area (SPAs) designated under the Birds Directive. Government policy in PPS9 also requires sites designated under the Convention of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites) to be treated as having equivalent status to Natura 2000 sites. Appropriate assessment should also cover these sites.
- 1.20 AA should be carried out on sites that are within and outside the plan area that could potentially be affected by the plan. There are no SPAs within the District. There is one SAC within Newark and Sherwood area, the Birkland and Bilhaugh SAC that needs to undergo an AA.

Relationship between AA and SA

- 1.21 Whilst AA and SA are separate processes, guidance published by CLG in August 2006 (Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment) recommends that AA should be undertaken in conjunction with SA. The guidance recommends that relevant evidence gathered should be used to inform both the AA and the SA.
- 1.22 Unlike SEA that is incorporated with SA, AA must be reported on separately to SA.

Sustainable development

- 1.23 Governments around the world committed to the concept of sustainable development at the Rio summit in 1992. Subsequently, the UK government produced its national strategy that set out a vision of simultaneously delivering economic, social and environmental outcomes. Its aims were for:
 - social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;

- effective protection of the environment;
 - prudent use of natural resources;
 - maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.
- 1.24 The revised *UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) – Securing the Future*, defined sustainable development as “enabling all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations”.
- 1.25 The Strategy contains a set of five guiding principles for sustainable development:
- (1) **Living within Environmental Limits**
- Respecting the limits of the planet’s environment, resources and biodiversity, to improve our environment and ensure that natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.
- (2) **Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society**
- Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal well being, social cohesion and inclusion and creating equal opportunity for all.
- (3) **Achieving a Sustainable Economy**
- Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised.
- (4) **Using Sound Science Responsibly**
- Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.
- (5) **Promoting Good Governance**
- Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society, engaging people’s creativity, energy, and diversity.
- 1.26 These principles form the basis for policy within the UK and for policy to be responsible it must respect all principles. Newark and Sherwood District Council has a vital role in supporting the aims of these principles and thus sustainable development.
- 1.27 Planning Policy Statement 1; Delivering Sustainable Development (PPS1) provides guidance on integrating sustainable development within the spatial planning system. In particular, PPS1 promotes urban and rural regeneration that:
- Promotes regional, sub-regional and local economies;
 - Promotes communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free;
 - Brings forward land of suitable quality in the right locations;
 - Gives high priority to ensuring access for all to jobs, health, education, shops, leisure, and community facilities;
 - Promotes a more efficient use of land.
- The Planning Policy Statement 1 Supplement: Planning and Climate Change sets out how the planning system can contribute to reducing emissions and stabilizing climate change by:
- Shaping sustainable communities that release the minimum amount of greenhouse gases
 - Are resilient to climate change.

- 1.28 The Integrated Regional Strategy Framework for the East Midlands, 2005, establishes consistency and integration between its strategies and ultimately focuses on achieving a high level of sustainable development in the region.

Purpose of this scoping report

- 1.29 The purpose of this Scoping Report is to decide on the scope and level of detail of the SA. It sets out the results of the initial stage of SA for Local Development Framework, including a comprehensive source of baseline information.
- 1.30 This scoping report also suggests a list of sustainability issues and objectives that are relevant to Newark and Sherwood and sets out the sustainability framework against which the LDF options can be assessed.
- 1.31 The following sections in this report explain the methodology, the results of the first four Tasks in Stage A of SA, how consultation will be carried out, followed by a section explaining the next steps.
- Section 2: Methodology
 - Section 3: Other relevant plans, policies and programmes (Task A1)
 - Section 4: The social, economic and environmental baseline (Task A2)
 - Section 5: Key sustainability issues and problems (Task A3)
 - Section 6: The sustainability appraisal framework (Task A4)
 - Section 7: Consultation (Task A5)
 - Section 8: Next steps

Newark and Sherwood Local Development Framework

- 1.32 The first main document being prepared is the Core Strategy and Development Policies DPD. When it is finalised it will set out the basic principles and policy direction for planning and development in Newark and Sherwood up to 2021. Along with the Core Strategy, the District Council is committed to completing 'Site Specific Land Allocations and Policies.'

Section 2: Methodology

Guidance for carrying out SA

- 2.1 The Council's approach to undertaking SA is based upon the Government guidance document: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (Published by the former ODPM, November 2005).
- 2.2 The guidance is designed to ensure compliance with the requirements of the SEA Directive.
- 2.3 In accordance with section 3.1.10 of the guidance, SA objectives are based upon those included in the latest revision of the Regional Plan dated March 2009.

Stages of SA

- 2.4 The Government guidance identifies 5 stages of carrying out an SA (stages A – E). These stages are explained in more detail in Appendix 4.
- 2.5 The five stage approach as set out in Appendix 4 of this scoping report will be the approach that Newark and Sherwood will be following in the SA of the LDF.
- 2.6 This scoping report covers Stage A of the process.
- 2.7 Work carried out to date on the LDF
- 2.8 This scoping report covers Stage A of the process.

Work carried out to date

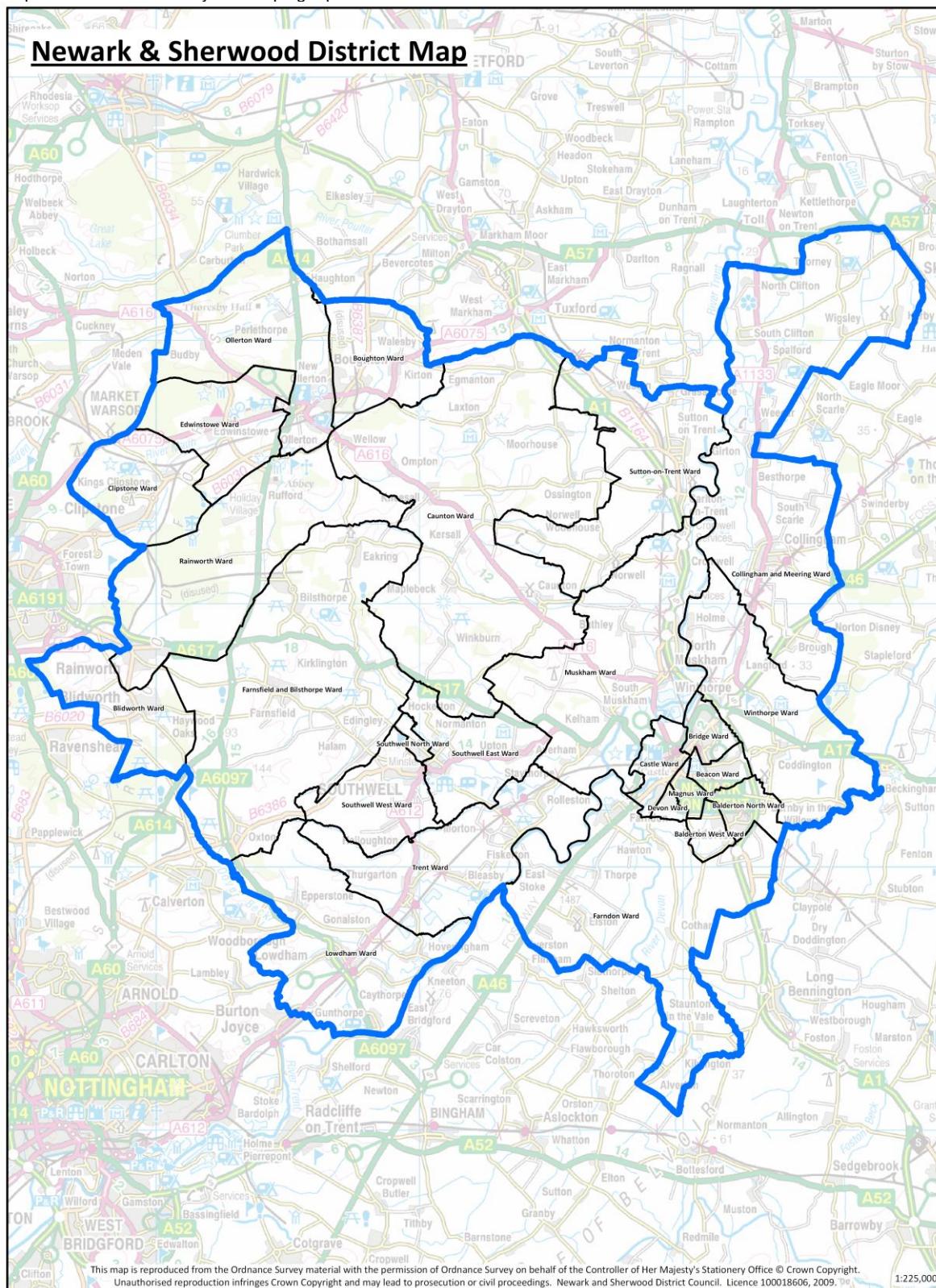
- 2.9 The District Council has been progressing work on our LDF since 2005. The Council carried consultation on its Core Strategy Issues and Options Paper and a Scoping Report in October and December 2005. A Core Strategy Preferred Options Report was published in October 2006. Following this the publication of the Draft Regional Plan, the designation of the Newark Growth Point and emerging problems with other Local Planning Authorities LDFs the District Council reviewed the work it had undertaken and decided to carry out further work on our Core Strategy. Additional consultation was undertaken and it was decided to carry out further work on our Core Strategy. Additional consultation was undertaken on a 'Key Decisions' document and given the length of time since the initial scoping report had been prepared the decision was taken to refresh the document using the Nottinghamshire Partnership approach.

The Nottinghamshire partnership approach to SA

- 2.10 In Nottinghamshire, a partnership has been formed to carry out the work of the initial stage of SA. The partnership comprises all local planning authorities in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire and the main objective of this joint approach to SA is to simplify the process of collecting baseline information. (Stage A - Tasks 1 and 2).
- 2.11 A common scoping report template was developed for use by each of the local planning authorities in the partnership.

- 2.12 This updated scoping report will be used to appraise the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document and the Site Specific Development Plan Document which will be produced over the next 3 years.

Map of the area covered by this scoping report



**NEWARK &
SHERWOOD
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Key

- Newark & Sherwood District Boundary
- District Electoral Wards

Section 3: Other relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (Stage A1)

Introduction

- 3.1 The first stage of SA involves reviewing relevant international, national, regional and local policy guidance, plans and strategies to identify their key requirements, and assess their relationship to the LDF.
- 3.2 The review makes specific reference to any environmental protection objectives, targets or requirements established at the international, European or national level to comply with the SEA Directive.
- 3.3 Appendix 1 sets out the review of all documents and strategies considered relevant to the LDF. It establishes the environmental, social and economic situation and allows opportunities and synergies between the plans and the LDF to be identified, as well as any potential conflicts. It contains issues and objectives, targets, the implications for the LDF and the implications for the SA.
- 3.4 The sustainability objectives that will be used to assess the LDF will need to demonstrate their compatibility with the aims and objectives of the Government's 'Securing the Future' document, the Integrated Regional Strategy, the Regional Spatial Strategy SA objectives and the Sustainable Community Strategy.
- 3.5 It should be noted that although sustainability objectives, targets and indicators used for the purpose of testing the social, economic and environmental effects of policies are distinct from plan objectives, there are many areas of overlap.
- 3.6 There is no definitive list of plans that must be reviewed, although current government guidance on Sustainability Appraisal suggests a number that will commonly be reviewed in most SAs. A review of these and others that are deemed relevant to the LDF have been included in Appendix 1. The list of relevant documents will be kept under review.

Issues identified from review

- 3.7 The detailed analysis or 'scoping' of sustainability objectives, targets and indicators derived from the above plans, policies and programmes provided in Appendix 1 considers both the implications for LDF and for developing the SA Framework.
- 3.8 The following list contains the key messages from the reviews of plans, policies and programmes included in Appendix 1. It shows how each issue is related to the social, economic and environmental themes of SA and the SEA topics identified in paragraph 1.13.
- 3.9 The key messages list is split into different themes:
 - Accessibility and transport
 - Air quality
 - Biodiversity and habitats
 - Business development and the economy
 - Climate change
 - Community safety
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Energy
 - Flood risk
 - Health
 - Housing

- Land use
- Landscape
- Resources
- Rural
- Sustainable communities
- Waste
- Water.

3.10 Each of the key messages identified relate to sustainable development in Newark and Sherwood.

Table 1 Key messages

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
Accessibility and transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embed accessibility in decisions affecting provision, location, design and delivery of services in both urban and rural areas • Improve social inclusion by making services more accessible • Tackle crime and fear of crime on public transport • Improve the quality and safety of pedestrian and cycling networks • Improve public transport networks • Encourage more people to walk and cycle • Reduce impact of travel on the environment • Maximise the use of existing roads infrastructure and avoid inappropriate development • Reduce traffic and in particular journeys made by car • Improve public transport • Reduce traffic noise, pollution and congestion • Improve the freight network to reduce amount of road freight • Promote sustainable transport 	Accessibility Planning Guidance PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPS6 PPG13 PPG17 RSS8 <i>Making the Connections</i> <i>Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity</i> <i>The future of transport: a network for 2030</i> <i>UK Climate Change Programme</i> <i>Walking and Cycling Action Plan</i> <i>Integrated Regional Strategy</i> <i>East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011</i> <i>Regional Economic Strategy</i> <i>Regional Housing Strategy</i> <i>Regional Spatial Strategy</i> <i>Regional Transport Strategy</i> <i>Regional Freight Strategy</i> <i>East Midlands Regional Plan</i> <i>Newark & Sherwood Local Plan</i> <i>Newark & Sherwood Green Travel Plan</i> <i>North Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan</i> <i>North Nottinghamshire Accessibility Strategy</i> <i>British Waterways, River Trent Water Freight Feasibility Study, January 2009</i>	Requires objectives to enable the development of a sustainable transport infrastructure that reduces overall levels of travel and ensures accessibility to key services (e.g. health services, education, employment sites, and leisure facilities), the provision of safe walking and cycling routes, and safe accessible public transport.
Air quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent and reduce the detrimental impact on human health, quality of life and the environment • Reduce pollution • Ensure that new development does not reduce air quality 	EU Directive on ambient air quality management PPS23 <i>Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy</i> <i>Newark & Sherwood Air Quality Strategy</i> <i>North Nottinghamshire Local</i>	Requires objectives to prevent pollution and protect air quality.

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	Transport Plan	
<p>Biodiversity and habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and promote biodiversity • Conserve threatened species • Ensure that land uses (including agriculture) does not threaten biodiversity • Protect, restore and improve habitats including woodland, and aquatic ecosystems • Create and integrate habitats in urban spaces and in the built environment 	EU Habitats Directive EU Birds Directive Biodiversity Strategy for England Our Countryside: The future RSS8 PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPG2 PPG17 PPS9 Integrated Regional Strategy Guide to Planning and Biodiversity for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Nottinghamshire East Midlands Regional Plan Newark and Sherwood Local Plan Newark and Sherwood Biodiversity Implementation Plans	Requires objectives to protect, enhance and improve biodiversity and habitats.
<p>Business development and the economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the location of new business with regard to accessibility and the local environment • Ensure that the location of industry and commerce brings benefit and not harm to local communities • Support efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure and other sectors • Regenerate deprived areas through business development • Ensure location of development makes efficient use of existing infrastructure • Understand future demands for business land • Develop economic capacity and expertise • Increase economic diversity • Maximise economic benefit from tourism • Encourage growth in high value, high growth, high knowledge economic activities • Ensure that economic growth goes hand-in-hand with high quality environment • Develop flourishing local economies • Understand future demands for land including type of land and location • Encourage inward investment • Promote the vitality of town centres by promoting and enhancing existing centres 	RSS8 Good practice guide on planning for tourism Our Countryside: The future PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPG4 PPS6 Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity Integrated Regional Strategy East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 Regional Economic Strategy Regional Housing Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy East Midlands Regional Plan Newark & Sherwood Economic Regeneration Strategy 2008-2018 (2008) Newark and Sherwood Local Plan	Requires objectives to ensure there is sufficient land for business development; to ensure that businesses are located in the correct places and that local communities (especially deprived communities) benefit from them; to ensure that businesses do not cause harm to the communities in which they are situated; and to encourage diversity and high value, high growth, knowledge intensive economic activities, including tourism.

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
Climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage low or zero carbon communities • Minimise the effects of climate change on human health and on the environment • Ensure that new development is able to cope with climate change • Spatial planning should contribute to sustainable communities and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions 	PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPS22 UK Climate Change Programme Walking and Cycling Action Plan Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Economic Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy Nottinghamshire Climate change Framework Newark & Sherwood Draft Supplier Sustainability Appraisal Draft Environmental Purchasing Policy	Requires objectives to reduce carbon dioxide emissions that contribute to climate change; and to ensure that new development is able to cope with the effects of climate change.
Community safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce crime and the fear of crime 	PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Housing Strategy Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008-2011 (2008)	Requires objectives to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and change behaviour that is often linked with crime.
Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of educational facilities • Improve educational attainment 	Integrated Regional Strategy East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 Regional Economic Strategy Newark & Sherwood Partnership Community Plan (2006-2016) (2006) Newark & Sherwood Economic Regeneration Strategy 2008-2018 (2008)	Requires objectives that will improve educational attainment.
Employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce worklessness • Improve skills to help reduce unemployment and deprivation • Ensure supply of employment land 	Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Economic Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy Newark & Sherwood Economic Regeneration Strategy 2008-2018 (2008)	Requires objectives to improve employment skills and levels, and to ensure supply of employment land.
Energy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek secure, clean affordable energy • Reduce amount of energy consumed • Generate energy at local levels • Increase energy efficiency of homes and businesses • Increase the amount of renewable energy produced • Invest in the energy infrastructure • Recover energy from waste 	PPS22 Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Economic Strategy East Midlands Regional Plan Nottinghamshire Climate change Framework Newark & Sherwood Draft Supplier Sustainability Appraisal Draft Environmental Purchasing Policy	Requires objectives to improve energy efficiency of new development and to encourage alternative ways of generating energy.

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
Flood risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard land used to manage floodwater Avoid inappropriate development on floodplains Ensure new development does not afford risk elsewhere 	RSS8 PPS6 PPS25 Water Framework Directive Newark and Sherwood Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Level 1) Newark and Sherwood Water Cycle Study	Requires objectives to minimise flood risk by considering where development should take place, and by protecting floodplains.
Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve health and access to quality health facilities More opportunities for walking and cycling Improve access to open space and leisure opportunities Understand the economic benefits of better health in the community 	PG17 PPS23 Walking and Cycling Action Plan Integrated Regional Strategy Newark & Sherwood District Council Vision & Strategic Priorities 2007-2011 (2007) Newark & Sherwood Partnership Community Plan (2006-2016 (2006) Trent Strategic Local Delivery Plan 2005-2008 Nottinghamshire County Teaching PCT Strategic Plan 2008-2013	Requires objectives to improve health by providing opportunities for walking, cycling, sport and leisure activities.
Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce homelessness Reduce the number of empty homes Improve affordability across the housing market Increase the supply of houses Provide a supply of high quality, well designed, energy efficient housing appropriate to needs of the community including family homes, homes to meet the needs of the ageing population and social housing New homes to be energy efficient, zero carbon by 2016 and able to cope with the effects of climate change Provide adequate amount of land for gypsies and travellers 	Barker Review RSS8 PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPS3 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites Sustainable Communities: Homes for all UK Climate Change Programme Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Housing Strategy East Midlands Regional Plan Sherwood Forest Housing Market Area Housing Strategy 2008-2018 Newark & Sherwood Local Plan	Requires objectives to ensure that the housing stock is of a high quality and meets the requirements of all sectors of the community.
Land use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased density of housing Maximise the use of brownfield land for housing, business and commercial development Prioritise the re-use of existing buildings Promote good design 	PPS1 PPS6 East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 Regional Economic Strategy East Midlands Regional Plan Newark & Sherwood Local Plan	Requires objectives to ensure that best use of land is made prioritising the re-use of land and buildings, and housing development at higher densities.

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
Landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and enhance the rural and built landscape Open up access to the countryside Provide opportunities to value our heritage Bring improvements to the physical environment through quality design Protect historic buildings, Conservation Areas and the historic environment in general Protect our archaeological and geological heritage Mitigation against harm to the landscape 	PPG2 PPG15 PPG16 Integrated Regional Strategy East Midlands Regional Plan Newark & Sherwood Local Plan	Requires objectives to protect and enhance the natural and built environment; and to encourage people to enjoy their local heritage.
Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote development that minimises the use of resources Prevent soil loss 	UK Sustainable Development Strategy Integrated Regional Strategy Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan December 2005	Requires objectives to promote development that minimises the use of resources.
Rural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent decline in some rural communities Promote rural renewal Development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside 	The Rural White Paper PPG2 PPG17 Our Countryside: The future Sustainable Communities: Homes For All Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity	Requires objectives to ensure sustainable communities in the countryside.
Sustainable communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote social cohesion and inclusion in both urban and rural communities Support vulnerable groups Reduce deprivation, focusing on most deprived areas Tackle poverty in urban and rural areas Increase social interaction Improve social development of children Improve quality of life Create clean, attractive, quality, safe urban spaces Access to quality health, education, housing, transport, shopping and leisure services Ensure equality of opportunity in housing, employment and access to services Recognise that different people have different needs 	Diversity and Equality in Planning good practice guide The Urban White Paper PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPS6 PPG17 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites Sustainable Communities: Homes for all Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity UK Sustainable Development Strategy Walking and Cycling Action Plan Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Economic Strategy Regional Housing Strategy East Midlands Regional Plan Sherwood Forest Housing Market Area Housing Strategy 2008-2018 Newark & Sherwood District Council Vision & Strategic Priorities	Requires objectives to create attractive, safe, sustainable communities.

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	2007-2011 (2007) Newark & Sherwood Partnership Community Plan (2006-2016)	
Waste <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce amount of municipal and commercial waste produced• Recycle, compost or re-use waste• Minimise harm to the environment and human health from waste treatment and handling• Disposal of waste to be considered the last option	EU Waste Framework Directive RSS8 PPS10 UK Waste Strategy Regional Waste Strategy Integrated Regional Strategy East Midlands Regional Plan Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan	Requires objectives to reduce or re-use waste, and to prevent harm to human health and the environment from waste.
Water <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve water efficiency• Reduce amount of water used by domestic properties• Lessen effects of flood and drought• Reduce water pollution• Enhance and protect aquatic water systems• Promote the use of SUDS where appropriate	EU Water Framework Directive UK Water Strategy Water Framework Directive Biodiversity Strategy for England PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk Newark and Sherwood Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Level 1) Newark and Sherwood Water Cycle Study	Requires objectives to improve water efficiency, protect water systems, and to lessen the effects of flood and drought.

Consultation question

5. Have all relevant plans, policies and programmes that will affect or influence the Newark and Sherwood LDF been included in Section 3 and Appendix 1. If not, what others should be included?
6. Have the objectives of the various plans, polices and programmes been accurately identified? If not, what other objectives should be identified?
7. Have the implications for the LDF or SA of the various plans, policies or programmes been properly identified? If not, what other implications are there for the LDF or SA?

Section 4: Baseline data and characteristics of the Newark and Sherwood District (Stage A2)

- 4.1 The SA Guidance which includes the SEA Directive requires the collection of baseline information on social, economic and environmental characteristics of the area and in order to provide the basis for predicting and monitoring effects of the policies with LDF. The baseline information will also help to identify sustainability issues and potential ways of dealing with them.
- 4.2 The baseline data collected is set out in Appendix 2 and includes local, regional and national comparators to provide a baseline against which the current data for the area can be compared. The baseline data table also includes targets and trends where possible.
- 4.3 It should be noted that not all information is currently available but the data will continue to be refined and updated as work on the SA report proceeds.
- 4.4 The main aim of the SA is that each of the objectives are underwritten with comprehensive and up-to-date baseline information, using indicators that can be monitored over time.
- 4.5 The indicators used to support each of the SA objectives are included in Table 4: Sustainability Framework, in Section 6.

Characteristics of Newark and Sherwood

- 4.6 Newark and Sherwood is a large District covering some 65,000 hectares making up nearly one third of the area of the County of Nottinghamshire. The District comprises much of the central and eastern part of rural Nottinghamshire with the Districts of Bassetlaw and West Lindsey lying to the north, to the east lies North and South Kesteven. The Boroughs of Rushcliffe and Melton lie to the south, Gedling to the south west and Mansfield and Ashfield on the western boundary.
- 4.7 The District has a dispersed settlement pattern with Newark and neighbouring Balderton being the main centre of population in excess of 35,000. The historic minster town of Southwell has a population of approximately 6,500 and Ollerton & Boughton has a population of 9,900 and are classed as service centres. In addition to this the settlements of Rainworth and Clipstone are also classed as service centres. The principal villages of the District are Collingham, Blidworth, Bilthorpe, Edwinstowe, Farnsfield, Lowdham and Sutton-on-Trent.

Transport

- 4.8 The District is relatively well served by the primary road network, although greater accessibility to main arterial routes is concentrated to the east. On the east side of the District is the A1, one of the Country's main trunk roads. This runs north to south providing good access to 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. Whilst the A1 is dual carriageway throughout the District, the A46 is not. Work to dual the section between Newark and Lincoln was completed in 2003. Work has recently commenced to dual the length to the south-west of Newark through to Widmerpool in Rushcliffe Borough. This work has been brought forward as it was not originally scheduled to begin until 2011. 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.
- 4.9 The District as a whole is well served by rail with Newark having two railway stations. Newark North Gate provides links to London (1 1/4 hours) and the north utilising the East Coast Main Line. In addition Newark Castle and numerous village stations along the Lincoln-Nottingham line provides access to the region's main urban centres. Rail provision has improved in recent years with East Midland Trains providing a new Monday to Saturday service between

- Lincoln and London St Pancreas via Nottingham. However, there is some concern regarding service reduction to the village stations on the Castle Line.
- 4.10 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.
- 4.11 A recent British Waterways River Trent Water Freight Feasibility Study published in January 2009 explored the potential of increasing freight transport on the river Trent. It is estimated that there is potential for some 3.5% currently road-based freight to be transferred to the existing waterways in the East Midlands. The increased use of this existing and sustainable transport resource should be encouraged, if for no other reason than removing some very large and potentially disruptive loads from the District's roads.
- 4.12 According to the 2001 Census the majority of households within Newark and Sherwood District had access to at least 1 car or van (78.7%). This is higher than the average for both the East Midlands and England and reflects the trend towards higher car dependency in more rural areas. However, this figure disguises some very wide variations across the District, with urban areas tending, not unexpectedly, to have higher levels of non-car ownership. Looking at car ownership by ward, in Devon ward, Newark, 43% of households have no car access, whilst Trent ward (Bleasby, Fiskerton, Rolleston, and Thurgarton) has only 6% of households with no car ownership.
- 4.13 The relatively poor provision of public transport choice within the District is, perhaps reflected within the 'journey to work' data collected within the 2001 Census. This indicated that 67.9% of the District's resident population travel to work by car. This is significantly higher than the national district average across Britain (63.2%). Correspondingly, the level of residents travelling to work by public transport was measured at 5.3% in 2001, well below the average for districts across Britain (11.7%); although, at 14.5%, the proportion travelling to work by foot or cycle was slightly higher than the national district average (13.4%).

Leisure and Shopping

Leisure Provision

- 4.14 Consultants for the District Council completed an open space and needs assessment for Newark and Sherwood in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sports and Recreation. From the quantitative analysis, in association with consultations and surveys undertaken, the consultants determine appropriate provision standards for the District for each type of open space (apart from green corridors). Based on these standards, conclusions and recommendations are made about each type of open space.
- 4.15 For instance it is concluded that the provision of parks and gardens is a very strong point of open space within the District. There are many sites that are high quality, good accessibility and high usage; sites that are of high value and importance therefore need to be protected. Indeed, the District Council has been awarded Green Flag status for Vicar Water Country Park, Sherwood Avenue Park, Newark Castle Gardens and Sconce and Devon Parks.
- 4.16 The PPG17 study identified that although there was a lot of amenity greenspace a great deal of it was in too small quantities to be any significant value or use. Although there is a slight surplus across the whole district, there is a slight deficiency in certain areas including Newark. The majority of amenity greenspace site are average quality and accessibility with the main deficiencies being in the urban area of Newark and Balderton.
- 4.17 For children and young people there is a lack of provision particularly for teenagers within the District, with all geographical sub-areas having a deficiency of provision.

- 4.18 There is, in respect of provision of outdoor sports facilities, an overall surplus across the District, which mainly stems from the more rural areas. However, there is a large deficiency within Newark itself.
- 4.19 This type of open space, like parks and gardens, is strong in terms of quality and usage (over 72% of sites are rated as good or very good and only 3.5% rated as poor with no site rated as very poor). However again, the problematic area is Newark, where there is a lack of sites rated as good or very good or very good, both in terms of quality and accessibility. This leads to the recommendation in the needs assessment that the Newark area should be a priority for action for this type of open space.
- 4.20 In respect of allotments and community gardens, there is an identified small deficiency across the whole District. This is a largely a result of the more urban areas (principally, Newark and Balderton). When analysing the hierarchy of settlements there appears to be a pattern where the smaller villages (and hamlets) have a surplus of provision whereas the large villages and towns have a deficiency in provision. The quality and accessibility of sites appears to be very positive with only one site in the whole District rated as poor in terms of quality (this is a disused site) and one different site rated as poor or very poor in terms of accessibility.
- 4.21 There are four principal Leisure centres with the district, two located to the east of the district two located to the west. These range from one joint-use site, one dual-use site and one operated by an autonomous Trust. These centres all retained and improved their UK Quality Scheme for Sport and Leisure (QUEST) accreditation a Sport England Initiative. There was also an increased level of customer usage across all the Leisure centres and user rates are comparatively high. In addition to Council provision voluntary sports clubs and societies are very active in the District. Some parish councils also have good facilities but provision is somewhat sporadic across the District.

Shopping Provision.

- 4.22 The distance to a Supermarket or Convenience Store is one of the key services identified by the Countryside Agency for assessing rurality and understanding the relationship between transport, accessibility and social exclusion. This indicator provides the distance in km by road to the nearest Supermarket or Convenience Store.

Table 3 - Distance to a Supermarket or Convenience Store (km)

	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 & 140 th out of 354 in England

Source: Newark & Sherwood State of the District 2009

- 4.23 Although the average distance to a supermarket or convenience store for the district is comfortably below 2km, there are wide variations across the district that make-up this average. 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.
- 4.24 In stark contrast, there are three wards including Muskhamb, Trent and Caunton that 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

- 4.25 In relation to the vitality of Newark's Town Centre shopping offer, the amount of void retail units as a proportion of total ground floor units is often seen as a good indicator. The table below shows the retail void level of Newark Town Centre as recorded by the 2008 Town Centre survey.

Table 4 - Number of Void Retail Units

Total number of retail ground floor units	Total number of ground floor void retail units
165	7 (as proportion of ground floor units 11.5%)

- 4.26 Obviously any increase in void units would indicate that Newark's Town Centre might be struggling in the current economic down-turn and may require some measures to help revitalise the retail environment.

Social characteristics

- 4.27 The population of Newark and Sherwood District in 2001 was estimated to be 106,273 (2001 census figures) and has risen by 2.9% from its previous 1991 figure. The mid 2007 population estimates have given a District population total of 112,600 (up from 111,700 the previous year) with an equivalent numerical mix of males and females.

Table 5 – Mid 2007 Population Estimates

Age Group	Under 15	15-64	65+
Population	19,700	72,700	20,000

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2007 (figures do not sum due to rounding)

- 4.28 The population age profile for the District when compared with the rest of Nottinghamshire and the country is as follows.

Table 6 – Newark & Sherwood Population Age Profile

	Newark & Sherwood District (%)	Average in Notts. Districts (%)	Av. in Great Britain Districts (%)
0-14	17.5	16.9	17.5
15-24	11.5	12.3	13.3
25-44	25.3	26.9	28.0
45-64	27.7	26.8	25.0
65+	17.8	17.1	16.1
75+	8.4	8.1	7.8

Source: ONS (Mid-Year Population Estimates 2007) (figures do not sum due to rounding)

Ethnicity

- 4.29 In considering the ethnicity of Newark and Sherwood's population, the 2001 census showed that just over 3% of the population originated from outside the UK, a comparatively low level when compared to regional and national averages.
- 4.30 The breakdown of non UK ethnic groups for the District as a whole showed that main non UK groups were from the Republic of Ireland, Western European, Other EU Countries and Asia. At the ward level, with such low numbers of non-UK residents there were no discernible patterns of where different minority groups choose to settle and instead it was found that each ward had a small mix of minority ethnic groups.
- 4.31 Although ethnic minority groups still remain relatively small in the district there have been some recent noticeable trends of international migration into area that need to be measured and monitored in order to understand the impact on the local population and to address any change in the needs of local communities.
- 4.32 International migration can have substantial impacts on population size and composition, on the labour market and on community cohesion. At the same time international migration can present challenges for the provision, funding and delivery of public services at the local level, where the resources to respond fully might not be available. Therefore in Newark & Sherwood it is strategically important to accurately identify the level of international migration and to consider the issues and challenges surrounding a changing population.
- 4.33 Although currently there is no single data source that provides comprehensive information on migration at national, regional and local levels, there are some sources that provide valuable insight into the current situation. The Office for National Statistics Total International Migration (TIM) estimates show that for the East Midlands in 2007 there was an inflow of 33,000 and an outflow of 19,000 giving an increase in population for the region of 14,000.
- 4.34 An important source of migration data for Newark and Sherwood is the Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) as it focuses on those citizens of the eight ('A8') Central and eastern European countries (the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) which became Member States of the EU in May 2004 who register to work as employees in the UK. WRS data is provided on a quarterly basis and is derived from the postcode of the employer and is therefore workplace based.
- 4.35 The data shows that for the period between April 2006 and December 2007 the number of A8 nationals working as employees in the UK showed a general increase, whereas after December 2007 the number of worker registrations has tended to decline. It should be noted that the numbers recorded are likely to represent an under-estimate of total in-flows of A8 migrant workers because the self-employed and those who are working are excluded.
- 4.36 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.
- 4.37 Overall, there is a need to monitor the impacts of population growth that has already occurred in order to prevent some of the negative effects of future growth. Emphasis should be placed on holistic planning with local communities in Newark & Sherwood in order to efficiently and effectively address the social, economic, environmental and infrastructure need of the present and future population.

Deprivation

- 4.38 As a District, overall Levels of deprivation in Newark and Sherwood are relatively low, although, as shown in the table below, Newark & Sherwood is ranked in the top half of most deprived districts in England and in the middle range of districts across the County. By comparison, Rushcliffe a neighbouring authority is ranked very low, at 331st out of 354 districts, whilst, at the other end of the scale, Nottingham City is ranked 13th nationally in respect of measured deprivation.

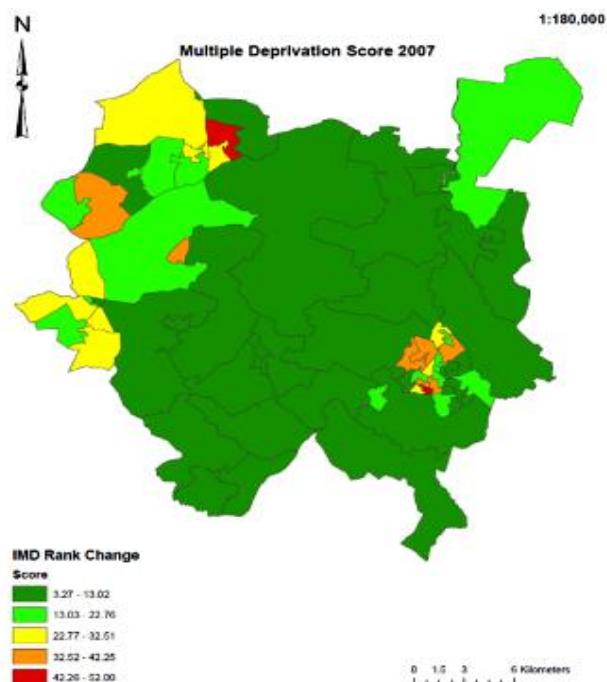
Table 7 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007: Average for Super Output Areas

Rank in Notts	District	Average Score	National (England) Rank (out of 354 Districts)
1	Nottingham City	37.46	13
2	Mansfield	31.8	34
3	Ashfield	25.26	81
4	Bassetlaw	24.11	94
5	Newark & Sherwood	18.03	163
6	Gedling	15.54	208
7	Broxtowe	14.41	226
8	Rushcliffe	8.13	331
	Nottinghamshire Districts Average	21.84	
	England District Averages	18.99	

Source: Indices of Deprivation for SOA's in England, ONS

- 4.39 Below the District level, it is evident that, in Newark and Sherwood like a lot of Districts, there is considerable contrast between areas of high deprivation and those where there is little recorded deprivation. The Figure below illustrates the situation in Newark and Sherwood's wards; areas of relatively higher deprivation are concentrated in central Newark and on the western side of the District.

Figure 1: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007: Average of Super Output Area Scores.



Source: Indices of Deprivation for SOAs in England, ONS.

- 4.40 As was the case in the Index of Deprivation (ID) 2004 the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 showed Newark and Sherwood had three wards that were in the top 10% nationally for the least deprivation, with all of them concentrated in the Southwell area and the ward of Southwell East having the least deprivation with an average score of 3.78 and a national rank of 7798 out of 7976.
- 4.41 There has been a change in the number of wards with the most deprivation, in the ID 2004 Newark and Sherwood had 6 wards within the bottom 20% nationally, but in the IMD 2007 there were only 3 wards. These wards remain in Newark and in the former mining areas to the North-West of the District, with Clipstone having an average score of 28.69 and ranked nationally at 1422 out of 7976, Boughton with an average of 29.27 and ranked 1362 and the ward found to have the most deprivation remains Devon with an average of 40.71 and a National rank 506 out of 7976.

Unemployment

- 4.42 Despite making good progress in reducing unemployment in Newark and Sherwood in recent years the global economic downturn has had quite a dramatic impact on the levels of unemployment within the District.
- 4.43 Unemployment according to the Government's preferred measure was nationally 2.1 million in the three months to February 2009 up 177,000 on the previous three months and 486,000 on the same period a year ago. The unemployment rate was 6.7% up 0.6% from the previous three months and 1.5% on the year.
- 4.44 The number of claimants in Nottinghamshire increased by 1243 between February and March 2009. The total of 28,101 is 12,656 more than it was a year ago. The proportion unemployed in Nottinghamshire is now 4.2%. This is higher than East Midlands (4.0%) and the UK (4.0%). However, Newark and Sherwood as at March 2009 had on average an unemployment rate of 2.9% making it lower than both the National and Regional averages.

Table 8 - Number of Claimants in Newark and Sherwood (March 2009)

	No. of Claimants			Change over	
	Male	Female	Total	Month	Year
Newark & Sherwood	1,534	523	2,057	+72	+1,137

Source: Notts County Council Employment Bulletin March 2009

- 4.45 Newark and Sherwood has seen a corresponding increase in unemployment as illustrated in the table below.

Table 9 - Unemployment by Ward for Newark and Sherwood (March 2009)

Ward	No of unemployed	Est. %
Devon	155	5.5
Castle	203	5.3
Clipstone	125	5.1
Magnus	133	4.7
Bridge	159	4.6
Boughton	134	4.5
Ollerton	141	3.6

Balderton West	99	3.5
Blidworth	89	3.2
Beacon	113	3.1
Rainworth	101	3.1
Bilsthorpe	89	2.9
Balderton North	82	2.6
Caunton	34	2.5
Edwinstowe	70	2.4
Farndon	70	2.4
Muskham	31	1.9
Winthorpe	27	1.8
Collingham and Meering	39	1.6
Farnsfield	41	1.4
Southwell East	15	1.4
Sutton-on-Trent	20	1.3
Southwell North	17	1.3
Lowdham	40	1.2
Trent	10	0.7
Average Unemployment rate for Newark & Sherwood		2.9%

Source: Notts County Council Employment Bulletin March 2009

- 4.46 As the above table illustrates the unemployment rate varies quite widely across the District. It is noticeable that within the rural areas of the District unemployment is at its lowest whereas in the more densely populated areas of the District levels of unemployment are comparatively higher.
- 4.47 Newark and Sherwood has traditionally had a lower rate of long-term unemployment than the average for both the County and the UK. However, there are wards where long-term unemployment is a significant problem these include Devon with 21.19%, Balderton West 24.39% and the highest being Winthorpe at 38.46% all of which are well above the National and County averages based on 2006 figures. (Source: Newark & Sherwood State of the District Report 2009).

Crime and Community Safety

- 4.48 In relation to crime and community safety, the recorded crime British Crime Survey (BCS) comparator offences per 1000 population gives a crime score of 49 based on an average score of 100 for British Districts. The higher the score the greater the level of crime. Newark and Sherwood has the second lowest crime levels in the County and well below national levels, making the area a relatively safe place to live, work and visit.
- 4.49 The Rate of Crime table below shows that the District (based on 2008 figures) experiences lower crime rates in all major crime groups when compared to the County as a whole, and England and Wales. These figures have gone down slightly from the previous year.

Table 10 - Rate of Crime (per 1000 population) by Crime Type: April 2007 to March 2008.

	Newark and Sherwood District	Notts	England and Wales
Violence against the person	12.0	19.0	18.0
Sexual offences	0	1.0	1.0
Robbery	0	2.0	2.0
Burglary dwelling	4.0	9.0	5.0
Theft of a vehicle	3.0	4.0	3.0
Theft from a vehicle	7.0	13.0	8.0

Source: Home Office

Sustainable Communities

Housing

- 4.50 Recent research undertaken for the District by the Three Dragons Consultancy to feed into the forthcoming Affordable Housing Viability Study identifies current house price data for the District. The data is based on Land Registry figures 2006, 2007 and 2008 which have been adjusted to reflect today's prices.

Table 11 - Newark and Sherwood District Average House Prices

Sub-Market	Average Value							
	Detached			Semi	Town House/Terrace		Flats	
	5 Bed	4 Bed	3 Bed	3 Bed	3 Bed	2 Bed	2 Bed	1 Bed
Rural South & Southwell	£465,000	£405000	£345000	£245000	£240000	£210000	£200000	£140000
Rural North & Heart of N&S	£365000	£315000	£270000	£190000	£185000	£160000	£155000	£110000
Newark & Balderton	£315,000	£275000	£235000	£165000	£160000	£140000	£135000	£95000
North West N&S	£260000	£230000	£195000	£140000	£135000	£120000	£115000	£80000

Data Source: Three Dragons Affordable Housing Viability Study

Housing Tenure

- 4.51 In relation to housing tenure, in 2004, 84.4% of dwellings were either owner occupied or private rented, compared with an average of 82.8% across both Nottinghamshire districts and those nationally. The table displayed below illustrates the high proportion of owner occupied dwellings within the District compared with the East Midlands (71%) and national (68%) averages derived from the 2001 census. The other main tenure forms are shown as those

rented from the Council and rented from private landlords. From November 2004, Newark and Sherwood Homes (NASH) commenced managing Council owned homes on behalf of the District Council. The next Housing Needs Survey is scheduled for 2009.

Table 12 - Tenure of Present Households in Newark and Sherwood

Tenure	2005%	No.s Implied	Local Area Census 2001*
Council rented	11.1	5,035	12.7
HA rented	3.7	1,820	3.6
Shared ownership	0.1	49	0.4
Private rented	9.8	4,859	9.3
Other/tied to employment	0.2	76	0.4
Owner/Occupier – mortgage	41.7	20,547	40.7
Owner/Occupier - outright	33.4	16,505	32.9
Total	100.0 %	49,359	100.0 %

Source: 2001 Census and Housing Needs Survey 2005 for Newark and Sherwood District by DCA

Affordable Housing

- 4.52 At the end of March 2008 the number of affordable housing completions was 9.6% (32 homes), compared to 20.2% (72 homes) for the period 2006/7. The previous Joint Structure Plan had a low housing requirement therefore the number of approvals for dwellings on trigger sites was limited. However the number of sites which meet the affordable housing triggers site has increased as a result of an Interim Policy Note on Planning Provision for Affordable Housing which lowers the threshold for requiring affordable housing provision.

Table 13 – Affordable Housing in Newark and Sherwood

	Social rent homes	Intermediate Homes	Affordable homes Total
H5: Gross affordable housing completions	22	10	32

Source: Newark & Sherwood AMR 2007/08

- 4.53 Although the policy background seems more promising for delivering affordable housing, the current economic down-turn places a great strain on the ability of the current system to deliver the required affordable units. The dramatic fall in private-sector residential development means that very few affordable units are being delivered as planning gain. In some circumstances developers are challenging the viability of residential schemes granted prior to the credit crunch. As it seems unlikely that the housing market will return to the pre-credit crunch levels of activity in the short to medium term other methods of delivery may well have to be investigated and instigated if the National, Regional and District aspirations for affordable housing are to be achieved.

- 4.54 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. There are eight authorised sites on

Tolney Lane, Newark with some 200 plus spaces. Other authorised sites for Travellers are situated in Ollerton and Walesby. All these sites are privately owned and there are no publicly owned official sites within the District. If all the sites were at full occupancy there would be well in excess of 1000 Gypsies and Travellers resident in Newark and Sherwood.

Long-Term Empty Dwellings in Newark

- 4.55 Long-term empty properties in Newark and Sherwood saw a decline between 2007 and 2008 of 143 properties or 17% to a level of 1.38% of the District's housing stock. Of these properties some 636 have been empty for a period in excess of six months.

Table 14 – Empty Dwellings in Newark and Sherwood

Year	Total Empty Homes	% of empty homes	Local Authority	Housing Association	Other Public Body	Private Landlord	Empty more than 6 months
2007	837	1.69	47	50	0	740	460
2008	694	1.38	38	20	0	636	636

Source: Empty Dwellings Agency

Previously Developed Land (PDL)

- 4.56 A major thrust in National Planning policy in recent years has been the desire to ensure that additional new housing is provided on previously-developed land (commonly referred to as 'brownfield' land) and through conversions of existing buildings. The national target for this type of development, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 3 – Housing is that at least 60% of additional housing should be provided in this way. The Regional Plan further reinforces this requirement that "the national target of 60% of new housing development on previously developed land should also apply at the Regional level in the East Midlands."
- 4.57 The table shown below illustrates how annual housing completions have consistently exceeded the strategic requirement in the District, and also the composition of those sites in terms of either 'brownfield' or 'greenfield' land where that new housing has taken place. It clearly indicates an increasing proportion of residential development being delivered from brownfield land, and a reducing contribution from greenfield sites.

Table 15 – New and Converted Dwellings on PDL

		Total
H3: New and converted dwellings on previously developed land	Gross	268
	% gross on PDL	80%

Source: Newark and Sherwood AMR 2007/08

Health

- 4.58 Overall, the health of Newark and Sherwood's population is relatively good. Life expectancy by 2003 was, according to the General Health Statistics, 78.4 years, which is slightly higher than the district average across the County (78.1 years) and nationally (78.2n years).
- 4.59 In terms of residents own perception of their health, 9.4% of the District's population consider their health to be 'not good'. This compares to a national district average of 9.0% and a Nottinghamshire district average of 10%. In Mansfield District by comparison, 12.3 % of residents considered their health to be 'not good'.

- 4.60 The corollary of this is that the proportion who considered their health to be 'good' or 'fairly good' was 90.6% in Newark and Sherwood, as compared to a 91.0% average for Districts nationally and 90.0% for Nottinghamshire's districts. Residents' views on their own health were gauged as part of the 2001 Census.
- 4.61 As another indicator of relative health across the District, Table 9 below shows the proportion of hospital admissions for residents. These are relatively low for the District compared to most the others in the County, although all Nottinghamshire's districts score the average recorded for all districts across England.

Table 16 - Proportion of all People Admitted to Hospital (2002/3)

Rank	District	%	National (England) Rank (out of 354 Districts)
1	Mansfield	8.48	31
2	Broxtowe	7.79	71
3	Gedling	7.59	84
4	Ashfield	7.55	87
5	Nottingham City	7.35	106
6	Bassetlaw	7.15	124
7	Newark & Sherwood	6.79	161
8	Rushcliffe	6.71	168
	Nottinghamshire District Average	7.43	
	England District Average	6.62	

Source: Health Episode Statistics, ONS

This data is based on hospital admission records collected by the Department for Health for NHS hospitals only. The data details the reasons for admission to hospital, covering only in-patients records. Outpatient records are not included. Figures also exclude maternity stay in hospital. Data is residence based to the patient's home address.

Education

- 4.62 The figures represent the education, skills and training domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, which is based on indicators relating to two groups of people, children, young people and adults. The sub domain covering children and young people includes average points score of children at Key Stage 2; KS3; KS4; proportion of young people not staying on in school; proportion of those aged under 21 not entering HE; secondary school absence rate. The second sub domain covering adult skills includes the proportion of working age adults (aged 25-24) in the area with no or low qualifications. The scores are provided by the Department for Communities and Local Government, with the higher the score, the higher the deprivation level. This indicator shows the actual number of people experiencing education, skills and training deprivation and disability at the Super Output Areas (SOA) level.
- 4.63 The table below shows that at the time of the IMD 2007 Newark and Sherwood had:
 A lower level of education, skills and training deprivation than the average for the County but a higher average level than for England as a whole.
 Remained the 5th highest for the level of education, skills and training deprivation across the County, but nationally the district had worsened from 92nd in the ID 2004 to the 84th highest for the level of education, skills and training deprivation.

Table 17 – Education in Newark Sherwood

	Newark & Sherwood	Nottinghamshire	England	Newark & Sherwood Rank
Education, Skills and Training Domain Score	27.04	30.27	21.57	5 th out of 8 in Nottinghamshire and 84 th out of 354 in England.

Source: Newark & Sherwood State of the District 2009

- 4.64 Overall since the ID2004 education, skills and training deprivation has worsened in Newark and Sherwood from 25.12 to 27.04, and therefore the district has moved from 92nd out of 354 to 84th for the highest level of education, skills and training deprivation.
- 4.65 In the IMD2007 Newark & Sherwood had seven wards in the top 20% nationally for the least education, skills and training deprivation, an improvement from the 6 in the top 20% in the ID 2004. These wards are located centrally within the district in the town of Southwell and in the surrounding rural areas of Trent, Caunton, Muskhham and Farnsfield. The ward suffering from the least education, skills and training deprivation was Southwell East with an average score of 1.25 and a national rank of 7846 out of 7976.
- 4.66 As was the case in the ID 2004, the IMD 2007 shows that there remains a marked contrast between the wards experiencing limited education, skills and training deprivation and those with significant problems. This can be seen in there being 6 wards in the worst 10% nationally for education, skills and training deprivation. Of these 6 wards one, Devon falls into the bottom 1% nationally with an average score of 76.46 and a ranking nationally of 21 out of 7976.

Economic Characteristics

Economy

- 4.67 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. However, significant progress has been made to replace the jobs lost during the pit closures and from the decline in the manufacturing industry.
- 4.68 There has been reasonable diversification of the District's economy. In particular jobs in the construction, transport/distribution and the service sector in general have historically been important in off-setting the decline within the mining and manufacturing industries.

Table 18 - Employment by Sector in Newark and Sherwood

	Newark and Sherwood (employee jobs)	Newark and Sherwood (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs	40,100	-	-	-
Full-time	24,900	62.0	68.2	68.9
Part-time	15,200	38.0	31.87	31.1
Employee jobs by industry				
Manufacturing	5,700	14.1	15.7	10.9
Construction	2,300	5.9	5.4	4.8
Services	30,500	76.1	76.9	82.9

Distribution hotels & restaurants	11,200	28.0	23.4	23.5
Transport and communications	2,600	6.5	5.9	5.9
Finance, IT, other business activities	4,700	11.8	17.0	21.2
Public admin, education & health	9,500	23.8	26.1	26.9
Other services	2,400	5.9	4.6	5.3
Tourism related	5,300	13.3	7.4	8.3

Source: ONS Survey (Apr-Mar 2007)

- 4.69 The figures here represents the employment domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, which is based on the following indicators: unemployment claimant count of women 18-59 and men aged 18-64 year olds (not captured in the claimant count; participation in New Deal for 25+ who are not included in the claimant count; participation in New Deal for lone parents aged 18 and over. The scores are provided by the Department for Communities and Local Government, with the higher the score, the higher the deprivation level. This domain shows the actual number of people experiencing employment deprivation at the Super Output Areas (SOA) level.
- 4.70 The table below shows that at the time of IMD 2007 Newark and Sherwood had:
- A slightly lower average level of employment deprivation than the average for the County and the same level as England as a whole.
 - The 5th highest level of employment deprivation than the average for the county and the same level as England as a whole.

Table 19 Employment Deprivation in Newark and Sherwood District

	Newark & Sherwood	Nottinghamshire	England	Newark and Sherwood Rank
Employment Domain Score	0.1	0.11	0.1	5 th out of 8 in Nottinghamshire & 135 th out of 354 in England

Source: Newark & Sherwood State of the District 2009

- 4.71 Overall since the ID 2004 employment deprivation has marginally improved in Newark and Sherwood from 0.11 to 0.1, and therefore the district has moved from 118th out of 354 to 135th for the highest level of employment deprivation.
- 4.72 The ID 2004 showed that Newark and Sherwood only had one ward within the top 20% nationally for the least employment deprivation, whereas at the IMD 2007 shows that there are now 5 wards ranked within the top 20%. Of these wards there are 3 with an average employment deprivation score of 0.04; these are Muskham, Trent and Southwell East, with the latter ranked 6999 out of 7976 nationally.
- 4.73 However, there are now 7 wards in the 20% most employment deprived wards nationally compared to only 6 in the ID 2004. Of these 7 wards only one falls into the 10% most employment deprived wards nationally, this being Devon with an average score of 0.18 and a ranking nationally of 498 out of 7976.

Business Development and the Economy

- 4.74 The figures here are the number of enterprises registered for VAT per 1000 population in 2006. This data is derived from annual workplace estimates based on the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) and is provided by NOMIS.
- 4.75 The number of VAT registered businesses in an area is important when considering the economic competitiveness and attractiveness of an area (e.g. infrastructure already in place to support new business moving into the area). The data reveals that in 2007 Newark and Sherwood had:
- A significantly higher number of businesses per 1000 of population than the average for the County and a higher score than the national average.
 - A ranking showing the area had the 2nd highest number of businesses per 1000 population in Nottinghamshire and 173rd highest per 1000 in Great Britain.

Table 20 - Businesses per 1000 Population

	Newark & Sherwood	Nottinghamshire	Great Britain	Newark & Sherwood Rank
Business per 1000 population	41.62	31.0	37.91	2 nd out of 8 in Nottinghamshire & 173 rd out of 459 in Great Britain

Source: Newark & Sherwood State of the District 2009

- Newark and Sherwood has 8 wards within the top 20% nationally for businesses per 1000 population and of these 2 are within the top 10%;
- The wards found to have the highest number of business in relation to population size are Southwell East with 73.51 per 1000 and Castle with 119.07 per 1000 placing it nationally within the top 2%;
- There are no wards within the bottom national quartile;
- The wards with the fewest businesses per 1000 population are all found within the towns of Newark-on-Trent and Southwell and towards the Northwest of the District. The ward with the lowest number of businesses per 1000 population is Devon with only 7.14.

Employment Land in Newark and Sherwood

The East Midlands Northern Sub-Region Employment Land Review of 2008 identifies

That Newark and Sherwood covers a diverse area ranging from traditional colliery areas to the west, a predominantly rural environment within the centre and Sub-Regional centre at Newark, together with the key transport corridors of A1 and the A46. Newark town has experienced good levels of growth in recent years, with established industrial areas (including Dixon's main distribution facility on the A1 at Newark) now fully occupied. Key prestige site include the Newark Northern Road Industrial Estate, Blidworth Industrial Estate, Southwell Mill Lane Industrial Estate and Sherwood Energy Village. These sites were not subject to detailed appraisal but form an important part of the present supply. However, Newark and Sherwood has relatively low rates of growth projected in the Experian Scenarios. Past take up rates, at around 100 hectares are also relatively moderate compared to other District in the Sub-Region.

Table 21 - Employment Land Situation in Newark and Sherwood

Newark & Sherwood	Area (Ha)
Net employment land requirement	31-52.6

Existing Commitments	204.73
Committed site considered for release/mixed use	49.69
Existing site considered for release/mixed use in future	9.86
Potential sites for consideration	104.02

Source: East Midlands Northern Sub-Region Employment Land Review Final Report (March 2008)

Businesses in Knowledge Driven Sectors

- 4.76 Given the past reliance of the economy of Newark and Sherwood on coal mining and the contracting agricultural sector, the diversification of the District's economy must be seen as being desirable. In addition to improving the local tourism offer and capitalising on the historic and cultural heritage which such initiatives as the Sherwood Forest Regional Park, the development of a more "knowledge-driven" economy is seen as being desirable.
- 4.77 Knowledge driven sector businesses include the following categories as identified by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): aerospace; electric machinery and optical equipment, printing, publishing, recorded media, chemicals, energy, telecoms, computer and related services and recreational and cultural services. All figures in brackets are 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. The number of knowledge-driven sector businesses in an area is seen as being important when considering the economic competitiveness and attractiveness of an area (e.g infrastructure already in place to support new businesses moving in to the area).
- 4.78 The table below shows that in 2006 Newark and Sherwood had a lower proportion of knowledge driven sector businesses than the average level for the County and as a Nation as a whole.

Table 22 - Knowledge Driven Sectors in Newark Sherwood

	Newark & Sherwood	Nottinghamshire	Great Britain	Newark & Sherwood Rank
Knowledge Sector Business	24.9	26.1	31.54	4 th out of 8 in Nottinghamshire & 283 rd out of 459 in Great Britain

Source: Newark & Sherwood State of the District 2009

- 4.79 The four wards with the District highest proportion knowledge driven businesses are as follows:
- Beacon (37.84%)
 - Southwell North (35.94%)
 - Southwell West (35.83%)
 - Farndon (34.31%)
- 4.80 Of the wards with the lowest levels of knowledge-driven sector businesses there are four that fall within the bottom 20% nationally. These are:
- Clipstone (17.44%)
 - Bilsthorpe (14.48%)
 - Devon (13.89%)
 - Boughton (10.38%).

- 4.81 Of particular concern is Boughton which at 10.38% falls within the bottom 10% of areas nationally for knowledge based industries. Obviously due to the importance of the knowledge driven sectors for attracting new jobs and businesses this sector need to be fostered and encouraged in the District.

Biodiversity

- 4.82 Analysis is made in the 2003 'Newark and Sherwood Biodiversity Implementation Plan' of key biodiversity features of Newark and 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.
- 4.83 **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.
- 4.84 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 SINCs (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation).
- 4.85 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.
- 4.86 **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.
- 4.87 Budby Heath (part of Birklands and Billhaugh SAC) is the largest area of heathland in the Sherwood RCA (and in Nottinghamshire) and lies within Newark and Sherwood. Two of the other four SSSI heaths of the RCA are within the District and the others (in Mansfield) are close to or adjacent to the District boundary. The only heathland Local Nature Reserve in the County, Sherwood Heath, is managed by the District Council in association with the Sherwood Forest Trust and the County Council.
- 4.88 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).
- 4.89 **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.
- 4.90 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.

- 4.91 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.
- 4.92 **The River Trent** - Although the river Trent is contained entirely within one of the District's five RCAs, and has only has 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.
- 4.93 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.
- 4.94 **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.
- 4.95 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 23 - Key Biodiversity Habitats in Newark and Sherwood

Habitat	Status(UK Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and/or Local Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats	Evident in which Regional Character Areas
Mixed Ash Woodland	LBAP	Mid- Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA
Unimproved neutral grassland	UKBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA Trent Washlands RCA East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA South Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA
Rivers and Streams	LBAP	Mid- Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA Trent Washlands RCA Sherwood RCA
Ancient species rich hedgerows	UKBAP	Mid- Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA South Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA
Cereal field margins	UKBAP	Mid- Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA Trent Washlands RCA East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA South Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA
Lowland wet grassland	UKBAP & LBAP	Trent Washlands RCA
Reedbed	UKBAP & LBAP	Trent Washlands RCA
Eutrophic and mesotrophic standing waters	UKBAP & LBAP	Trent Washlands RCA East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA
Urban and post industrial	LBAP	Trent Washlands RCA Sherwood RCA
Acid grassland	UKBAP & LBAP	East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA
Lowland heathland	UKBAP & LBAP	East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA Sherwood RCA

Oak-birch woodland	LBAP	East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA Sherwood RCA
Wood pasture and parkland	UkBAP & LBAP	Sherwood RCA
Lowland acid grassland	UkBAP & LBAP	Sherwood RCA
Wet woodland	UkBAP & LBAP	Sherwood RCA
Neutral grassland	UkBAP & LBAP	Sherwood RCA

Source: Newark & Sherwood Biodiversity Implementation Plan, 2003

Table 24 - Key Biodiversity Species in Newark and Sherwood

Species	Status (UK Biodiversity Action Plan species and/or Local Biodiversity Action Plan species.)	Within which RCA
Water vole	UkBAP & LBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA Trent Washlands RCA East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA Sherwood RCA
Bats (some species)	UkBAP & LBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA Trent Washlands RCA East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA Sherwood RCA
Brown hare	UkBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA Trent Washlands RCA East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA South Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA Sherwood RCA
Barn owl	LBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA Trent Washlands RCA East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA
Bullfinch	UkBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA South Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA Sherwood RCA
Otter	UkBAP & LBAP	Trent Washlands RCA
Reed Bunting	UkBAP	Trent Washlands RCA
Great Crested Newt	UkBAP	Trent Washlands RCA East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA
Grizzled Skipper	LBAP	South Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA
Woodlark	UkBAP	Sherwood RCA
Nightjar	UkBAP & LBAP	Sherwood RCA

Source: Newark and Sherwood Biodiversity Implementation Plan, 2003

- 4.96 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).

- 4.97 The SSSI coverage largely reflects the biodiversity specialism's of the District. Inevitably the SSSI 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.
- 4.98 The Table below summarises the main habitats of the SSSIs and puts them within the context of the Regional Character Areas defined by the 1997 Nottinghamshire Landscape Guidelines.

Table 25 – Main Habitats of the SSSIs in Newark & Sherwood

Site	RCA	NLBAP Habitats
Kirton Wood	Mid Notts Farmlands	Mixed ash wood
Wellow Park Wood	Mid Notts Farmlands	Mixed ash wood
Mather Wood	Mid Notts Farmlands	Mixed ash wood Scrub Neutral grassland
Roe Wood	Mid Notts Farmlands	Mixed ash wood
Laxton Sykes	Mid Notts Farmlands	Neutral grassland
Eakring and Maplebeck Meadows	Mid Notts Farmlands	Lowland wet grassland Neutral grassland
Newhall Reservoir Meadow	Mid Notts Farmlands	Neutral/calcareous grassland
Birklands and Bilhaugh	Sherwood	Lowland wood pasture and parkland Heathland Acid grassland
Birklands West and Ollerton Corner	Sherwood	Lowland wood pasture and parkland
Clipstone Heath	Sherwood	Heathland Acid Grassland
Rainworth Heath	Sherwood	Heathland Acid Grassland
Thoresby Lake	Sherwood	Standing eutrophic water Acid grassland Heathland
Rainworth Lakes (part)	Sherwood	Standing oligotrophic water
Sherwood Forest Golf Course (part)	Sherwood	Lowland heathland Acid grassland
Spalford Warren	East Notts Sandlands	Heathland Acid grassland
Hoveringham Pasture	Trent Washlands	Neutral grassland Lowland wet grassland
Besthorpe Meadows	Trent Washlands	Neutral
Besthorpe Warren	Trent Washlands	Acrid grassland Lowland wet grassland

Source: Newark and Sherwood Biodiversity Implementation Plan, 2003

- 4.99 In terms of the condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within the District, when compared with the overall pattern nationally and regionally, as a whole, they are in a relatively good state. Latest 2005 figures show that 78.6% of the District's SSSIs are classified as in a favourable or recovering state. The comparative national figure is 68.2% and that for the East Midlands region is 52.3%. However, the Government has set a target to bring 95% of SSSIs into favourable condition alone by 2010, which will require significant improvements in the state of those SSSIs in Newark and Sherwood.
- 4.100 In terms of 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 Districts Local Nature Reserves are:
- Cockglode and Rotary Woods;
 - Sherwood Heath;
 - Farndon Ponds;
 - Tippings Lane;
 - Southwell Trail;
 - Rainworth Water;
 - Devon Park Pastures
- 4.101 In addition to statutory designated sites, across the whole of Nottinghamshire there are locally defined Sites of Interest of Nature Conservation (SINC). 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 438 SINCS in the District, which cover a land area of 5487 hectares, which, at 8% coverage of the whole of Newark and Sherwood, is a significant area. Unfortunately, information on the relative qualitative state of SINCS is not currently available in a form that could readily be fed into this Scoping Report.

Historic and Cultural Heritage

- 4.102 Newark and Sherwood has a rich and varied heritage that evident across the District's landscape and its built environment. There are 72 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 1,383 buildings and other structures that have been listed, three registered historic parks and gardens and 44 Conservation Areas (designated for their 'special architectural or historic interest') in the District.
- 4.103 The historical built heritage of the District is finite: pressure for development and change in the District has the potential to adversely affect archaeological sites, or the features and character of historical buildings and areas. Newark and 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.
- 4.104 In term of the threat to the built environment, it should be noted that recent survey work has identified that 81 listed structures are classed as being 'at risk', of which one is Grade I listed and three are Grade II* listed. The proportion of buildings at risk in these two highest grades is slightly above the national average, but compares well with the regional picture.

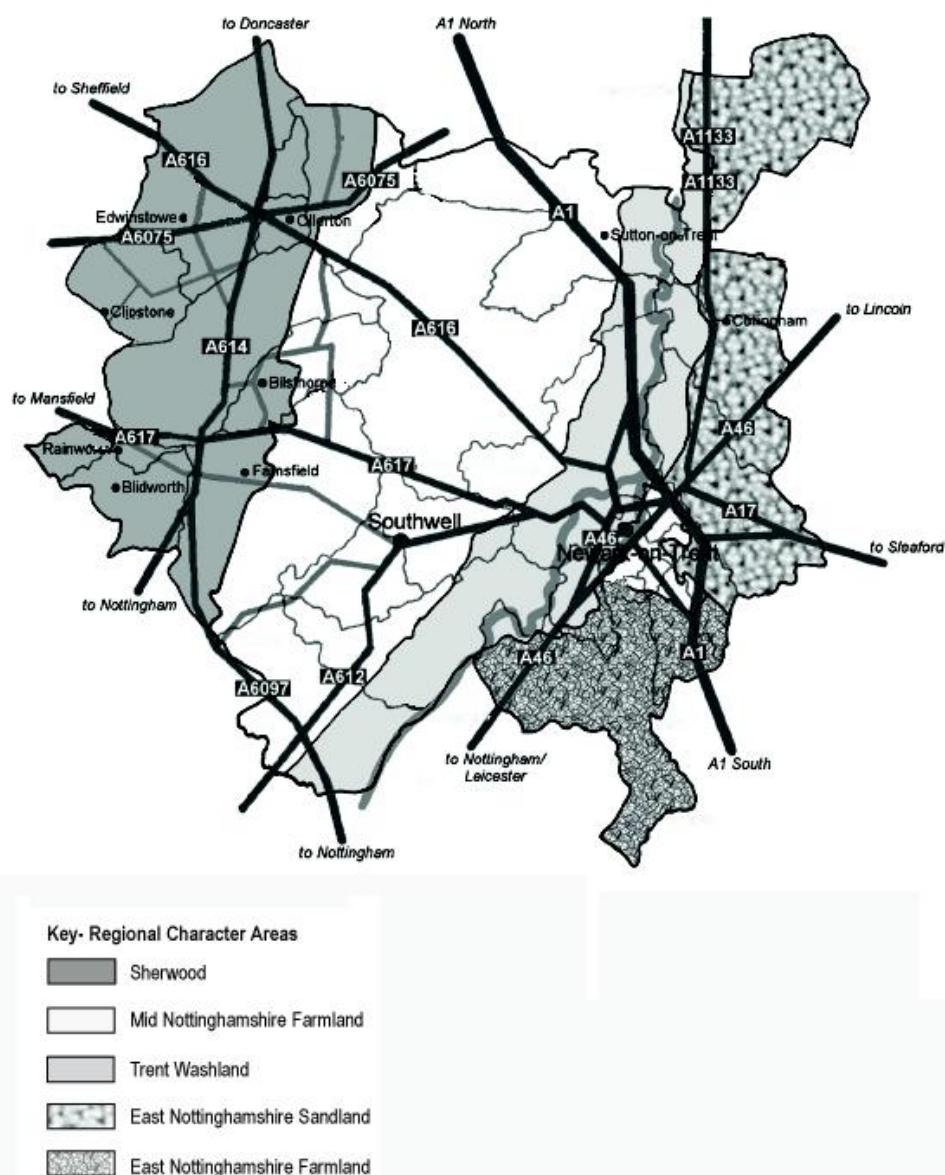
Landscape

- 4.105 As identified when describing 'biodiversity' above Newark and Sherwood is made up of a range of landscape character areas. 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 relatively more gently undulating landscape with hedged field 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 by a mix of intensively farmed land, broadleaved and mixed woodlands and large pine plantations.

- 4.106 None of the District has statutory designated landscape protection areas, other than land within part of the designated Nottinghamshire Green Belt. Whilst Green Belts have a wider purpose than solely landscape protection, they are still a strong tool in preserving landscape character. Green Belt covers 6280 hectares of the District, which represents about 9.6% of total land area.

Figure 2: Landscape Character Areas in Newark and Sherwood



- 4.107 Despite the absence of other statutory landscape designations, the existing 1999 Local Plan identifies a number of local designations that afford particular protection to locally important landscapes. The designations are the Sherwood Forest Special Landscape Area (10,153

- hectares or 15.6% of total land area); and the Greenwood Community Forest (4,300 hectares or 6.6% of total land area).
- 4.108 The Sherwood Forest Special Landscape Area (SLA) stemmed from the 1989 non-statutory 'Plan for Sherwood Forest', which was prepared by Nottinghamshire County Council in cooperation with relevant local authorities, and has been formalised through policies in the 1999 Local Plan and the 1996 Nottinghamshire Structure Plan Review. The designation is an attempt to reconcile the conflicts between the area's popularity as a tourist destination and recreation resource, and the pressure this places on the landscape and wildlife. It was in this Plan for Sherwood Forest that the Special Landscape Area (SLA) was defined for its landscape and ecological importance. Ultimately, future work on the LDF will have to assess the appropriateness of maintaining the SLA as a local planning policy designation.
- 4.109 The Sherwood Forest Heritage Area is smaller than the SLA, lying at the heart of Sherwood Forest, where there is considered to be enormous ecological and historic significance. As with the SLA, it has been formalised as a designation through policies in the Local Plan and the Nottinghamshire Structure Plan Review. Again, future work on the LDF will have to assess the appropriateness of also maintaining the Heritage Area as a local planning policy designation.
- 4.110 Finally, the Greenwood Community Forest Area was established as one of twelve Community Forests by the Countryside Commission (now Countryside Agency) and the Forestry Commission in England. The Greenwood covers some 40,000 hectares of western Nottinghamshire between Nottingham and Mansfield, and includes the western edge of Newark and Sherwood District.
- 4.111 'A Plan for the Forest' was completed in June 1994 by a project team working on behalf of a partnership consisting of the two Commissions, Nottinghamshire County Council and six District Councils, including Newark and Sherwood. It was approved by the then Department of Environment and provides wide-ranging and long-term advice on land management of Sherwood Forest.
- 4.112 The aim of all community forests was not to create continuous woodland, but to diversify the use and appearance of the landscape which surrounds urban areas through selective planning and land management. The creation of new areas of woodland is intended to both improve the environment and to create new opportunities for recreation, including walking, riding, organised sport and responsible motor activities, education and employment. It is intended that agriculture will remain as dominant land use within the Community Forest.
- 4.113 The District Council is currently with Nottinghamshire County Council to further assess the landscape character of the District using the Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment as the base for detailed Landscape Character Parcels.

AIR QUALITY

- 4.114 Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 established a framework for local air quality management requiring all local authorities to conduct regular reviews within their areas. Air quality is not only important for environment, but for the general health and well-being of the population.
- 4.115 Objectives are adopted for certain pollutants, with these being published as part of the Air Quality Strategy by the Government in 2000. Any areas that do not meet these objectives will be designated as Air Quality Management Area; there are no such areas designated within Newark and Sherwood.
- 4.116 In addition to the national air quality strategy, the District Council has developed its own air quality strategy (adopted in 2003). It is the intention that progress made in achieving the local objectives will be measured annually and that the full document will be reviewed every three years.
- 4.117 The Newark and Sherwood District Council's Air Quality Progress Report 2005 reports on the progress made in respect of seven air pollutants and national objectives.

- 4.118 Benzene emissions – The Government Target is 5ug/m³ to be achieved by 2010. No monitoring is undertaken in the District, but Mansfield District Council monitors close to the boundary between the two authorities and in 2003 showed measurements of an average concentration of 0.8ug/m³ clearly showing compliance with the 2010 objective.
- 4.119 1,2-Butadiene emissions- all national studies and monitoring site reported concentrations below the 2003 objective of 2.25ug/m³. Within the District, background concentrations remain low and there are no local circumstances or industrial operators emitting significant quantities of the substance. Therefore, exceeding current or future objectives for 1,3-Butadiene is not expected.
- 4.120 Carbon Monoxide – The objective level is 10ug/m³. Within the District background concentrations of Carbon Monoxide remain below 1ug/m³. It is expected that local concentrations of Carbon Monoxide will comply with current and future objectives.
- 4.121 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) – The Government has set two air quality objectives for Nitrogen Dioxide: an annual mean of 40ug/m³ and a one-hour mean of 200ug/m³ not to be exceeded on more than 18 occasions per annum. The compliance date for these objectives was 31 December 2005. While real time monitoring does not occur locally, the District Council uses diffusion tube to continually monitor NO₂ levels at 13 sites throughout the District. The results of this monitoring show compliance with the 2005 objective, yet the authority is committed to continuing its monitoring in all these locations in the coming years.
- 4.122 Fine particles (PM10) emissions – The Government has set two air quality objectives for PM10: an annual mean of 40ug/m³ and a 24-hour mean of 50ug/m³ not to be exceeded on more than 35 occasions per annum. The compliance date for these objectives was 31 December 2004. There are a variety if emission sources that contribute to PM10 concentrations, grouped into three areas. Primary emissions directly from combustion processes, secondary particles formed by chemical reactions in the atmosphere and coarse particles from a variety of sources such as quarries, wind-blown and traffic dusts and construction activities.. Within the District, background concentrations of PM10 remain low and, for objectives to be exceeded, the impact of any local sources will have to be significant. No new large industrial processes are currently planned in the District and none of the District's roads are considered in the Air Quality Progress Report to be 'very busy' now or with the potential to become so. Other local emissions sources include quarries, mines and landfill sites; and there have been no recent complaints about dust from residents close to these sites within the last year. Therefore, current or future objectives for PM10 are not expected to be exceeded.
- 4.123 Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) – The Government has set three air quality objectives for Sulphur Dioxide, a 15 minute mean if 266ug/m³ not to be exceeded on more than 35 occasions per annum, a one hour mean of 350ug/m³ not to be exceeded on more than 24 occasions per annum and 24 hour mean of 125ug/m³ not to be exceeded on more than 3 occasions per annum. The compliance date for these objectives was 31 December 2004 for the one-hour mean and 24-hour mean and is the 31 December 2005 for the 15-minute mean.
- 4.124 Newark and Sherwood has monitored levels of SO₂ from apparatus located in the centre of New Ollerton, one of the Districts largest towns and also an area where significant solid fuel burning takes place due to its history as a former mining community. The results showed that there was compliance for the 2004 and 2005 objectives for SO₂.
- 4.125 Lead emissions – The Government has set two air quality objectives for lead, an annual mean of 0.5 ug/m³ to be complied with by December 2004 and a tighter objective of 0.25 ug/m³ to be achieved by 31 December 2008. National studies and monitoring that have taken place have all indicated that these objectives have not been exceeded. Since the ban on sales of leaded petrol, only areas in the vicinity of industrial sites such as foundries and other non-ferrous metal production sites are deemed to be at risk. There are no current or planned sites that emit significant quantities of lead within the District.

Climate Change

- 4.126 Climate change is now widely recognised as a significant issue. Annual mean temperatures over central England showed a warming trend of +0.6 c between 1901 and 1998. Annual rainfall totals across central and eastern England have increased slightly (+3%) since the 1930's. December rainfall totals increased by 38% and July totals fell by 31% over the same period.
- 4.127 The UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) predicts that by the 2020's the average annual temperature in the East Midlands will have increased by between 0.5 c and 1 c. Region wide it is forecasted that temperatures could increase by 3 c by the end of the 21st Century.
- 4.128 There is now broad consensus that one of the major causes of climate change is the emission of greenhouse gases, mainly carbon dioxide. These are released by burning fossil fuels such as coal, petrol, gas and oil. Within the East Midlands, power stations emit 46% of greenhouse gases; road transport and domestic energy both emit 14% of carbon dioxide; whilst industry emits a further 7%. Clearly climate change is now viewed as a significant issue. Therefore, there is a need to promote energy efficiency through the spatial planning system in order to reduce the emissions of CO₂ and hence the severity of climate changes resulting from the release of greenhouse gases.
- 4.129 Whilst activity Newark and Sherwood that contributes to global climate change only forms a very small element of activity at the global scale, invariably action still has to be taken locally to ensure a cumulative global response.

Energy Use

- 4.130 The Government has reviewed the delivery of national energy policy and has recognised that the two major long term challenges tackling climate change and delivering secure, clean energy at an affordable price (The Energy Challenge, 2006). The 2002 Energy White Paper included a goal of moving the UK towards cutting CO₂ emissions by some 60% by 2050, with some real cuts being achieved by 2020. The Kyoto protocol which the UK is a signatory also requires the UK to reduce emissions of six greenhouse gases by 12.5% from 1990 levels in the period 2008-2012. The Government is also committed to making sure that low carbon energy generation, which includes renewable technologies, makes an increasing contribution to UK energy supplies. It has set a target of 10% of UK electricity from renewable sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020.
- 4.131 At a regional level policies are underpinned by an 'energy hierarchy' which is as follows:
- to reduce the need for energy;
 - to use energy more efficiently;
 - to use renewable energy;
 - any continuing use of fossil fuels to be clean and efficient for heating and co-generation.
- 4.132 The Regional Plan is underpinned by the Regional Energy Strategy and two further studies carried out by the Regional Planning Body: Determining Baseline Energy Consumption Data and Regional Target and Scenarios for Renewable Energy (2006). These two reports make-up a comprehensive assessment of the patterns of energy consumption and CO₂ emissions across the East Midlands and highlight the need for:
- planning policies to reduce the need for energy at the regional level;
 - a significant increase in Combined Heat and Power (CHP) capacity;
 - minimum regional targets for renewable energy generation for 2010 and 2020 emphasising the role of micro-generation; and

- planning policies to enable a significant increase in renewable energy micro-generation, and to achieve the Government's ambition of zero carbon development and regeneration.

- 4.133 The Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 and related guidance requires that local authorities with housing responsibilities should prepare energy efficiency measures aimed at reducing domestic energy consumption by 30% over 10-15 years. In addition the Government's 2002 Energy White Paper states that domestic households are expected to save 5 million tonnes of carbon year by 2010 and a further 4-6 million tonnes by 2020.
- 4.134 According to the Regional Energy Consumption Baseline Study annual domestic electricity sales are rising by around 1% per customer and industrial and commercial sales by 8% per consumer.
- 4.135 The table below shows the average Kilowatt-hour usage per dwelling for Newark and Sherwood and the neighbouring authorities. Newark and Sherwood comes halfway down the table with 23143 KWh energy use slightly less than the average for the East Midlands of 23589 KWh.

Table 26 - Average Kilowatt-hours per dwelling per year for the East Midlands (by Local Authority) by main fuel type.

Local Authority	Gas	Electricity	Oil	Coal	Total
Melton	16197	5497	4102	500	26296
Bassetlaw	16745	4598	2699	862	24904
Gedling	18432	4625	537	306	23900
S Kesteven	14120	5328	3856	477	23781
Ashfield	18149	4150	739	545	23583
Newark & Sherwood	15,225	4622	2441	855	23143
West Lindsey	13089	4952	4149	511	22701
Rushcliffe	15457	4974	1448	255	22134
Mansfield	16407	3870	948	775	22000
N Kesteven	10044	5182	3342	614	19182
EAST MIDLANDS	17028	4646	1540	375	23589

Source: East Midlands Carbon Footprint, EMRA 2006

- 4.136 For industrial and commercial energy consumption Newark and Sherwood has a relatively high consumption compared to its neighbouring authorities. The only authority area that uses more energy is Bassetlaw. This perhaps reflects the energy intensive industries based within the district.

Table 27 - Industrial & Commercial Energy Consumption (GWh) by Local Authority Area.

LA Area	Gas GWh	Electric. GWh	Indust. Oil GWh	Public Admin. Oil GWh	Commer Oil GWh	Agric Oil GWh	Coal GWh	Renewa -bles & Waste GWh	TOTAL
Bassetlaw	653	420	761	15	9	6	15	26	1905
Newark & Sherwood	973	395	191	11	16	7	10	2	1605
W Lindsey	914	177	130	9	10	11	1	11	1263
S Kesteven	598	378	182	9	12	8	3	21	1211
Ashfield	597	319	135	10	4	1	0	18	1084
N Kesteven	168	283	166	13	12	10	4	78	734
Melton	349	179	135	3	6	6	5	16	699
Mansfield	258	286	126	8	4	1	0	7	690
Rushcliffe	204	194	176	14	15	5	12	6	626
Gedling	222	182	138	12	5	1	3	3	566

Source: East Midlands Carbon Footprint, EMRA 2006

- 4.137 The planning system can contribute to reducing energy demand through measures to improve the location of development, site layout and building design and as recognised in Section 1.4, the Planning and Climate Change PPS expects development plan documents (DPDs) to include policies which promote and encourage a proportion of the energy supply of new development to be secured from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon sources.
- 4.138 Significant new development is planned for the East Midlands and Newark and Sherwood to achieve the planned reduction in energy use substantial areas of new development need to be located where there is good accessibility by means other than the private car and where energy is derived from a decentralised energy supply system.
- 4.139 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 can also provide a path to carbon neutral development.
- 4.140 The Trent Valley which falls within Newark and Sherwood have 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 been suggested that some former power station and colliery sites may 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).

Renewable Energy

- 4.141 Wind power is also a viable method of producing energy within Newark and Sherwood and a major scheme at Eakring and Bilshorpe has been allowed at a planning appeal recently.

Although wind power can make a useful contribution to meeting renewable energy targets some sensitivity is needed when considering their potential impacts in relation to visual intrusion and the cumulative effect of a number of turbines and their actual size.

Waste and Recycling

- 4.142 Waste is growing at 2% per annum and in Nottinghamshire, five of the eight landfill site will be closed within the next 2 years. A strategy is needed to ensure we can manage Newark and Sherwood's waste in the future.
- 4.143 The District has adopted the Newark and Sherwood Waste Strategy which will form the framework for waste management service delivery for the next 15 years, subject to regular review and legislative update as required.
- 4.144 The Government expect the Council to recycle 30% of its waste by 2010 and 33% by 2015 and possibly 50% by 2020. Additionally we must reduce our use of landfill sites by two-thirds by 2020.
- 4.145 Historical data shows that household waste arisings have increased between 1999 and 2005 by 1.93% per annum. In 2004-5 the district collected 46,560 tonnes of household waste, or 0.917 tonnes per household. Of this 5,132 tonnes was collected for recycling and 1,970 tonnes as street sweepings. In January 2005 the Council introduced alternate week collections of residual and dry recyclable wastes. The table below shows the total tonnage of waste arisings for the period 2005-6 to 2020-21 based upon four scenarios.

Table 28 - Future Waste Arisings for Newark and Sherwood (excludes street sweepings)

Scenario	2005-6	2010-11	2015-16	2020-2021
Historical Trend	45,428	49,970	54,981	60,496
3% waste growth	45,918	51,040	56,159	61,792
4% population growth	45,718	52,535	57,805	63,602
5% waste growth	46,810	53,041	58,360	64,214

(Source: Newark and Sherwood Waste Strategy 2006-2020)

- 4.146 In terms of the proportion of waste that is recycled or composted in Newark and Sherwood, 2004/2005 it was 11.0%. This is lower than for the whole of the East Midlands (15.2%) and for England (14.6%).

Geology and Soils

- 4.147 Newark and Sherwood, as part of Nottinghamshire, lies within a broad belt of sedimentary rocks, which dip 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 limestones are predominant rock types.
- 4.148 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.
- 4.149 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 coal, sand and gravel and gypsum are of national importance, and deposits of limestone, clay and oil are also exploited.

- 4.150 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.
- 4.151 Currently, there is limited data available that considers soil quality within the District. The lowest area-wide information currently available on soil quality is for Nottinghamshire as a whole, not for individual districts, and this is only generalised land survey information. It is estimated that 17.4% of land within Nottinghamshire is Grade 1 or 2 agricultural land the highest two bands of land. This is lower proportion than across the East Midlands (17.4%) but slightly higher than the figure for England (16.1%).
- 4.152 There is also a figure for lower quality Grade 3 agricultural land, estimated at 54.4% of Nottinghamshire. This is around the same proportion as for the whole of the East Midlands (54.7%), but significantly more than for England (43.6%). However, there are limitations with the use of these figures because there is no differentiation between Grades 3a and 3b agricultural land. Grade 3a is usually grouped with Grade 1 and 2, the three being termed 'best and most versatile' agricultural land. Best and most versatile land is afforded greater protection by national planning policy in 'Planning Policy Statement 7' Sustainable Development in Rural Areas than Grades 3b and lower.

Minerals

- 4.153 Newark and Sherwood District possesses a wide range of mineral resources, with extracted minerals including sand and gravel, clay, gypsum and coal. Where sites are approaching the end of their useful life they will pose a challenge in terms of being returned to a beneficial use as soon as possible.
- 4.154 **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.
- 4.155 Despite substantial remaining reserves, the continuing rationalisation of the industry has resulted in only one operational mine within the District (Thoresby Colliery). In 1984, the District had six collieries, employing some 7,900 people.
- 4.156 **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.
- 4.157 **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.
- 4.158 **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.
- 4.159 **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 newfields have yet been found in the County.

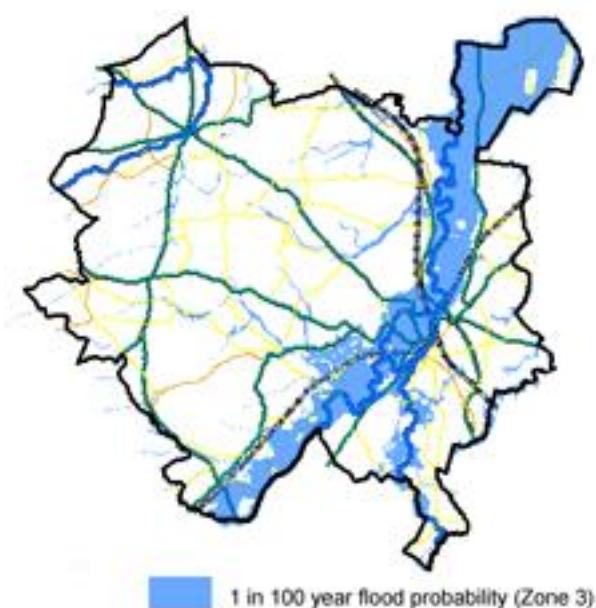
Water Quality and Flood Risk

- 4.160 Areas of the East Midlands are amongst the driest in England, with annual rainfall totals in places less than 600mm on average. In addition, the East Midlands has limited natural or artificial facilities to store water. The region's surface water is fully committed to existing abstractions, so no significant additional resource is available, with the possible exception of the Trent (part of which flows through Newark and Sherwood) and the Soar. However,

according to the East Midlands Regional Plan's scoping report, Severn Trent Water predict that climate change could result in a further reduction of water yields of the Trent reservoir system (part of which runs through Newark and Sherwood) and that of the Derwent Valley.

- 4.161 At the same time, against this background, future population growth could put further pressure on constrained resources. With these issues in mind, there is a need to safeguard current usable water sources and incorporate efficiency measures within any new built development. The Environment Agency's 'Water Resources Strategy for the East Midlands' (2002) estimates that despite projected population and household growth, if sustainable water use patterns prevail, demand across the region could fall by as much as 20%.
- 4.162 Flooding is a significant issue within the District, with 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 that there is some overlap between the two zones.

Figure 2: 1 in 100 Year Flood Probability (Zone 3)



- 4.163 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.
- 4.164 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.
- 4.165 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.

- 4.166 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.
- 4.167 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.
- 4.168 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.

Consultation question

8. Does Appendix 2 identify an appropriate range of relevant baseline data to enable a comprehensive range of sustainability issues and problems to be identified? If not, what other baseline data (and sources) should be included?
9. Are there any errors in the baseline data?

Section 5: Identifying sustainability issues (Stage A3)

- 5.1 Through the analysis of the baseline data and officer knowledge, a number of sustainability issues have been identified.
- 5.2 Where possible the following table sets out the role of the LDF in tackling identified issues. The key issues are set out under the four themes used by the East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (2005) to group the regional sustainability objectives, although some will be cross-cutting issues. The key issues are listed in no particular order of importance.
- 5.3 SEA requires that consideration is given to the likely evolution of each of the issues without the implementation of Newark and Sherwood LDF. This will be explored in more details at later stages of the SA.

Table 29 - Sustainability Issues

Key issue	Potential influence of Local Development Framework Likely evolution of issue without the Local Development Framework	Possible role of the Local Development Framework
Social		
There is a lack of Affordable Housing within the District. Affordability rates in the District (the ratio between household income and average cost of housing) are some of the worst in Nottinghamshire as a whole.	Major Continuation of current trend New requirement in PPS3 enables affordable housing to be secured on smaller sites (i.e. 15 units or more) might help. However, the economic downturn may lead to projected levels of affordable not being delivered due to market housing schemes being unviable and not coming forward.	The LDF can attempt to ensure that the right quantity of housing is brought forward at the right time. It can also set out clear policies to help deliver affordable housing through both the LDF process and through the planning application process. However a poor /weak housing market may well limit the numbers of affordable units being delivered as planning gain in the short to medium term.
Population growth.	Major Continuation of current trend, although other strategies and initiatives may well impact on this trend.	The impact of the forecasted population growth could be significant. The LDF can attempt to ensure that the right quantity of housing is brought forward at the right time. However, the economic downturn may require intervention to help encourage/facilitate house building possibly by assisting in the provision of necessary physical and social infrastructure.
There are concentrations of deprivation in some parts of the District.	Moderate/Major Continuation of current trend, although other strategies and initiatives	New employment land provision, housing and associated community facilities could help reduce deprivation within the most disadvantaged part of the District.

Key issue	Potential influence of Local Development Framework Likely evolution of issue without the Local Development Framework	Possible role of the Local Development Framework
	may well impact on this trend.	Within Sherwood Forest, further promotion of tourist opportunities could help to reverse the economic and environmental decline associated, partly, with the decline of the mining industry.
<p>Serving a more elderly population- the District has a relatively high age profile, with higher than average representation of people aged 45 and over.</p> <p>As the average age continues to increase this will have potentially significant implications for social care provision in the future.</p>	Minor/Moderate Continuation of current trend.	The LDF can attempt ensure that an appropriate range of homes, jobs and community facilities (and supporting infrastructure) are made planned for available to adequately serve and ageing population.
<p>Lack of key services (including grocery provision) in rural settlements within the District.</p> <p>There are a number of small villages within the District without grocery provision, a Post Office or other banking facilities, doctor's surgeries etc... Public transport provision is patchy at best.</p>	Moderate Continuation of current trend.	Policies can be excluded within the LDF which safeguard existing facilities. Policies that promote the development of new shops, post offices and rural banks in village locations may be appropriate. New developments can also be located where existing facilities are already located, in order to contribute to their long-term viability.
Economic		
<p>There is a need to diversify the employment base of the District.</p> <p>The District continues to be heavily reliant on three employment sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing • Distribution, hotels and restaurants • Transport and communications <p>There is a recognised need to diversify the employment base, particularly into areas which are under-represented, such as</p>	Moderate Whilst the economic markets are probably the strongest driving force, without positive policies and proposals in the LDF there is likely to be a continuation of this trend.	Employment site could be protected for continuing employment uses. New employment sites, including scope for office development, could be brought forward where there is demand. The District Council's Newark and Sherwood Employment Land Study (2004) in particular recommends a strategy of maximising the potential of office plots and business parks in and around Newark. Competitively priced office development is seen as providing a strong pull for investors.

Key issue	Potential influence of Local Development Framework Likely evolution of issue without the Local Development Framework	Possible role of the Local Development Framework
<p>business activity, information technology, public administration health and education.</p> <p>'High value' knowledge based industries and business are identified as deficient in the District.</p>		
<p>Impacts of the continued contraction and rationalization of the agricultural sector.</p> <p>Although a small sector overall in Newark and Sherwood's economy, it is nevertheless important to the rural economy and has a significant role in the management of landscape and biodiversity.</p>	Minor/Moderate Continuation of current trend.	LDF policies to assist rural and farm diversification to strengthen the rural economy by both providing alternatives to agriculture in the rural context, and also by better enabling farmers to remain in business by allowing them to generate other sources of incomes through diversification activities.
<p>Need to enhance tourism potential.</p> <p>Tourism already plays a significant role in the economy of the District. It has been identified that such benefits could be enhanced further with, in particular, the development of overnight stay potential and a greater realization of economic benefits from the attraction of Sherwood Forest. The establishment of a Sherwood Forest Regional Park could help capitalise on this valuable local cultural and economic asset.</p>	Moderate Continuation of current trend.	The LDF could allocate sites for new tourist facilities and also put in place policies that facilitate the development of new facilities. However, there is significant potential for conflict between developing new facilities and their environmental impact. As an extreme, in attempting to further tap into this tourism potential, it could undermine the very 'product' being offered in the District. Support of the Sherwood Forest Regional Park could help promote a valuable tourism asset which could at the same time deliver regeneration and environment benefits to the District.
Environmental		
<p>Large areas of the District are subject to flood risk.</p> <p>This is primarily in the Trent Valley where Newark and a large</p>	Moderate/Major Continuation of the current trend, although the extent to which new development is at	The LDF can ensure that areas of flood risk are not developed in the future. In addition, policies on Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems and rainwater harvesting

Key issue	Potential influence of Local Development Framework Likely evolution of issue without the Local Development Framework	Possible role of the Local Development Framework
number of the District's villages are located.	risk is reduced by national planning guidance elevating the issue of flood risk through the planning application development control process.	could help reduce runoff into the District's watercourses to reduce the risk of flooding. The promotion of flood storage area, balancing ponds etc. related to new development could also be promoted.
<p>The District has significant cultural assets that could be threatened by developments and land allocations.</p> <p>As identified in the baseline assessment, the District has a large number of listed buildings and conservation areas. In particular, there is potential conflict between the presence of significant historical assets in central Newark and the fact that it is also the focus for commercial and leisure development (see the review of other plans and programs).</p>	<p>Major</p> <p>Continuation of trend.</p>	<p>Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Ancient Monuments and their immediate surroundings can all be protected through the LDF, or more specifically the policies set out in the Development Control Policies Development Plan Document.</p> <p>In addition, further policies relating to the economic re-use of rural buildings not listed or within conservation areas could be included within the LDF.</p>
<p>The District has important biodiversity, nature conservation and landscape assets which could be threatened by development and other human activity.</p> <p>Here are significant areas of both statutory and non-statutory nature conservation sites across the District. Whilst the state of statutory protected sites is relatively good (78.6% of the District's SSSIs are classified as in favourable or recovering state), marked improvements are needed to reach Government targets (95% of SSSIs into favourable condition alone by 2010.</p>	<p>Minor/moderate</p> <p>Continuation of current trend, although other strategies and initiatives (for example, local Biodiversity Action Plans) will also have a critical influence on future patterns.</p>	<p>The scope and influence of the LDF is restricted to controlling development requiring planning permission, on and around protected sites. Changes to both landscapes and natural habitats arising from changing agricultural or management practices cannot be addressed through the LDF.</p> <p>Countryside Character Assessment will be a key mechanism for the LDF in landscape protection. In this respect, the appropriateness of local landscape designations will need to be reviewed.</p>
<p>Action to reduce Newark and Sherwood's contribution to climate change.</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Continuation of current trend, although other strategies and initiatives also have a strong influence on patterns.</p>	<p>Energy reduction could be delivered through minimising the need to travel and locating new development in existing areas well served by public transport and close to local services and facilities. New developments could also be</p>

Key issue	Potential influence of Local Development Framework Likely evolution of issue without the Local Development Framework	Possible role of the Local Development Framework
		<p>encouraged to provide on-site renewable energy and embrace energy efficiency measures.</p> <p>Areas of the District have been shown to have potential to accommodate renewable energy schemes (principally wind energy) to help achieve renewable energy targets set out in the East Midlands Regional Plan.</p>
Spatial		
Utilising vacant previously developed sites.	Major The extent of such sites is, to an extent, likely to diminish irrespective of the new LDF because Government planning policy guidance already promotes reuse of previously developed land ahead of Greenfield sites).	The LDF will need to be put in place policies and proposals that appropriately reuse vacant previously developed land. However, there will be other factors to take into consideration in deciding a site's suitability for redevelopment; the existence of previously developed land is not a reason alone to allow development.
The District has a higher than average car usage and lower than average public transport usage. <p>This situation is part reflective of the more rural nature of the District, with public transport services naturally being more numerous in and between the main urban areas.</p>	Moderate Continuation of current trends.	The LDF can promote developments in locations well served by public transport, thereby placing less emphasis on the need to travel by car. This will mean that the main urban areas will continue to be the focus for any new growth. It will need to be assessed to what extent more abundant train services on the east side of the District (including stations in some villages) should affect development patterns. Implementing the essential land-use elements of strategies to reduce car use is critical in assisting in the reduction of road usage (or at least, restraining growth) and limiting vehicle emissions.
Only 14.6% of waste is recycled or composted (2002/2003 figures) – therefore a significant proportion of waste is still landfilled.	Minor Situation is likely to improve because of separate waste management initiatives to	Policies could be set out within the LDF to encourage the provision of on-sites facilities for recycling (for glass bottles, cans paper etc) on all new major development schemes.

Key issue	Potential influence of Local Development Framework Likely evolution of issue without the Local Development Framework	Possible role of the Local Development Framework
<p>Significant improvements have recently been made to domestic waste (with the introduction of a twin –bin recycling scheme). However, the District does not perform as well as the best performing districts nationally.</p>	<p>increase the level of recycling.</p>	<p>Policies can also be included in the LDF to promote the positive reuse of existing buildings rather than demolition and rebuild.</p>

- 5.4 Problems in achieving targets linked to plans, policies and programmes
- 5.5 There may be some problems in achieving some of the targets linked to plans policies and programmes. For instance the current financial crisis caused by the credit crunch has caused the UK housing market to weaken. It is likely that a very weak housing market would be unable to deliver through planning gain some of the affordable housing aspirations of the District at least in the short to medium term. Some other areas of planning endeavour may also be affected by the current global economic down-turn.
- 5.6 There are many other factors that operate outside the control of the plans, policies and programmes identified by this document that might affect the achievement of identified targets, a good example being the current credit crunch. It is very hard to establish direct causation between policies and outcomes. It would therefore be unfair and potentially unwise to claim certain policy initiatives on their own have led to precise outcomes.
- 5.7 Newark and Sherwood has a Community Strategy for the period 2006-2016 this is based around a vision for the future which aims to help develop communities that are:
- Clean and Green
 - Learning and Earning
 - Accessible
 - Healthy
 - Culturally Connected
 - Safe and Strong
- 5.8 How these fit in to the overall objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal are featured in Appendix 5.

Consultation question

4. Are the key sustainability issues identified in Section 5 correct for Newark & Sherwood District? If not, which issues should be added or removed? Please identify how any other sustainability issues that should be included are likely to impact upon the Local Development Framework.

Section 6: Developing the SA framework (Stage A4)

- 6.1 Following the review of plans, policies and programmes and taking into account the analysis of the baseline data and the identification of sustainability issues, a series of sustainability objectives have been devised. Indicators are taken from these objectives in order to test the sustainability of the LDF.
- 6.2 The objectives are based on those in the Regional Plan SA framework but have been adapted to address the key sustainability issues most relevant to Newark and Sherwood District.

Table 30 - Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Sustainability appraisal objectives
1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the District
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities
3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the District's heritage
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime
5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the District
6. To increase biodiversity levels across the District
7. To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the District
8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the District including water, air quality, soils and minerals
9. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials
10. To minimise energy usage and to develop the District's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources
11. To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available
12. To create high quality employment opportunities
13. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation
14. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies

- 6.3 Each of the SA objectives has been matched with detailed decision making criteria. These criteria comprise the key questions that will be asked to ascertain whether or not a proposal or option works towards the SA objective.
- 6.4 The justification for selecting the SA objectives is set out in Appendix 5.
- 6.5 During Stage B of the SA (appraising the effects of the plan), the SA framework will allow the potential impacts of each of the options for the LDF to be assessed against the SA objectives.

Table 31 - The Sustainability Framework

Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators
1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing • House prices; housing affordability • Homelessness • Housing completions (type and size) • Housing tenure • LA stock declared non decent • Sheltered accommodation • Vacant dwellings by tenure
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults taking part in sport • Health inequalities • Life expectancy at birth • New/enhanced health facilities • People killed/seriously injured in road accidents • Teenage conception rates
3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the District heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide new open space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it help people to increase their participation in cultural activities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open spaced managed to green flag award standard • New and enhanced open space • Satisfaction with open space • Museums
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide safer communities? • Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes – by category and total • Fear of crime • Noise complaints
5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve access to, and resident's satisfaction with community facilities and services? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community centres • Gains/losses of community facilities • Leisure centres • Libraries/mobile library stops • Participation involuntary and community activities • A place where people from different backgrounds get on well together • Satisfaction with leisure facilities
6. To increase biodiversity levels across the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species? • Will it help protect and improve habitats? • Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/National nature reserves • Local wildlife sites (Biological SINCs) • SSSIs • Status of key priority species

Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators
7. To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it protect and enhance the historical and archaeological environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient woodland • Conservation Areas • Historic Parks and Gardens • Listed Buildings/Buildings at risk/locally listed buildings • Archaeological • Scheduled ancient monuments • Woodland areas/new woodland •
8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soils and minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve water quality? • Will it improve air quality? • Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it minimise the loss of soils to development? • Will it maintain and enhance soil quality? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenfield land lost • Carbon dioxide emissions • Contaminated land • Flood risk • Households in Air Quality Management Areas • Number of days moderate/high air pollution • Employment and housing developed on PDL • Density of dwellings • Developments incorporating SUDS • Planning applications granted contrary to advice of EA • Biological/chemistry levels in rivers, canals and freshwater bodies • Production of primary and secondary/recycled aggregates
9. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce household waste? • Will it increase waste recovery and recycling? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled waste produced • Capacity of new waste management facilities by alternative to landfill • Household waste arisings composted, land filled, recycled, used to recover energy
10. To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy use – renewables and petroleum products • Energy use (gas/electricity) by end user • Renewable energy capacity installed by type

Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators
11. To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to education sites, employment sites, health care, leisure centres, open space, shopping centres • Change in road traffic mileage • Development of transport infrastructure that assists car use reduction • Levels of bus and light rail patronage • New major non-residential development with travel plans • People using car and non-car modes of travel to work • Railway station usage • Road traffic levels
12. To create high quality employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it increase average income levels? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average annual income • Benefit claimants • VAT business registration rate, registrations, deregistration • Businesses per 1000 population • Employment rate • Jobs • New floor space • Shops, vacant shops • Unemployment rate
13. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase levels of qualification? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A* - C • 19 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 or equivalent • 21 year olds qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent • Working age population qualifications
14. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it improve the diversity of jobs available? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed business development floorspace • Land developed for employment • Employment land lost • Employment land allocated • Profile of employment by sector

6.6 The list of indicators used to measure the baseline is included in section 4.4.

6.7 The relationship between SEA topics and SA objectives is shown in the table below.

Table 32 - Relationship between SEA topics and SA objectives

SEA topic	SA objective
Biodiversity	6, 7
Population	1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 13, 14
Human health	2, 9
Fauna	6, 7
Flora	6, 7
Soil	8, 7, 9
Water	8, 7
Air	8, 9
Climatic factors	1, 6, 7, 8, 11
Material assets	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14
Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage	3, 7
Landscape	7

6.8 The relationship between SA objectives and the three SA themes is shown in the table below.

Table 33 Relationship between SA objectives and SA themes

SA Objective	SA theme S = Social Ec = Economic Env = Environmental		
	S	Ec	Env
1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the District	✓	✓	✗
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	✓	✗	✗
3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the District's heritage	✗	✓	✓
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	✗
5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the region	✓	✗	✗
6. To increase biodiversity levels across the region	✗	✓	✓
7. To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region	✗	✓	✓
8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soils and minerals	✗	✓	✓
9. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	✗	✓	✓
10. To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	✗	✓	✓
11. To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available	✓	✓	✓
12. To create high quality employment opportunities	✓	✓	✗

SA Objective	SA theme		
	S	Ec	Env
13. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	x	✓	x
14. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	x	✓	x

- 6.9 The internal compatibility of the SA objectives has been tested to identify any particular tensions or inconsistencies.
- 6.10 A number of SA objectives have been identified as having a potential impact on each other.
- 6.11 Even though potential incompatibilities exist, it is not necessary to re-write the SA objectives on these grounds. As stated in the ODPM guidance of November 2002 “*There may be tensions between objectives that cannot be resolved; the compatibility assessment should clarify these so that subsequent decisions are well based, and mitigation can be considered*”.

Table 34 - Internal compatibility of the SA objectives

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

Key
✓ Compatible
x Incompatible
- No link / insignificant
? Uncertain / unknown

- 6.12 As Table 8 indicates, most of the SA objectives are internally compatible or have no significant impact on each other. However a small number of objectives, mostly associated with A and B have clear conflict with objectives that need to Y and Z.

Consultation question

3. Do the SA objectives adequately cover the key sustainability issues facing Newark & Sherwood District? If not, which objectives should be added or removed, bearing in mind that the number of objectives should be manageable?

Section 7: Consultation

- 7.1 In accordance with the SEA Directive, copies of this SA scoping report have been sent to designated Consultation Bodies for England: Natural England, English Heritage, and the Environment Agency.
- 7.2 This scoping report has also been sent to other relevant authorities and stakeholders having an interest in the plan area including.
- 7.3 An electronic copy of this scoping report can be viewed on the Council's website from 15/06/09.

Next steps

- 7.4 The SA of the LDF will take place over several stages (identified in Appendix 4).
- 7.5 A final draft SA Report will be published detailing the assessment of options, including the preferred options stage. It will detail how the initial options were refined as part of the SA process.

Consultation question

1. Does this scoping report and intended SA Framework meet the requirements of the SEA Directive and PPS12?
2. Do you have any other comments about the SA Scoping Report?

Appendix 1 – Review of plans, policies and programmes

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development – The Earth Summit (2002)			
United Nations			
www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/POI_PD.htm			
<p>Along with the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, it 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>Outcomes of the Summit included issues relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measures to address unsustainable patterns of consumption and production ▪ Protecting and managing the natural resource base; and ▪ Health and Education issues 	<p>Any relevant targets or indicators translated into national policy.</p>	<p>LDD policies to support overall objectives.</p> <p>The UK Government's Sustainable Development Strategy takes account of the international push for sustainable development from the 2002 Summit (see below).</p>	<p>Check that relevant commitments are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
Kyoto Climate Change Protocol (1997)			
United Nations			
http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php			
<p>The Kyoto Protocol established a legal framework for delivering emission reductions in greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Since Kyoto, UK's Climate Change Programme was published in November 2000. It details how the UK plans to deliver its Kyoto targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels, 2008-12. • UK has an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12 and a national goal to a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 	<p>Consider how LDDs can contribute to the objectives and targets of the Protocol.</p>	<p>Check that the requirements of the Protocol are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
	2010		
Aarhus Convention: access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters			
UN Economic Commission for Europe (1998)			
http://www.unece.org/env/pp/			
The Aarhus Convention by linking environmental issues to human rights provides for the public in member states to have: (i) access to information on the environment; (ii) the opportunity and ability to participate in decision-making in key environmental matters; and (iii) to access justice in matters involving the previous two points.	No specific targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Principles and standards of Aarhus have been ratified by the UK. Its provisions help guide the District Council in implementing appropriate procedures and consultation methods on the LDF (outlined in the Statement of Community Involvement). 	The international principles and standards of the Aarhus Convention now have been ratified by the UK. Its provisions help guide the District Council in implementing appropriate procedures and consultation methods on the SA.

European

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
European Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC			
The Council of European Communities http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:152:0001:01:EN:HTML			
This Directive seeks to establish a common approach to the assessment of ambient air quality and the implementation of the necessary measures to reduce emissions at source in order to maintain or improve ambient air quality.			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
Objectives: Protect human health and the environment as a whole. Combat emissions of pollutants at source and identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures at all levels. Air quality status should be maintained where it is already good, or improved. Minimise the risk posed by air pollution to vegetation and natural ecosystems away from urban areas. Although there is no identifiable threshold below which PM2,5 would not pose a risk, there should be a general reduction of concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2,5).			
EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC 1992			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:HTML			
The Habitats Directive addresses the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Objectives: Implementation of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora. Implementation of measures to conserve threatened species, and to ensure and promote the maintenance of biodiversity Designation of special areas of conservation to create a coherent European ecological network under the title Natura 2000.			
EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31979L0409:EN:HTML			
The Birds Directive addresses the conservation			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
of indigenous wild birds in member states throughout the European Union. It applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. Objectives: Maintenance of bird populations Preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of varieties of habitats Implementation of such special conservation measures as are necessary. Protection against harm including deliberate killing or capture, destruction of nests or eggs, and disturbance during breeding periods.			
Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC)			
European Union			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:114:0009:0021:EN:PDF			
This Directive sets out to ensure that waste management provisions secure the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. Objectives: Effective and consistent rules on waste disposal and recovery that prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste. The recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials as raw materials in order to conserve natural resources. Implementation of measures to restrict the production of waste particularly by promoting clean technologies and products which can be recycled and re-used, taking into consideration existing or potential market opportunities for recovered waste. Reduced movements of waste. Member States to become self-sufficient in waste disposal.			
EU Habitats Directive (Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna), EU (1992)			
European Union			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:html			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>Contributes to the conservation of biodiversity by requiring member states to take measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status in the EU, giving effect to both sites and species protection objectives.</p> <p>This European Directive created a network of protected areas of national and international importance, called 'Natura 2000' sites, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) ▪ Special Protection Areas (SPAs) 	No specific targets.	<p>LDF policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.</p> <p>Fully protect and monitor designated areas.</p>	Check that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
EU Birds Directive (Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds) 1979)			
European Union			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31979L0409:EN:HTML			
The Birds Directive applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. It provides for the protection, management and control of all species of naturally occurring wild birds in the EU. EU states are required to take measures to preserve a sufficient diversity of habitats for all species of wild birds naturally occurring within their territories in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels. Member states are required to take special measures to conserve the habitats of certain particularly rare species and of migratory species.	No targets.	<p>LDF policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.</p>	Check that the requirements of the Directive are, as appropriate, reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)			
European Union			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
http://europa.eu.int/comm/sustainable/welcome/index_en.htm			
A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Strategy for Sustainable Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving sustainable development in practise requires that economic growth supports social progress and respects the environment, that social policy underpins economic performance and that environmental policy is cost effective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy health • Combat poverty and social exclusion • Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society • Manage natural resources more responsibly • Improve the transport system and land use management 	Plan policies to support overall objectives	Check that objectives are reflected in sustainability appraisal framework
EU Water Framework Directive – Integrated River Basin Management for Europe, EU (2000)			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2000:327:0001:0072:EN:PDF			
The Water Framework Directive is the most substantial piece of EU water legislation to date. It requires all inland and coastal waters to reach "good status" by 2015. It will do this by establishing a river basin district structure within which demanding environmental objectives will be set, including ecological targets for surface waters.	Requires nearly all inland waters to reach 'good status' by 2015.	The Environment Agency sees the planning system, with its ability to balance economic and social impacts against environmental criteria, as a key means of achieving the objectives of the Water Framework Directive.	Ensure that water quality issues feature in the SA Framework objectives.
In accordance with the Directive, the Environment Agency is preparing 10 River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) by 2009 to promote the concept of sustainable water management. The aims of the RBMP are 1) to safeguard the		LDD policies to support overall objectives of the Directive.	

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
sustainable use of water; 2) to protect and restore the status of aquatic ecosystems; 3) to improve aquatic environments by the reduction of hazardous substances; 4) to reduce groundwater pollution and 5) to help mitigate the effects of floods and droughts.			
EU Directive on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market, EU (2001)			
European Union			
http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/renewable_energy/l27035_en.htm			
Also called the Renewables Directive, it requires each country to commit to specific targets for renewable energy. The Directive follows on from the European Union White Paper, 'Energy for the Future: Renewable Sources of Energy 1997'. The promotion of electricity from renewable sources of energy is a high priority in the EU for several reasons in addition to combating climate change. These include security and diversification of energy supply, environmental protection, and social and economic development.	Member states are required to adopt national targets for renewables that are consistent with reaching the Commission's target of 22 per cent of electricity from renewables by 2010. The indicative target that the proposal sets for the UK is 10 per cent of electricity by that date.	LDF policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.	Ensure that the SA Framework Objectives address the issue of renewable energy generation and climate change.
EU Directives on Environmental Impact Assessment of the effects of projects on the environment, EU (1985, amended 1997)			
European Union			
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/eia-legalcontext.htm			
Requires assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.	No targets	LDD policies to support where appropriate the overall objectives and requirements of the	Ensure that 'appropriate assessments' are carried out for sites in locations where development could negatively

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
		Directive.	impact on the environment.
EU Directive on the Assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment 2001			
European Union			
http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/general_provisions/l28036_en.htm			
Requires assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (termed Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA))	No targets	LDD policies to be developed in accordance with necessary procedures to meet the SEA Directive.	Ensure that SA fully complies with the requirements of the Directive.

National

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
The UK Sustainable Development Strategy. HM Government (2005)			
HM Government			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/			
<p>The four central aims of the 1999 strategy were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone ▪ Effective protection of the environment ▪ Prudent use of natural resources ▪ Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment <p>Building on the 1999 strategy, there is a new integrated vision of sustainable development. Its Guiding Principles for achieving sustainable development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Living within environmental limits ▪ Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society ▪ Achieving a sustainable economy 	<p>Indicators for the UK Government Strategy include all 20 of the UK Framework Indicators and a further 48 indicators related to the priority areas.</p> <p>Relevant indicators include:</p> <p>Bringing into favourable condition, by 2010, 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites.</p> <p>Enable at least 25% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2005-2006, with further improvements by 2008.</p>	<p>LDF policies to support the aims of the strategy and put in place a sustainable spatial strategy and spatial policies.</p>	<p>Ensure the SA fully addresses this national strategy and important targets and indicators.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting good governance ▪ Using sound science responsibly <p>The shared priorities for UK action are grouped under the headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable consumption and production ▪ Climate change and energy ▪ Natural resource protection and environmental management ▪ Sustainable communities 	<p>By 2010, increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail) by more than 12% in England compared with 2000 levels, with growth in every region.</p> <p>There are others set out in the Strategy that are also covered in other national plans and programmes and are cited below.</p>		
Sustainable Communities – Building for the Future (Sustainable Communities Plan), ODPM (2003)			
ODPM (2003)			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/sustainablecommunitiesbuilding			
<p>The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities.</p> <p>Address the housing shortage. Address the shortage of affordable housing. Ensure that social housing is brought up to a decent standard. Improve the local environment and protect the countryside.</p>	<p>The document reiterates the national target that 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously-developed housing and through conversions.</p>	<p>LDD policies to address the issues raised by the Government's plan.</p>	<p>Ensure the SA Framework objectives reflect the aims of this programme where relevant.</p>
Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance. HM Government (2000)			
HM Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/citiesandregions/ourtowns			
<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 ▪ Improving quality of life, opportunity and economic success through tailored solutions 	<p>Various key Government indicators and action points are cited in the White Paper.</p>	<p>LDF policy and strategy to contribute to the objectives of the White Paper.</p>	<p>Check that the objectives are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.</p> <p>.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>to towns and cities.</p> <p>Key relevant objectives in reaching these aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bringing brownfield sites and empty property back into use ▪ Tackling empty property and low demand housing. ▪ Enabling land assembly and appropriate Compulsory Purchase Order use. ▪ Dealing with contamination 			
Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England. HM Government (2000)			
HM Government			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/pdfs/ruralwp/rural.pdf			
The Government's Vision is for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services; ▪ a working countryside, with a prosperous and diverse economy, giving high and stable levels of employment; ▪ a protected countryside, in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy; and ▪ a vibrant countryside which can shape its own future and whose voice is heard by government at all levels. 	Various key Government indicators and action points are cited in the White Paper, relating to rural services, affordable homes, transport connections, rejuvenating the rural economy, rural tourism and countryside protection.	LDF policy and strategy to contribute to the objectives of the White Paper.	Check that the objectives are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.
Rural Strategy, Defra (2004)			
Defra			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/pdfs/strategy/rural_strategy_2004.pdf			
It sets the strategy on the challenges facing rural England following publication of the Rural White	Various key Government indicators, action points and	LDF policy and strategy to contribute to the	Check that the fundamental objectives concerning the rural

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>Paper.</p> <p>The Government's three priorities for rural policy are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need. 2. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people. 3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations. <p>These priorities will inform the Government's rural policy for the next three to five years and the modernised delivery arrangements that will drive progress forward.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out the specific actions that will be taken.</p>	<p>targets are cited in the Rural Strategy, with reference made to a number of Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>PSA4 - Reduce the gap in productivity between the least well performing quartile of rural areas and the English median by 2008, demonstrating progress by 2006, and improve the accessibility of services for people in rural areas.</p> <p>PSA5: Care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all, and preserve biological diversity by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends; and ▪ bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all 	<p>fundamental objectives of the UK Rural Strategy.</p>	<p>context (which relates to much of Newark and Sherwood District) are fully reflected in the SA Framework objectives.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
	nationally important wildlife sites.		
The UK's Climate Change Programme, HM Government (2000)			
HM Government			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/pdf/ukccp06-all.pdf			
The UK's Climate Change Programme was published in November 2000. It details how the UK plans to deliver its Kyoto target to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5%, and move towards its domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.	Consider how LDD can contribute to the objectives and targets of the Protocol.	Check that the requirements and driving aims of the Protocol are adequately reflected in the SA Framework objectives.
Energy White Paper (2007)			
DTI			
www.dti.gov.uk			
Government international and domestic energy strategy aiming to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emission • Ensure secure, clean and affordable energy as the country becomes increasingly dependent on imported fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of CO2 by some 60% by about 2050. Real progress required by 2020 • Maintain reliability of energy supplies • Promote competitive markets in UK and beyond • Ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	Consider how plan policies can support the objectives and targets of the Energy White Paper	Ensure the energy policy goals are reflected in Sustainability Appraisal Framework.
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, DETR (2000)			
DETR			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>The Air Quality Strategy and the concept of Local Air Quality Management was introduced in Part IV of the Environmental Act 1995. The Strategy sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health. Performance is measured against these objectives where people are regularly present and might be exposed to air pollution. There are also two objectives to protect vegetation and ecosystems.</p> <p>Under local air quality management (LAQM), local authorities are required to work towards achieving the objectives prescribed by regulations for seven pollutant categories.</p>	<p>The various objectives/ targets for air quality management, to be worked towards under LAQM.</p>	<p>Although it has not been necessary to have any LAQMs in the District, consider how the LDF can contribute to the objectives and targets of the Strategy and maintain air quality standards in the District.</p>	<p>Check that the requirements of the Strategy are reflected in the SA Framework objectives. Refer to air quality standards.</p>
Transport 2010: The 10 Year Plan, DETR (2000)			
DETR			
http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/transporttenyearplan2000			
<p>Sets out the Government's Strategy for modernising the transport network. Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sharpen the competitiveness of British Industry and boost economic development. ▪ Promoting better public transport and integration of transport ▪ Promoting accessibility considerations. ▪ Reducing the environmental impact of traffic ▪ Encouraging cycling and walking. 	<p>Various key Government objectives, indicators and action points are cited in the White Paper (specifically those covered by Departmental Public Service Agreement targets).</p> <p>In respect of local transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ by 2010, to triple the number of cycling trips compared with a 2000 base ▪ to achieve a one-third increase in the proportion of households in rural areas within about 10 minutes[5] 	<p>Consider how the LDF can contribute to the national objectives and targets on transport.</p>	<p>Check that the requirements of the 10 Year Transport Plan are in the SA Framework objectives where appropriate.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
	walk of an hourly or better bus service by 2010		
The Future of Transport - a network for 2030, White Paper, DfT (2004)			
DfT			
http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/fot/			
<p>The strategy in the White Paper builds on progress since the 10 year plan for transport. It extends investment plans to 2014/15 and looks at a strategy for the next 20/30 years.</p> <p>The three central themes of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sustained investment ▪ improvements to transport management ▪ planning ahead. <p>The key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a road network that provides a more reliable and free-flowing service for both personal travel and freight. ▪ a rail network that provides a fast, reliable and efficient service, particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas; ▪ bus services that are reliable, flexible, convenient and tailored to local needs; ▪ making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips; and ▪ ports and airports providing improved international and domestic links. 	<p>Various key Government objectives, indicators and action points are cited in the White Paper (specifically those covered by departmental Public Service Agreement targets).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By 2010, increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail) by more than 12 per cent in England compared with 2000 levels, with growth in every region. 	<p>Consider how the LDF can contribute to the national objectives and targets on transport.</p>	<p>Check that the requirements of the 10 Year Transport Plan are in the SA Framework where appropriate.</p>
Directing the Flow – Priorities for future water policy, Defra (2000)			
Defra			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/Environment/water/strategy/			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>The aim of the policy document is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to define the Government's strategic vision for the direction of water policy and its place among broader Government objectives in England; and ▪ to identify the main future priorities and direction over the longer term for the inland and coastal water environment, water resources and the water and sewerage industry. <p>It describes the place of water policy among broader Government objectives and shows how water policy is linked with a range of other policy areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ agriculture and fisheries; ▪ land use; ▪ climate change; ▪ biodiversity; ▪ leisure and recreation; and ▪ flood management 	<p>The policy document defines a number of policy objectives and action points that are relevant to, for example, on land use change, urban diffuse pollution, climate change, biodiversity, leisure and recreation.</p> <p>The PSA target that requires 91% of English rivers to achieve their quality targets by 2005 (the baseline figure is 82% in 1997), with 90% compliance in 2001.</p>	<p>LDF strategies and policies should aim to meet, as relevant, the objectives and identified actions in the policy document.</p>	<p>Ensure that the objectives and actions are reflected in the SA Framework where appropriate.</p>
Making Space for Water – Taking forward a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England (Consultation Draft), Defra (2004)			
Defra			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/Environ/Fcd/policy/strategy.htm			
<p>The vision of the new emerging strategy is to 'make space for water' so that the adverse human and economic consequences of flooding and coastal erosion can be managed while achieving environmental and social benefits in line with wider Government objectives.</p>	<p>In addition to those covered in documents elsewhere (such as PSA targets on SSSI condition) none directly relevant to the local context.</p>	<p>LDF strategies and policies should aim to meet the draft aims and objectives set out in the draft Strategy.</p> <p>Principally, aim to prevent</p>	<p>Ensure that aims and objectives are reflected in the SA Framework objectives. The management of flood risk will need to form a fundamental objective for of the Framework.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
The main themes of the proposals are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ risk management▪ strengthening the sustainable approach▪ planning and building▪ public awareness; and▪ coastal management		development being at undue flood risk or allow new development to unduly increase flood risk elsewhere.	
Waste Strategy 2000, Defra (2000)			
Defra			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/			
The Government set out its vision for sustainable waste management in the Waste Strategy 2000.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ To reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste landfilled to 85% of 1998 levels.▪ To recycle and compost municipal at least 25% of municipal waste by 2005; 30% by 2010; and 33% by 2015.	LDF strategies and policies should assist in meeting waste reduction objectives.	Ensure that waste reduction objectives are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.
The England Forestry Strategy: A New Focus for England's Woodlands. Forestry Commission (1998)			
Forestry Commission			
\$FILE/fcefs.pdf			
Provides a policy framework for Forestry in England. The two main aims are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ the sustainable management of England's woods and forests; and▪ a continued steady expansion of woodland areas to provide more benefits for society and the environment.	No directly relevant targets.	Ensure that the LDF strategies and policies fully reflect Government forestry policies.	Ensure that the policy objectives on forestry and woodlands are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>Key actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promotion of land regeneration ▪ support regional programmes to promote forestry and woodland ▪ promote forestry through land use planning; and ▪ promote environmental improvements that utilise woodland/tree planting 			
Working with the grain of nature – a biodiversity strategy for England, Defra (2002)			
Defra			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/action-uk/e-biostrat.htm			
<p>Strategy set out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy ▪ Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands ▪ Woodland: with the management and extension of woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life ▪ Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach ▪ Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy 	<p>A number of existing and proposed targets are referred to in the document: For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends ▪ bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites. 	<p>LDF strategies and policies should aim to meet the objectives of the biodiversity strategy for England.</p>	<p>Ensure that the policy objectives are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment</p> <p>The Strategy also looks at ways of engaging society as a whole in understanding the needs of biodiversity and what can be done by everyone to help conserve and enhance it.</p>			
UK Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Government and others (1994 and onwards)			
UK Government			
http://www.ukbap.org.uk/			
<p>The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) was published in January 1994 in response to Article 6 of the Biodiversity Convention, to develop national strategies for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources.</p>	<p>The UKBAP established biological targets for 391 species and 45 habitats.</p>	<p>Along with regard of the Local BAPs, ensure that policy helps in meeting the objectives and targets of the UKBAP.</p>	<p>Ensure that the objectives/targets of the UKBAP are, where appropriate, reflected in the SA Framework objectives. The protection and enhancement of Biodiversity should form a key objective.</p>
The First Soil Action Plan for England 2004 –2006, Defra (2004)			
Defra			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/land/soil/sap/			
<p>It commits the Government and partners to actions which will improve the protection and management of soils within a whole range of land uses.</p>	<p>The Action Plan contains 52 actions on issues ranging from soil management on farms to soils in the planning system, soils and biodiversity, contamination and soils, and the role of soils in conserving cultural heritage and landscape</p>	<p>LDF strategies and policies should help to protect soil quality.</p>	<p>Ensure that the objectives and actions of the Action Plan are reflected in the SA Framework.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2004)			
ODPM			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/planningpolicystatement1.pdf			
<p>Government policy on general planning policy and principles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives ▪ Contribute to sustainable economic growth ▪ Protect and enhance the natural/historic environment and the quality and character of the countryside ▪ Ensure high quality designed development ▪ Ensure development supports existing communities and contributes to create safe, sustainable and liveable communities with good access to jobs and key services. ▪ Provides nation's needs for commercial/industrial development, food production, minerals extraction, new homes and other buildings, whilst respecting environmental objectives ▪ Use previously-developed areas in the most efficient way ▪ Conserve both cultural heritage and natural resources (including wildlife, landscape, water, soil and air quality) taking particular care to safeguard designations of national and international importance <p>Shape new development patterns in a way which minimises the need to travel.</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>Government policy in PPS1 must underpin the LDF. The LDF must fully integrate all of its objectives.</p>	<p>Objectives to inform development of SA Framework objectives and assessment criteria.</p>
Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1			
ODPM			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppsclimatechange			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
Addressing climate change is the Government's principal concern for sustainable development	<p>Regional planning bodies, and all planning authorities should prepare and deliver spatial strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability;– in enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions;– deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car;– secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion;– sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and	Consider how plan policies can include the objectives and targets of the draft PPS.	Objectives to inform development of Sustainability Appraisal objectives.

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
	<p>species will be affected by climate change;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and, – respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation. 		
Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts (1995)			
ODPM			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicyguidancegreenbelts/			
<p>Sets out the Government's policy on Green Belts.</p> <p>There are five purposes of including land in Green Belts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; ▪ to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; ▪ to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; ▪ to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and ▪ to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land. 	None	<p>The policies and strategy of the LDF must be robust enough to protect the Nottinghamshire Green Belt in accordance with PPG2 policy guidance.</p>	<p>Ensure that the SA Framework objectives recognises the purpose and objectives of Government Green Belt objectives.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>Land in the Green Belt has a positive role to play in fulfilling the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population; ▪ to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas; ▪ to retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes, near to where people live; ▪ to improve damaged and derelict land around towns; ▪ to secure nature conservation interest; and ▪ to retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses. 			
Planning Policy Statement Note 3: Housing (Nov 2006)			
CLG			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps3housing			
Updated Government policy on providing housing and affordable housing	<p>Local authorities need to identify appropriate sites for housing for 15 years ahead;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less reliance should be placed on windfall sites in meeting the housing requirement. • The minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare would be retained, however, 4 density categories are identified, which the Borough Council should consider when developing density policies (the detail is set out in Annex 3). 	<p>Develop Site Allocations policies in line with national planning policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate objectives of PPS3 within the Site Allocations DPD. 	Check that the requirements of National planning guidance are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new approach to affordable housing based on sub regional housing market assessments. The indicative national threshold for affordable housing will be 15 dwellings, but the Council can set a lower threshold, where appropriate. 		
Planning Policy Guidance Note 4: Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms (1992)			
CLG			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicyguidance/ppg4/			
Provides direct Government guidance in respect of industrial and commercial development (guidance is, however, dated and has been superseded in part by more recent guidance elsewhere – e.g. PPS1, PPS6, PPS7 and PPG13). Objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ encourage continued economic development that is compatible with Government environmental objectives. ▪ encourage new development in locations which minimise the length and number of trips; ▪ where appropriate encourage mixed development. 	None.	LDF strategies and policies should adequately address the needs of commercial enterprise in the context of sustainable development principles.	Check that the requirements of PPG4 are, where appropriate, reflected in the SA Framework objectives, in terms of assessing that appropriate account is taken of economic development considerations and the for Newark and Sherwood District to maintain a competitive environment.
Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (2005)			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
determining site suitability for development provision for development in rural areas needs to be covered.			
Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)			
CLG			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/pps7			
<p>Key Government objectives for the countryside relevant to PPS7 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas through the promotion of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. thriving inclusive and sustainable rural communities; 2. sustainable economic growth and diversification; 3. good quality, sustainable development that respects local distinctiveness and the intrinsic qualities of the countryside; and 4. a high level of protection for our most valued landscapes and environmental resources. ▪ To promote more sustainable patterns of development and support an urban renaissance. ▪ To make sustainable improvements in economic performance of all English regions and, over the long term, reduce the persistent gap in growth rates within and between the regions. ▪ To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors. 	<p>No targets.</p>	<p>LDF strategies and policies should adequately reflect and take account of key Government policy on sustainable rural development.</p>	<p>Ensure that the SA Framework objectives reflect national planning policy in respect of sustainable rural development, encompassing the natural environment as well as the social and economic context.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
Planning Policy Guidance 8: Telecommunications (2001)			
CLG			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/telecommunicationsdevelopment/planningpolicyguidance8/			
Overall objective is to facilitate the growth of new communications systems in order to provide people with a wider choice, while protecting human health and keeping environmental impact to a minimum.	No targets.	Develop LDF strategies and policies in line with national planning policy.	The SA Framework will need to be sufficient to ensure that policies in respect of development are robust enough to balance the requirements for telecommunication systems with environmental and landscape considerations.
Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)			
CLG			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/historicenvironment/pps9/			
PPS9 sets out key principles to ensure potential development impacts on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ policies should be based upon up-to-date environmental characteristic information. ▪ policies should seek to maintain, enhance or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. ▪ appropriate weight should be attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance and the wider environment. ▪ location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geology. ▪ developments seeking to conserve/enhance 	None	<p>Developed LDF strategies and policies in line with this national policy.</p> <p>Ensure that strategic constraints are in place, whilst promoting positive nature conservation and enhancement.</p> <p>Contribute to the conservation of the abundance and diversity of British wildlife and its habitats, or minimise the adverse effects on wildlife where conflict of interest is unavoidable.</p>	Ensure that PPS9 fully influences the SA Framework to establish objectives that maintain and enhance biodiversity.

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>biodiversity and geological conservation interests should be permitted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where there may be significant harmful effects to biodiversity and geological conservation interests from development, LPA need to be satisfied that any reasonable alternative sites that would result in less/no harm have been fully considered. ▪ LPAs should normally seek appropriate measures to compensate for any harm which cannot be prevented or mitigated. ▪ Policies should promote opportunities for beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development. 		<p>Meet international, national and regional responsibilities and obligations for nature conservation.</p>	
Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)			
CLG			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/mineralsandwaste/wastemanagement/pps10/			
<p>Government policy on planning and waste. Relevant key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; • protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management and that the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission; • ensure the layout and design of new 	<p>None</p>	<p>Primarily, Nottinghamshire County Council as Waste Planning Authority addresses waste. However, issues such as designing in adequate waste management facilities in development schemes falls to the District Council.</p> <p>Specific to the all planning authorities is the requirement to consider the likely impact of all developments on existing</p>	<p>Ensure that the requirements of national planning policy are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.</p> <p>Ensuring waste reduction and the maximisation of recycling opportunities to form a SA Framework objectives.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
development supports sustainable waste management.		<p>waste management facilities, and on sites and areas allocated for waste management facilities.</p> <p>PPS10 requires that proposed new developments are supported by site waste management plans.</p> <p>Also ensure that new development makes sufficient provision for waste management and promotes designs and layouts that secure the integration of waste management and promote designs and layouts that secure the integration of waste management facilities without adverse impact.</p>	
Planning Policy Statement 12: LDF (2004)			
CLG			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/pps12lsp.pdf			
The LDF will comprise Development Plan Documents (DPDs), which will form the statutory development plan, and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) – collectively termed Local Development Documents (LDDs).	None	Policy and advice to be followed throughout the LDF process.	SA (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) to be integrated into the LDF process.

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>LPAs must prepare the following DPDs: Core Strategy (with which all DPDs must be in conformity), site-specific allocations of land, area action plans (where needed) and proposals map.</p> <p>The preparation of LDDs should be a participatory process, the scope of which will be set out in the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).</p> <p>LPAs should adopt a 'spatial planning approach' to LDFs. LDDs should not be restricted to matters that may be implemented through the planning system.</p> <p>Policies and proposal should be founded on a thorough understanding of the needs of their area and the opportunities and constraints which operate within that area. This requires LPAs to prepare and maintain an up-to-date information base on all aspects of the social, economic and environmental characteristics of their area to enable the preparation of a 'sound' spatial plan.</p> <p>LPAs should produce an annual monitoring report to assess the implementation of the LDS and the extent to which policies in LDDs are being achieved.</p>			
Planning Policy Guidance 13: Transport (2000)			
CLG			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/155634.pdf			
Plans should include policies that aim to achieve	None	Develop LDF strategies	Ensure that the requirements of

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>the following transport objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote sustainable transport choices for both people and moving freight. ▪ Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling. ▪ Reduce the need to travel, especially by car. <p>Authorities can deliver these objectives by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Managing urban growth and the location of new development to increase accessibility and minimise travel. ▪ Giving priority to people over ease of transport movement ▪ Promotion of the needs of disabled users ▪ Promotion of sustainable transport choices by the use of parking policies and other transport measures. ▪ Protection of sites and routes which may be critical for widening transport choices. <p>A proactive approach towards implementing transport policies is encouraged with the use of planning conditions to require on-site transport measures and facilities as part of a development until specified transport improvements have been implemented.</p>		<p>and policies in line with this national policy.</p>	<p>national transport planning policy are reflected in the SA Framework.</p> <p>Achieving sustainable transport objectives will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve accessibility of key services to local communities ▪ Reduce the need to travel by private car ▪ Reduce pollution ▪ Improve health

Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)

HM Government

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg15>

Provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas and other	None	Develop LDF strategies and policies that provide sufficient protection of the	Ensure SA Framework objectives fully cover issues critical to the protection of the historic
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Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
elements of the historic environment. It seeks to identify what is special in the historic environment; to define through the development plan system its capability for change and, where proposals for new development come forward, to assess their impact on the historic environment and give it full weight alongside other considerations.		historic environment, in addition to the protection provided by other statutory instruments. Protect the historic environment, listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens and the wider historic environment. Local plans (now LDDs) should clearly set out factors to be taken into consideration when dealing with a planning application's effect on the historic environment.	environment.
Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990)			
HM Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg16			
Development plans should reconcile the need for development with interests of conservation, including archaeology. Policies should include those for protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and their settings.	None	Develop LDF strategies and policies in line with this national policy. Archaeological remains identified and scheduled as being of national importance should normally be earmarked for preservation. In addition, those remains of local importance should also be	Ensure SA Framework objectives fully cover issues critical to the protection of the sites of archaeological interest.

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
		identified. Before any works can be done that affects a Scheduled Ancient Monuments, the express consent of the Secretary of State for National Heritage must be obtained.	
Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)			
CLG			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance17			
<p>Provides a full Government statement on the provision and protection of open space and sports and recreation facilities in association with development.</p> <p>PPG17 sets the key principles for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ locating new open space ▪ ensuring sports and recreational facilities are accessible, ▪ town centre vitality and viability ▪ security and personal safety ▪ the regeneration needs of areas ▪ impact on social inclusion ▪ the needs of visitors and tourists ▪ avoiding loss of amenity or biodiversity; and enhancing the range and quality of existing facilities. 	<p>No targets are specified in PPG17, but planning authorities are required to undertake an audit and assessment of open space, which needs to set out open space standards. Where open space standards are not met in particular parts of the District, they will in effect become targets. Such targets may be relevant to the LDF and the SA.</p>	<p>Develop LDF strategies and policies in line with this national policy, including the establishment of relevant open space standards.</p> <p>Key requirements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the need to set local standards for open space, sports and recreational facilities ▪ protecting existing facilities (in particular, those of high quality or of importance to the local community) ▪ to use development opportunities to improve open space, or sports or recreational facilities ▪ to protect playing fields from development. 	<p>Ensure that open space protection</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ prevent insensitive development which could erode the quality of open spaces; and ▪ promote better management of existing facilities (i.e. compatibility of land uses, better accessibility and the use of good design to reduce crime) 	
Planning Policy Guidance 21: Tourism (1992)			
HM Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/156915.pdf			
<p>Provides direct Government guidance in respect of tourism (guidance is, however, dated and has been superseded in part by more recent guidance elsewhere – e.g. PPS6, PPS7 and PPG13).</p> <p>Objectives for tourism in PPG21 include: the needs of tourism should be dealt with in development plans. the tourism industry should flourish in response to the markets, while respecting the environment which attracts visitors but also has far wider and enduring value. Policies for this purpose must be fully consistent with the Government's environmental strategy.</p>	<p>Achieve “sustainable development” that serves the interests of both economic growth and conservation of the environment.</p>	<p>LDF strategies and policies should adequately address the needs of tourism in the context now of sustainable development principles.</p>	<p>Check that the requirements of PPG21 are, where appropriate, reflected in the SA Framework.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (2004)			
CLG			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>a strategic approach to integrate their land use planning process with plans and strategies for the control, mitigation and removal of pollution as far as it is possible and practicable to do so.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure the sustainable and beneficial use of contaminated land (encouraging reuse of previously developed land in preference to greenfield). ▪ Polluting activities that are necessary for society and the economy should be so sited and planned, and subject to planning conditions, that their adverse effects are minimised and contained to within acceptable limits. <p>Opportunities should be taken wherever possible to use the development process to assist and encourage the remediation of land already contaminated.</p>	environmental quality standards including Air Quality (England Regulations) (2000 and 2002).	<p>line with national planning policy of reducing pollution risk.</p> <p>LDF requires sites specific policies for location of potentially polluting development and criteria for determining such applications..</p>	address issues of pollution and contamination.
Planning Policy Guidance 24: Planning and Noise (1994)			
CLG			
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicyguidance/ppg24/planning-Policy-Guidance-24:</p> <p>Set out the Government's policies on different aspects of planning. Local authorities must take their content into account in preparing their development plans.</p> <p>LPAs should consider whether it is practicable to control or reduce noise levels, or to mitigate the impact of noise through the use of contributions or planning obligations.</p>			
	No targets, although guidance is offered for development control purposes about acceptable and unacceptable noise levels in new development.	<p>Develop LDF policies in line with national planning policy on planning and noise.</p> <p>Plan policies should protect noise-sensitive land uses e.g. designated natural habitats, from noisy development.</p>	<p>Check that the requirements of national planning policy are reflected in the SA Framework objectives; particularly regarding environmental sensitive areas.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
New development involving noisy activities should, if possible, be possible, be sited away from noise-sensitive land uses.			
Planning Policy Statement 25: Flood Risk (Dec 2006)			
CLG			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/planningpolicystatements/policystatements/p25/			
Government policy on coastal and fluvial flooding	<p>The need for applicants to prepare a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) on all sites above 1 hectare in flood zone 1, where the possibility of flooding is less than 1 in 1,000 chance a year and on all sites, whatever size, in flood zones 2 and 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals to extend the Environment Agency's (EA) statutory consultee role in relation to flood risk on certain developments. • A greater importance placed on the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems. 	Develop the Core Strategy in line with national planning policy	Check that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal framework
Human Rights Act (1998)			
HMSO			
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1998/ukpga_19980042_en_1			
Gives 'greater effect' to European Convention rights	<p>As far as possible the courts in this country should interpret the law in a way that is compatible with Convention rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public authorities have an 	LDF must ensure policies would not breach human rights	Sustainability Appraisal objectives to reflect the importance of protecting and maintaining human rights

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
	<p>obligation to act compatibly with Convention rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• People have the right to take court proceedings if they think that their Convention rights have been breached.		

Regional

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework, EMRA (Refreshed 2008)			
EMRA			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/what-we-do/housing-planning-transport/irs-framework			
<p>The East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy provides a framework by which the agreed priorities for the region can be achieved. The Five agreed priorities for the Region are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce inequalities in the region 2. Conserve and enhance the natural environment 3. Create sustainable and healthy communities throughout the region 4. Improve economic performance and competitiveness 5. Reduce the impacts on and climate change and use natural resources more efficiently 	<p>Indicators are included that relate to each of the 17 objectives. The indicators that specifically relate to spatial issues and may be of relevance to the LDF include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing (% of homes unfit to live in, households in poor housing). ▪ Diversity of environment (Areas of new woodland created, number and % of listed buildings and scheduled monuments at risk of decay, % housing built on 'brownfield' sites). ▪ Location of development (Outstanding planning permissions for housing, undeveloped employment land commitments and outstanding business permissions). ▪ Sustainable Design and Construction (density of new housing, housing completions on PDL and through conversions, employment land developed on PDL, planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice). ▪ Accessibility and Traffic (Level of traffic growth) 	<p>The LDF should reflect the priorities and objectives of the IRS as far as possible.</p>	<p>In addition to taking account of the IRS in developing the SA Framework, running parallel to the review of the IRS Framework is a the East Midlands Integrated Toolkit – this is used to ensure that individual regional strategies are contributing towards the region's sustainable development objectives.</p>
<p>The 17 Objectives to address the priorities are arranged into 4 themes:</p> <p>SOCIAL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure that the existing and future housing stock meets the housing needs of all communities in the region. 2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing health services 3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational 			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>activities.</p> <p>4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime Promote and support the development and growth of social capital across communities of the region.</p> <p>ENVIRONMENTAL</p> <p>8. To protect, enhance and manage the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region.</p> <p>9. To enhance and conserve the environmental quality of the region by increasing the environmental infrastructure.</p> <p>10. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals.</p> <p>11. To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable resources.</p> <p>12. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.</p> <p>ECONOMIC</p> <p>13. To create high quality employment opportunities and to develop a culture of ongoing engagement and excellence in learning and skills, giving the region a competitive edge in how we acquire and exploit knowledge.</p>			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>14. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation, creating a climate within which entrepreneurs and world-class business can flourish.</p> <p>15. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.</p> <p>SPATIAL</p> <p>16. To ensure that the location of development makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and helps to reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>17. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings.</p> <p>18. To minimise waste and to increase the reuse and recycling of waste materials</p> <p>19. To improve accessibility to jobs and services by increasing the use of public transport, cycling and walking, and reducing traffic growth and congestion.</p>			

East Midlands Regional Plan – March 2009 (Final)

EMRA

http://www.gos.gov.uk/497296/docs/229865/East_Midlands_Regional_Plan2.pdf

The East Midlands Regional Plan, or Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) sets out the regional planning policy framework and forms part of the statutory 'development plan' which must be taken into account in determining planning applications. Local Authorities planning policies	<p>For most RSS policies, key indicators and targets are defined in Appendix 3 of the RSS. These include:</p> <p>The regional target for the development of housing on previously developed land and</p>	<p>The RSS underpins the LDF, which will need to integrate its objectives, throughout the various LDDs.</p>	<p>SA Framework objectives should reflect those of the RSS.</p>
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Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>set out their Local Development Frameworks must be in general conformity with the RSS.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To ensure that the existing housing stock and new affordable and market housing address needs and extend choice in all communities in the region. b) To reduce social exclusion. c) To protect and enhance the environmental quality of urban and rural settlements. d) To improve the health and mental, physical and spiritual well being of the Region's residents. e) To improve economic prosperity, employment opportunities and regional competitiveness. f) To improve accessibility to jobs, homes and services. g) To protect and enhance the environment. h) To achieve a 'step change' increase in the level of the Region's biodiversity. i) To reduce the causes of climate change. j) To reduce the impacts of climate change. k) To minimise adverse environmental impacts of the development and promote optimum social and economic benefits. 	<p>through conversions is 60% by 2021.</p> <p>Annual regional housing provision figure of 1,830 for the Nottingham Outer HMA, 36,600 to 2006-2026. Newark and Sherwood 740 p.a. 14,800 for the 2006-2026 period.</p> <p>Under Policy 14 of the RSS, it is set out that the affordable housing need for the Nottingham Outer Housing Market is 460 units a year. The annual target for the whole of the East Midlands is 6850 units.</p>	<p>For instance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policies should reflect the need for housing to be affordable, mixed, sustainable, resource and biodiversity sensitive and close to transport links. ▪ Policies should reflect the need for sustainable sited employment opportunities. ▪ Implementing policies that actively assist to reduce travel need and encourage the use of less polluting forms of transport. ▪ Implementing policies that actively assist in the preservation and enhancement of biodiversity, with particular reference to those areas protected by legislation. 	

Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2020, EMDA

EMRA

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>http://www.emda.org.uk/res/</p> <p>The Regional Economic Strategy sets out the Regional Development Agency's vision and aspirations to 2020. The Strategy focuses on the key economic drivers of the region: - Skills - Innovation - Enterprise - Investment. The vision for the RES is underpinned by three main themes; raising productivity, ensuring sustainability and achieving equality. The 10 strategic priorities in the RES are outlined below:</p> <p>Employment, learning and skills: To move more people into better jobs in growing businesses.</p> <p>Enterprise and business support: To become a region of highly productive, globally competitive businesses.</p> <p>Innovation: To develop a dynamic region founded upon innovative and knowledge focused businesses competing successfully in a global economy.</p> <p>Transport and logistics: To improve the quality of regional infrastructure to enable better connectivity within and outside the region.</p> <p>Energy and resources: To transform the way we use resources and use and generate energy to ensure a sustainable economy, a high quality environment and lessen the impact of climate change.</p> <p>To protect and enhance the region's environment through sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>Land and development: To ensure that the quality and supply of development land, and balance between competing land uses, contributes towards sustainable growth of the regional economy.</p> <p>Cohesive communities: To increase life chances for all leading to stronger and more cohesive communities, a dynamic society and stronger</p>	<p>'Improve the region's performance against the ISEW indicators from: 2004 East Midlands Â£8,953 per capita. Increase GVA per hour worked to the national average, i.e. GVA in the East Midlands will be 100% of the UK average by 2009. (2004 East Midlands: 98.5% of the UK average). Achieve an employment rate above 76% of the working age population by 2009 and to remain at least one percentage point above the UK average. (2004 East Midlands rate: 75.4%; UK rate: 74.2%). Address sub-regional disparities; increase the employment rate of the bottom decile of LADs/UAs to 70% by 2009. (2004 mean employment rate in bottom decile of LADs/UAs: 65.2%). Increase the proportion of economically active adults qualified to a Level 4 or above to 30% by 2009. (2003 East Midlands: 25%; UK: 28.6%). Increase the proportion of employment in K1 sectors to within 4 percentage points of the UK average by 2009; and to reduce the share of employment in K4 sectors to level with the UK average by 2009. (2003 K1- East Midlands: 24.3%; UK: 32.1% K4- East Midlands: 38.7%; UK: 30.9%). Increase the rate of VAT registrations to 40 per 10,000 population head and be at least level with the UK average by 2009. (2004 East Midlands: 35; UK: 38). Maintain a 3 year survival rate above the UK average and be at least at 71% by 2009. (East Midlands: 70.6%; UK: 68.9% (businesses registering in 2001 and surviving three years). Increase gross domestic expenditure on R&D to 2.5% of GVA by 2009. (2002 East Midlands: 2.3%; UK: 2.1%). Increase the</p>	<p>LDF strategies and policies to be developed to fully assist the aims, objectives and targets of the Regional Economic Strategy.</p> <p>Policies and proposals must progress the region towards establishing the region as one of the Top 20 in Europe.</p>	<p>SA Framework objectives should reflect those of the Strategy where relevant.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>economy. Economic renewal: To ensure all people and communities have the opportunity to create new and sustainable economic futures. Economic inclusion: To help overcome the barriers, or market failures, that prevent people from participating fully in the regional and local economy.</p>	<p>proportion of business turnover attributable to new and improved products to 6% by 2009. (2001 East Midlands: 4%; UK: 9%). Increase the proportion of the East Midlands workforce travelling to work by public transport, walking or cycling to 23% by 2009. (Autumn, 2004 East Midlands: 20.5%. Great Britain: 27.2%). Move towards the national average in total CO2 emissions per Â£ million GVA produced by 2009. (2003 Total CO2 emissions per Â£ million GVA in East Midlands: 181.2 tonnes carbon equivalent; England: 149.8 tonnes carbon equivalent.) Move towards the national average in total waste produced per Â£ million GVA by 2009. (2003 Total waste produced per Â£ million GVA in East Midlands: 327.1 tonnes; England: 228.5 tonnes). Maintain current proportion of East Midlands river length (% of total km) of 'good' chemical and 'good' biological quality up to 2009. (2004 East Midlands rivers of 'good' chemical quality: 55%; East Midlands rivers of 'good' biological quality: 61%). Maintain an average annual growth rate over a five year period of 1.5% in employment floor space by 2009. (East Midlands: 1999-2004 average growth rate of 1.6% (2003-2004 growth rate was negative, at -0.2%) England: 1999-2004 average: 1.7%). Increase the proportion of the East Midlands population engaged in formal volunteering to within 3 percentage points of the leading region by 2009. (2003 East Midlands: 44%; England and Wales: 42%; South West: 51%). Maintain rural rates above 80% and increase urban activity rates to 78% by 2009. (2004 East Midlands: 78.8%; urban areas: 76.2%;</p>		

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
	<p>rural areas: 80.9%). Halve the gap between the East Midlands and the South East from 3.6 percentage points to 1.8 percentage points by 2009. (May 2004 East Midlands: 12.3%; Great Britain: 13.6%; South East: 8.7%). Increase economic activity rates in the bottom decile of LADs/UAs to 75% by 2009. (2004 East Midlands average: 78.8%; lowest decile:</p>		
Regional Housing Strategy / 3 Cities Action Plan (Final 2004) East Midlands Regional Housing Board			
EMRHB			
http://www.emda.org.uk/uploaddocuments/UAP_bro.pdf			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This strategy supports the Integrated Regional Strategy's vision for housing in the East Midlands 'to ensure that the existing and future housing stock is appropriate to meet the housing needs of all parts of the community.' Objectives: Help create neighbourhoods where people want to live. Reflect the need for balanced mixed tenure communities. Prioritise the use of previously developed land and buildings. Provide high quality housing which incorporates sustainable construction and design (see Appendix One). Enhance the quality of the local environment and support community safety. Improve accessibility to jobs, recreation and services and reduces the need to travel. Contribute to environmental infrastructure (The concept of environmental infrastructure is being developed regionally. It includes a network of multifunctional green spaces, sustainable construction and drainage systems and environmental work in 	<p>The Action Plan of the Regional Housing Strategy highlights the key regional actions to deliver the regional policies identified within each of the 16 key policies.</p> <p>In order to assist achieving each policy, a number of separate activities are defined for each, then who is responsible, the timescale for work and the criteria for measured success.</p> <p>For example, to obtain year-on-year increase in proportion of all new housing of all tenures which meets Wheelchair and Lifetime Homes Standards.</p>	<p>LDF strategies and policies to be developed to fully assist the vision of the strategy and, from it, the 16 defined priorities/ policies.</p>	<p>Ensure the SA Framework objectives fully take account of the aims and policies of the Regional Housing Strategy.</p> <p>The provision of housing that meets the needs of the local community will be a fundamental objective.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
rural			
Investment for Health: A Public Health Strategy for the East Midlands, EMRA (2003)			
EMRA			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/regional-communities-policy/public-health			
<p>There are 16 Objectives within the East Midland's public health strategy, five of which are highlighted as priorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 1 Public Health: Ensure that the agenda of 'Investment for Health' is integrated within the East Midlands Integrated Regional Health Strategy ▪ Priority Objective 2 Education: Increase access to organised and accredited health promotion at pre-school, school and college education. ▪ Objective 3 Self-esteem: Promote the self-esteem, and the mental, spiritual and social well-being of East Midlands' residents. ▪ Priority Objective 4 Physical Activity: Increase the physical activity levels of East Midlands residents ▪ Priority Objective 5 Diet: Improve the diet of families and individuals. ▪ Objective 6 Substance Misuse: Reduce the prevalence of smoking, drug misuse and excessive alcohol consumption. ▪ Objective 7 Sexual Health: Improve the level of sexual health. ▪ Priority Objective 8 Accidents: Reduce the incidence of accidental death and injury. ▪ Objective 9 Health at Work: Protect and promote the health of East Midlands' employees within their place of work. ▪ Objective 10 Food Safety: Reduce the 	<p>There are a series of regional actions set aside each objective. The most relevant include:</p> <p>For Objective 4: Improve partnership working and performance management arrangements to support the inclusion of sport and physical activity in strategic planning, nationally, regionally and locally (e.g. regeneration programmes, Community Plans, PCT Local Delivery Plans, Health Promoting Schools Action Plans, etc).</p> <p>For Objective 4: Ensure that physical activity is included in the health impact assessment of regional planning guidance.</p> <p>For Objective 13: Engage with local and regional transport planning bodies to develop a public transport infrastructure which meets the needs of people living in rural and deprived urban communities.</p>	<p>LDF strategies and policies to be developed to fully assist the implementation of the objectives of the Health Strategy – for example, through the policies to protect and enhance sports and recreation facilities (both formal and informal).</p>	<p>Improvement of the health and well-being of the District's population needs to be reflected in the SA Framework.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>incidence of food poisoning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective 11 Immunisation: Increase and maintain high levels of specific vaccinations. ▪ Objective 12 Emergency Planning: Ensure the effective response by the NHS to major incidents and emergencies in partnership with other regional organisations. ▪ Priority Objective 13 Access to the NHS: Improve access to primary and secondary care services. ▪ Objective 14 Cancer: Reduce the incidence and improve the outcomes of cancers. ▪ Objective 15 Heart Disease: Reduce incidence and improve outcomes of coronary heart disease and stroke. ▪ Objective 16 Mental Illness: Reduce the incidence and improve the outcomes of mental illness. 			
Time for Culture: A Cultural Strategy for the East Midlands (2001)			
EMRA			
http://www.culture-em.org.uk/documents/index.asp?action=select&fileno=15			
<p>The East Midlands Cultural Consortium, who was established by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport, produced the Cultural Strategy.</p> <p>The aim of the Strategy is: to ensure that everyone in the East Midlands will have better opportunities to participate in, embrace and enjoy cultural activities and to enhance their quality of life.</p> <p>The Strategy has eight objectives that will be</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or actions.</p>	<p>Policies that ensure the protection and enhancement of cultural facilities in the District should be included in the LDF. Cultural facilities can assist in environmental enhancement, quality of life and economic development.</p>	<p>Ensure the SA Framework takes full account fully of the social, economic and environmental benefits of cultural facilities, whilst ensuring that any new facilities meet other SA objectives.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>achieved through campaigning and working in partnership with others. These objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To encourage more people to take part. 2. To celebrate our diversity. 3. To research the case for culture. 4. To promote the role of culture in lifelong learning. 5. To support the cultural economy. 6. To encourage sustainable regeneration. 7. To campaign for the protection and improvement of our cultural resources. 8. To campaign to raise the profile of culture. In "Time for Culture" these objectives are set out in more detail together with some examples which already give a lead. 			
Regional Environment Strategy (EMRA): Part One: Policies and Objectives for the East Midlands Environment (2002) Part Two: Actions for the East Midlands Environment (2003)			
EMRA			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/housing-planning-and-transport/environment/regional-environment-strategy			
<p>The Regional Environmental Strategy sets out policy statements for the key components of the region's environment. It highlights the issues that need to be addressed, and proposes objectives and policies and, in association with them, indicators, targets and actions for the region's environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Environment Strategy takes account of the Integrated Regional Strategy's four key 	<p>The Regional Environmental Strategy defines numerous key indicators and targets for the purpose of implementing its policies. For each policy, the Environmental Strategy has defined one or more key indicators and, where appropriate, a corresponding target.</p> <p>For example, for policy ENV13 the key indicators and targets are:</p> <p>a) Indicator: Total area of woodland with</p>	<p>LDF strategies and policies to be developed to fully assist the numerous aims, objectives and targets of the Regional Economic Strategy.</p>	<p>The policy objectives of the Regional Environmental Strategy will form a key component in defining the SA Framework (its objectives, indicators and targets).</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>objectives relating to the environment, from which 22 key policies have been devised, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ENV1: To manage the historic environment so that the resource is conserved for the benefit of present and future generations ▪ ENV2: To ensure that all elements that underpin the concept of local distinctiveness are conserved and managed ▪ ENV3: To equip people with the skills and knowledge so that they value the environment and can contribute to its enhancement ▪ ENV4: To work in suitable partnerships in the region to ensure that all East Midlands people have safe access to a diverse, well managed environment of which they can be proud ▪ ENV5: To encourage the use of environmentally friendly methods of travel ▪ ENV6: To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and protect the environment when adapting to the challenges and taking up the opportunities which climate change will bring ▪ ENV7: To reduce the region's contribution to the emissions of air pollutants ▪ ENV8: To seek to support the implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy schemes to at least the level of the targets set out in the Regional Planning Guidance in order to achieve the wider environmental benefits of such action, whilst minimising any adverse environmental impacts from energy installations, their 	<p>approved management plans. Target: Increased by 5000 hectares by the end of 2005 (baseline of 1/1/2001).</p> <p>b) Indicator: Area of native broadleaved woodland on ancient woodland sites where restoration process has commenced. Target: Begin the process of restoration of 2500 hectares by end of 2005 (baseline of 1/1/2001).</p> <p>c) Indicator: Total area of woodland created. Targets: 4000 hectares of new woodland created by end of 2005 (baseline of 1/1/2001).</p>		

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>associated infrastructure and operation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ ENV9: To conserve and manage our natural heritage of geology, geomorphological landforms and processes so that the best is protected during development affecting it▪ ENV10: To value the soil as a resource and protect the most important and vulnerable types;▪ ENV11: To protect important environmental assets and minimise any adverse environmental impact at all stages of mineral working▪ ENV12: To achieve an agricultural system which is economically viable whilst protecting and enhancing the environment▪ ENV13: To protect and appropriately manage all ancient and semi-natural woodland and increase the extent of multi-purpose forests and woods that deliver environmental, as well as social and economic benefits▪ ENV14: To use appropriate high quality materials and design to optimise the environmental benefits of built development, contributing to the 'urban renaissance'▪ ENV15: To optimise the use of brownfield sites of all kinds, whilst recognizing them as environmental assets▪ ENV16 To promote and support sustainable waste management practices and minimise the impact of waste on the environment▪ ENV17 To continue to protect and improve the quality of the region's natural water resources for all uses			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ENV18 To continue to protect and improve surface, bathing and groundwater quality ▪ ENV19 To protect rivers and their floodplains as a natural resource and to increase floodplain capacity wherever possible ▪ ENV20 To ensure the conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic coastal assets by working with natural processes wherever possible ▪ ENV21 To conserve and dramatically enhance biodiversity according to regional BAP priorities ▪ ENV22 To enhance the character and quality of the region's landscape by protecting the best and improving the rest. 			
East Midlands Regional Energy Strategy - The East Midlands Energy Challenge, EMRA (March 2004)			
EMRA			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/regional-communities-policy/sustainable-energy/regional-energy-strategy Policy ENG1: To ensure that greenhouse gas emissions are significantly reduced to protect the Region from future impacts of climate change. Policy ENG 2: To encourage high standards of building design and renovation, which allow for good indoor environment, whilst reducing the energy demands for heating lighting and cooling Policy ENG 3: To improve the awareness and knowledge, amongst development professionals, of the opportunities to minimise energy use in buildings and for transport through careful siting and design of developments.	There are limited specific actions and targets identified in the Strategy. However, emphasis is placed on national targets and their relevance in the East Midland's context. For example, the Government has adopted a 10% renewable energy target to 2010 and a 20% target by 2020. Renewable energy currently only contributes 1.4% to the Region's energy generation capacity, so the East Midlands will need to see a significant increase in renewable energy capacity	Policies must be put in place that better ensure efficient energy use and assist the provision of renewable energy schemes, whilst at the same time balancing their impact with local environmental considerations.	The policy objectives of the Regional Energy Strategy will form a key component in defining the SA Framework objectives.

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>Policy ENG 4: To encourage people, businesses and communities to reduce the impact that their use of energy has on their local and global environment, particularly in relation to climate change.</p> <p>Policy ENG 5: To equip people with the skills and knowledge to respond to the changing energy market.</p> <p>Policy ENG 6: To promote and support the improvement in energy efficiency as a means of improving the condition of homes and health.</p> <p>Policy ENG 7: To promote and support the improvement in energy efficiency as a means of improving the competitiveness of the Region's industrial base and of protecting valuable natural resources.</p> <p>Policy ENG 8: To promote and support the development of energy service companies within the Region.</p> <p>Policy ENG 9: To promote and support the development of markets for heat, recognizing an important commodity for energy services in homes and businesses.</p> <p>Policy ENG 10: To ensure that an increasing amount of the electricity used is generated from renewable sources.</p>			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>Policy ENG 11: To promote and support a growing market in renewable energy electricity generation.</p> <p>Policy ENG 12: To ensure that renewable energy installations or developments are designed sensitively to take full account of their impact on the historic or natural environment.</p> <p>Policy ENG 13: To encourage the uptake of domestic and small scale community owned or run renewable energy schemes.</p> <p>Policy ENG 14: To promote and support the use of cleaner fossil fuel technologies in buildings and transport.</p> <p>Policy ENG 15: To ensure that the energy infrastructure in the East Midlands is maintained and enhanced for a reliable and secure energy supply, that is accessible to new generation capacity.</p> <p>Policy ENG 16: To support the energy generation and supply industries within the East Midlands and promote a shift to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>Policy ENG 17: To encourage research into new and emerging technologies and support mechanisms for their deployment</p>			
Destination East Midlands (Regional Tourism Strategy) (EMDA. 2003)			
EMDA			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/regional-strategies			
<p>The ambition of strategy is that by 2010 tourism will be playing a significantly greater role in the prosperity of the East Midlands. It will also be playing an even greater role than currently in enhancing the quality of life of local people.</p> <p>The Regional Economic Strategy identifies 12 steps towards the achievement of the goal of being a top 20 region by 2010, and lists specific "priorities for action" under each.</p> <p>Step 10 of the 12 steps is specifically devoted to tourism and culture. The priorities listed under this step are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote the use of on-line visitor booking and on-line business trading ▪ Increase access to specialist business advice to the tourism industry ▪ Develop tourism niche markets in the region – such as cultural tourism and business tourism ▪ Increase the region's capacity to attract major international events ▪ Develop the region's Creative Industries Cluster, with the focus on new media – and establish a sports cluster in the region linked to Loughborough University <p>In addition, Strand 5 of the Regional Economic Strategy (International Trade and Investment) includes as one of its key targets: "Increase the volume and value of international tourism " and goes on to refer to the region's International</p>	<p>The Regional Economic Strategy provides two specific targets for tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To raise the visitor expenditure to 4.5% of the region's GDP in 2010. In 1999, it represented 3.5% of GDP. ▪ To increase visitor value rather than volume, by placing emphasis on increasing overnight stays. The target is to increase visitor spend in the region by an average of 1.6% per annum by 2005 and by 2% by 2010. 	<p>LDF strategies and policies to be developed to fully assist the aims and objectives of the Regional Tourist Strategy, specifically the emphasis it places on Sherwood Forest as a tourist resource.</p> <p>Lack of overnight stay visitors, particularly in relation to Sherwood Forest, potentially reduces the economic potential of tourism in the District.</p>	<p>The policy objectives of the Regional Tourist Strategy, which tie in with the Regional Economic Strategy, will form a key consideration in framing the SA Framework objectives.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>Students and Alumni etc and the "East Midlands International Connections initiative". These priorities have been carried forward to the Tourism Strategy.</p> <p>The Strategy is divided into seven strands (e.g. Branding and Marketing; Special Projects). Each strand in turn divides into a number of initiatives, summarised in the Strategy.</p>			
Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for the East Midlands, Environment Agency (2002)			
Environment Agency			
http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0707BMXQ-e-e.pdf			
<p>The strategy looks 25 years ahead. The Environment Agency's vision is: 'Enough water for all human uses with an improved water environment'.</p> <p>The strategy concludes that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ water is becoming a scarce resource and should not be taken for granted ▪ future developments in the East Midlands should recognise the limited availability of water as an influence on their location and timing, and should incorporate water efficiency measures and sustainable drainage systems at the feasibility or planning stage ▪ water abstraction cut-backs are necessary in some areas to improve the environment ▪ a 'twin-track' approach to meeting future demands should be followed, combining further water resource ▪ developments and improvements with 	<p>The Strategy sets a number of actions and targets. In respect of planning specifically, it sets out that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Future developments in the East Midlands should recognise the limited availability of water and incorporate efficiency measures and sustainable drainage systems at the planning stage. ▪ The timing and location of new development must respect water resources and environmental constraints. ▪ Planners should seek to ensure that development is sustainable, both in terms of water demand (water efficient devices and rainwater harvesting), water abstraction, treatment and supply, and water disposal (sewerage and sustainable urban drainage systems). Water efficiency measures are generally much cheaper to incorporate at the planning stage rather than retrofitting. ▪ The Strategy sets out that the Agency will 	<p>The LDF will need to include policy that both assist conservation of water resources (through demand management) and protection of water quality.</p>	<p>Water conservation and water quality protection will need to form a key consideration in the SA Framework objectives.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>sensible management of our demands through efficient use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the River Trent has the potential to provide a sustainable source for public water supplies in the East Midlands ▪ water companies should maintain the good progress made in recent years to reduce mains leakage, and further attention to leakage control may also be necessary ▪ over the next 25 years, the Environment Agency expect household water metering to become more widespread, providing a greater incentive for sensible use of water in the home, with appropriate tariffs to protect vulnerable households ▪ industry should strive to use water efficiently and realise the economic and environmental benefits ▪ farmers should strive to use water efficiently and consider opportunities to work with others to develop new sources of water and consider the development of winter storage to ensure reliable supplies ▪ climate change studies suggest summers could become drier and winters wetter. Water resource options that are ▪ flexible to the possible impacts of climate change are preferred ▪ mineral and aggregate companies should take steps to minimise the impact of their extraction operations on the local water environment. 	<p>work with planners to look for water efficiency in new developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Agency will work with Government to streamline the approval process for essential schemes while maintaining public accountability. 		
East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy - Towards a Regional Waste Strategy (Consultation Draft), EMRA (2005)			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
EMRA			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/what-we-do/housing-planning-transport/waste/documents			
<p>The Draft Strategy identifies nine priority issues that must be addressed to make a step change in waste management. Priority issues are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education, behavioural change and promotion of best practice. 2. Improving efficiency of our resource use and reducing commercial and industrial waste. 3. Prevention and improving management of hazardous waste. 4. Prevention of improved management of Municipal Solid Waste 5. Procurement and market development 6. Reduction and management of construction and demolition waste 7. Managing the impacts of Regional and Sub-Regional growth 8. Addressing agricultural and rural waste management 9. Reducing fly-tipping <p>Guidance is provided for Local Authorities to support delivery of the Strategy through their Waste Development Frameworks and LDFs.</p>	<p>For each 'priority issue', the Strategy sets a policy, an action plan, targets and indicators.</p> <p>A relevant proposed action is that local authorities should include policies in their LDF which require the provision of waste sorting, recovery and recycling facilities in connection with developments which meet one of a number of identified criteria, including,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ development areas for 100 or more dwellings. 	<p>Include policies and proposals in the LDF that ensure that all new development takes appropriate account of waste management best practice</p>	<p>Waste minimisation and recycling maximisation should be included in the SA Framework objectives.</p>
Putting Wildlife Back on the Map – The East Midlands Biodiversity Strategy (Consultation Draft), EMRA, EMBF (2004)			
EMRA			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/housing-planning-and-transport/environment/putting-wildlife-back-on-the-map-a-biodiversity-strategy-for-the-east-midlands			
The Strategy proposes a strategic framework for	For each theme a number of required actions are	Protection and	Biodiversity protection

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity, building on the biodiversity objectives of the East Midlands Environmental Strategy (specifically Policy ENV1) and other regional policy.</p> <p>The Strategy includes aims and actions, aimed at the challenge of halting and reversing the decline in biodiversity, for the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture ▪ Water and wetlands ▪ Forestry and woodlands ▪ Urban and post-urban habitats ▪ The coast and sea ▪ Community engagement ▪ The Nature Conservation Sector ▪ Business and industry 	<p>set, with identified outcomes and targets.</p> <p>For example, in respect of Forestry and Woodlands, a 'key challenge' is to 'protect, enhance and expand existing native woodlands'.</p> <p>For this, five specific actions are identified, the first being to 'develop new policies for ancient and native woodland with associated implementation measures'.</p> <p>The identified outcomes and targets for this action are for local authorities to 'ensure that ancient woodland and trees are protected from mineral extraction and development'.</p>	<p>enhancement of biodiversity to be integral to strategies, policies and proposals of the LDF.</p>	<p>and enhancement factors will need to be incorporated into the SA Framework objectives.</p>
Space4Trees East Midlands: A consultation on the Regional Forestry Framework for the East Midlands, The Forestry Commission (2004)			
The Forestry Commission			
http://www.space4trees.org.uk/			
<p>The Strategy forms part of the Region's Environment Strategy, which is subsidiary to the Integrated Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>The aim of the Strategy is to provide a strategic direction over 10-15 years and to agree actions and identify the partnerships for investment in forestry and woodland related projects that will deliver regional targets over a 3-5 year period.</p> <p>The key challenge of the Strategy is set down</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>Important forest and woodland areas to be appropriate protected through the LDF process and its implementation in respect of individual development proposals.</p>	<p>As an important habitat, woodland and tree protection to be covered in the SA Framework objectives.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>as: 'To fully recognise and to work together to maximise the contribution made by trees, woodlands and forestry to the region's vision for sustainable development. From this a number of strategic aims are set.</p> <p>For each group of strategic aims, the draft Strategy defines a number of key objectives and examples of actions for their achievement.</p> <p>For example, in respect of trees and the wider environment, a key objective is that 'the issues and opportunities for trees and woodlands in response to external environmental pressure [are] more widely understood acted upon'.</p> <p>An example action in achieving this aim is that strategies are adopted to minimise the impact of climate change as part of the planning process for woodland management and creation.</p>			
Change 4 Sport in England's East Midlands – A Regional Plan for Sport 2004 to 2008, Sport England (2004)			
Sport England			
http://www.sportengland.org/c4s.pdf			
<p>The Plan is the regional response to the Government's strategy for sport ('Game Plan') and 'The Framework for Sport' which is led by Sport England.</p>	<p>For each of the eight desired outcomes of the strategy, strategic aims and key actions are identified.</p>	<p>The promotion of sport through the protection of existing facilities and policies to ensure the provision of new facilities in connection with development schemes.</p>	<p>The importance of sports provision, for instance for health purposes or economic development reasons, should be appropriately reflected in the SA Framework objectives.</p>
<p>The main aim is to make the East Midlands the most active and successful sporting region in England.</p>	<p>For example, in achieving Outcome 7, achieving a stronger regional and local economy through realising the economic potential of sport, a key strategic aim is to develop, with the East Midlands Development Agency, a plan to achieve the economic development potential of sport,</p>		
<p>The eight desired outcomes of the Plan are:</p>			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To increase in sports participation ▪ To be the most successful sporting region ▪ Reduce inequalities through sports and action recreation participation ▪ Improve health and well-being ▪ Achieve stronger and safer communities through sport ▪ Improve education and lifelong learning through sport ▪ Strengthening local economy through the realisation of sport's economic potential. ▪ Achieve better sports 'systems'. 	<p>which will spur the drive to place the East Midlands economically in the Top 20 regions in Europe.</p> <p>From this, one of the key actions is to use the land-use planning system framework and planning obligations to secure infrastructure for sports and active recreation.</p>		
Towards a Regional Freight Strategy (2005) EMRA			
EMRA			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/news/events/post-event-information/2005/draft-regional-freight-strategy-launch			
<p>This Regional Freight Strategy, the first for the East Midlands, sets out the key issues that must be addressed and seeks to provide a robust framework to allow the Region to move towards more efficient and sustainable freight movements. The strategy builds on the land-use and transport planning principles and priorities as set out in Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS8) and the Regional Transport Strategy for the East Midlands. Objectives: Reduce the amount of freight transported by road, and increase the amount transported by rail, water and pipeline. Improve the provision of intermodal freight terminals in the heart of the Region, particularly in the Three Cities area. Investigate the prospects for an inland port on the Trent at</p>	<p>By 2010 the tonnage of freight carried on all inland waterways in the Region should be doubled over 2000 levels, mirroring British Waterways' national target. By 2015 the tonnage per annum carried by freight trains originating or terminating in the region should increase by 4.5 million tonnes over 2005 levels, represented by an extra 30 trains per day. Increase volume and modal share of total regional freight transported by pipeline.</p>	<p>LDF process to consider ways in which policies can reduce and better manage freight transport on the road network.</p> <p>Explore opportunities for water-borne freight on the River Trent.</p>	<p>The objective to assist transport reduction and alternative transport modes to road traffic will be incorporated in the SA Framework.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
Nottingham. Protect the environment from the damaging effects of all forms of transportation, including air transport.			
Think Farming and Food. Action Plan for the East Midlands. Regional Delivery Plan for Sustainable Food and Farming, EMRA (2003)			
EMRA			
http://www.gos.gov.uk/goem/env-rural/farm-food/			
<p>The Government launched its Strategy for Sustainable Farming & Food in 2002. The Government Offices and Regional Development Agencies in each region have been tasked with the co-ordination of a Regional Delivery Plan.</p> <p>The Regional Delivery Plan "Think Farming and Food" is a framework for action to achieve a sustainable future for farming and food industries in the East Midlands. The Plan sets out a range of priorities and proposed actions to assist development and influence and direct change within the industry.</p> <p>The Regional Delivery Plan objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Influence and take forward the East Midlands farming and food sector ▪ Provide a framework to help make industry prosper and grow ▪ Achieve environmental benefits including sustainable land management ▪ Encourage businesses to be innovative, market driven, forward looking and sustainable ▪ Facilitate supply chain development and connection across the food chain from "field to plate" 	<p>For example, one identified aim is promotion of the feasibility of the reuse of physical farm assets such as redundant farm buildings/premises for non-agricultural business uses. Activities to achieve the aim are identified, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out a review of existing planning guidance documentation in conjunction with regional and local planning agencies. ▪ Establish an informal network industry members and planners. ▪ Promote examples of good practice and successful projects through Rural Business Champions and Rural Pathfinders (Reference project CP 1 and CP 2). ▪ Rural Enterprise Seminars (series across region planned for November 2003 to promote good practice and opportunities through diversification & business planning) ▪ Develop a coherent environmental and business planning checklist for development proposals emphasising the core requirements of market research as well as conversion/development budgets & theoretical cash flows 	<p>The LDF will need to be put in place strategic approach and policies that assist the continued competitiveness of agricultural sector, and at the same time ensure rural development is sustainable within the countryside.</p>	<p>Rural development needs and its potential impacts to be addressed in the SA Framework objectives.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA

Local

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
Newark and Sherwood District Council Key Decision for our Core Strategy (October 2008), NSDC			
NSDC			
http://planning.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/pp/gold/viewGold.asp?IDType=Page&ID=6756			
<p>The stated aim of the Council is '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.'</p>	<p>There are a series of prioritised objectives/targets for each of the strategic priorities. For example:</p>	<p>LDF strategies and policies should aim to fully assist in meeting the Council's strategic priorities and the individual objectives and targets.</p>	<p>Where applicable, ensure that the Council's key issues and priorities are adequately reflected in the SA Framework objectives.</p>
<p>From this, there are five defined strategic priorities in the Newark and Sherwood Community Plan:</p>	<p>Clean & Green Keeping our communities tidy and environmentally sustainable</p>		
<p>To achieve the Community Plan's Vision, we need communities that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean and Green • Learning and Earning • Accessible • Healthy • Culturally Connected • Safe and Strong 	<p>Economically Vibrant Encouraging economic success</p>		
	<p>Good Health & Homes Promoting healthy and active lifestyles and good quality housing for all</p>		
	<p>Safe & Strong Communities Less crime and anti-social behaviour and a strong community spirit</p>		
	<p>Culturally Active Valuing the heritage and culture of Newark & Sherwood</p>		
	<p>There are three supporting priorities of:</p>		
	<p>Value for Money Being efficient and delivering good quality</p>		

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
	Raising Aspirations Encouraging ambition and high achievement Accessible and responsive Making opportunities available and giving good customer service		
The 2nd Community Plan For Newark and Sherwood 2006-2016, NSDC			
NSDC			
http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/ppimageupload/Image40766.PDF			
<p>The Community Plan is produced by the Newark and Sherwood Local Strategic Partnership for the period 2006-2016</p> <p>The stated aim of the Council is '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.'</p> <p>From this, there are five defined strategic priorities in the Newark and Sherwood Community Plan:</p> <p>To achieve the Community Plan's Vision, we need communities that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean and Green • Learning and Earning • Accessible • Healthy • Culturally Connected • Safe and strong 	<p>From the issues identified, the Community Plan identifies priorities, actions for achievement and then targets to be achieved.</p> <p>For example in respect of 'Clean and Green' is to promote a sustainable approach to development and planning with an emphasis on the re-use of land and buildings. From this, an identified action is to develop a policy to encourage the reuse of derelict buildings.</p>	<p>LDF policies and strategies will be underpinned by the Newark and Sherwood Community Plan</p>	<p>Ensure that strategic objectives of the Community Plan are adequately reflected in the SA Framework objectives.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
Newark and Sherwood Economic Regeneration Strategy 2003-2013, NSDC (2003)			
NSDC			
http://planning.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/pp/gold/viewGold.asp?IDType=Page&ID=8913			
<p>The vision for the Council's Economic Regeneration Strategy is that "Newark and Sherwood will have a strong and diverse economy. Economic growth and diversity will be secured in an environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive manner".</p> <p>In reaching the vision, work is focused on four aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing inequality ▪ Developing a competitive District ▪ Delivering a modern workforce ▪ Diversification for a stable local economy. <p>Under the four aims, are a series of listed activities. For example, for 'Delivering a Modern Workforce', the Strategy sets out that the Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ support activity which improves links between education, training providers and employers. ▪ support community based learning opportunities especially in the most rural areas of the District ▪ encourage the development of higher level skills with our partners. 	<p>The key targets of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to create 1000 jobs (full time equivalent & permanent) over the period of the strategy. (Directly through financial support) ▪ to assist 500 small businesses over the same period. (Directly through financial support) ▪ to implement 5 social enterprise projects p.a. ▪ to increase the number of tourist accommodation bookings by 5% p.a. and eco-tourism bookings by 10% p.a. ▪ to deal with at least 500 business enquiries p.a. ▪ to facilitate the provision of 25 hectares of land over the period of the strategy with a preference for using brownfield land. ▪ to produce a full development plan for a Newark Cultural Quarter. <p>The Strategy also contains a following targets that are considered to be the most important indicators of long-term success in the District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to have a 100 bed conference 	<p>The Newark and Sherwood Economic Regeneration Strategy will underpin LDF strategies and policies.</p> <p>LDF must include strategic aims and policies that will provide for sustainable economic development, with the District's continued competitiveness being imperative.</p>	<p>Ensure that aims and targets of the Economic Regeneration Strategy are reflected in the SA Framework.</p> <p>Economic objectives may conflict with other objectives, which means the way in which the SA process shapes policy wording and institutes mitigation action is critical.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> facility and hotel in Newark by 2006. ▪ to develop a Business Innovation Centre in Newark by 2005. ▪ for the proportion of the local workforce to achieve an NVQ Level 3 qualification, equal to or greater than the national average by 2008. ▪ for the proportion of local jobs to require an NVQ Level 3 qualification, equal to or greater than, the national average by 2008. ▪ to ensure that no wards in the District fall within the worst 10% of the Index of Deprivation by 2010. ▪ to ensure that the proportion of households in receipt of benefits in the District is lower than the national average by 2008. ▪ to achieve a 36-month business survival rate for the District equal to or greater than the national average by 2008. ▪ to achieve an unemployment rate in the most deprived wards no more than 20% greater than the District average by 2006. ▪ to achieve a net business formation rate for the District equal to or greater than the national average by 2007. 		
Newark and Sherwood Community Safety Partnership – Crime, Disorder and Drugs Strategy 2005 – 2008 (2005)			
NSDC			

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/ppimageupload/Image23259.PDF			
<p>The long term vision for community safety in Newark and Sherwood is: '<i>To reduce the level of crime and disorder and the fear of crime and disorder, and to promote initiatives to make Newark and Sherwood District as a safer place in which to work and live</i>'.</p> <p>The Strategy sets eight strategic priorities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce the levels of anti social behaviour across the partnership area. 2. To reduce the rate of burglary across the partnership area. 3. To reduce the rate of violent crime across the Partnership area. 4. To reduce the rate vehicle crime across the partnership area. 5. To reduce levels of arson across the partnership area. 6. To improve the knowledge of Road Safety and reduce the number of slight, serious and fatal injury accidents on the road. 7. To reduce the use of drugs and alcohol and protect local communities from anti-social behaviour and crime resulting from drug and alcohol use. 8. To reduce the rate of bicycle theft across the Partnership area. 	<p>To achieve the vision, the Partnership has set a target to reduce overall crime by 20% between 2005 and 2008.</p>	<p>LDF strategies and policies should aim to fully assist in meeting the aims of the Newark and Sherwood Community Safety Partnership Strategy.</p> <p>Policies for 'Designing Out Crime' are important ways in which the LDF can assist crime reduction.</p>	<p>Reducing crime and the fear of crime should feature in as an SA Framework objective.</p> <p>In relation to the 20% crime reduction target, crime should form an appraisal indicator.</p>
Newark And Sherwood Green Space Strategy Green Space Strategy 2007-2012			
NSDC			
http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/ppimageupload/Image51129.PDF			
<p>The Strategy has eleven objectives built around the Community Plan for Newark and Sherwood 2006-2016. These are as follows:</p> <p>Greenspaces – Safe and Strong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the district's green spaces are 	<p>Based on audit and consultation work carried out for the Strategy recommendations have been made for the 7 different types of green space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks and gardens- 0.6 ha per 	<p>LDF strategies and policies should aim to fully assist in meeting the objectives and recommended actions</p>	<p>To protect and enhance open space provision and opportunities for people to participate in recreational activities</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>managed and maintained so as to protect the health and safety of those who use and work in them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the district's green spaces encourage the involvement of local people and strengthen local communities by engendering a sense of local ownership and pride • To ensure that the district's green spaces provide facilities and activities which involve and engage children and young people <p>Green Spaces – Healthy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Spaces – Learning and Earning • To ensure that the district's green spaces provide opportunities for training education and life-long earning • To ensure that the district's green spaces contribute to the wider regeneration of the district <p>Green Spaces – Clean and Green</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the district is provided with a diverse and appropriate range of high quality green spaces that meet the recreational and social needs of local communities • To ensure that the district's green spaces are managed and maintained in a manner which protects and improves the environment and promotes sustainable development <p>Green spaces – Culturally Connected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the district's green spaces contribute towards people's understanding of their shared natural and cultural heritage 	<p>1000 population (6 square metres per person)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural and semi—natural green spaces – all residents of the district should live within 300m of an area of natural and semi-natural green space • Amenity green spaces – 0.6 ha per 1,000 population (6 square metres per person) • Provision for children and young people – 0.75 ha per 1000 population (7.5 square metres per person) • Outdoor sports facilities – 2.2 ha per 1000 population (22 square metres per person) • Allotments and community gardens – 0.5 per 1000 population (5 square metres per person) • Cemeteries and closed churchyards – 0.5ha per 1000 population (5 square metres per person) 	<p>of the Newark and Sherwood Green Space Strategy</p>	<p>should feature as an objective in the SA Framework.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
Green Spaces - Accessible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the district is provided with a network of accessible green spaces that meet the needs of all sectors of the community 			
Newark and Sherwood Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2000 to 2005, NSDC (1999)			
NSDC			
www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/			
<p>The Strategy has seven strategic objectives which seek to ensure, inter alia, access to parks and open spaces that are maintained to the highest standards and in a manner that accords with the principles of sustainability and biodiversity.</p>	<p>For each of the seven objectives, the strategy sets a number of recommended actions. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RA5 – that construction of a Queen's Sconce Park Visitor/Heritage Centre be considered a priority. ▪ RA11 – that Clay Lane playing field be developed as a community woodland and the creation of other areas of urban woodland around Newark be investigated and initiated. ▪ RA18 – that a study of open space provision be undertaken ▪ RA19 – that all new housing should make a contribution to open space provision. ▪ RA38 – that open local demand and aspirations in relation to parks and open spaces be established. ▪ RA40 – that a systematic process of community consultation be undertaken. ▪ RA45 – that the District Council's 	.	

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
	<p>parks and open spaces promote best environmental practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RA46 – that opportunities to promote and protect biodiversity in the District's parks and open spaces be carried out. 		
Newark and Sherwood District Council - A Service Plan for Leisure 2002 – 2012, NSDC			
NSDC			
http://planning.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/pp/gold/viewGold.asp?IDType=Page&ID=9009			
<p>The Vision of the Service Plan for leisure includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A new integrated leisure centre in the Newark area, which will represent a centre for excellence for the District. ▪ Three supporting centres at Southwell, Dukeries (Ollerton) and Rainworth each funded and maintained and improved to provide higher standards of facilities for residents in these areas. ▪ A network of multi-functions community centres throughout the District supported by the District Council in areas where residents are not able to access other centres. ▪ An active and effective sports/development/active communities programme that is targeted towards areas of deprivation and makes a significant contribution to neighbourhood renewal. 	<p>The Service Plan contains a series of strategic recommendations, which form actions to implement the Service Plan's visions: Those of relevance include:</p> <p><u>Short term – to 2006</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secure the provision of a new full sized floodlit pitch at the Dukeries Complex, Ollerton. ▪ Upgrade Rainworth Leisure Centre by extending sports hall to four courts. ▪ To provide additional youth and community facilities in Hawtonville, Newark in recognition of the low level of service provision in this area of Newark. ▪ To audit and establish needs for multi-purpose community centres in the rural areas of the district and provide assistance to local clubs. <p><u>Long term recommendations</u></p>	<p>LDF policies should allow for appropriately located new leisure facilities. It will need to be considered whether land should be allocated for any particular facilities.</p>	<p>To ensure opportunities for leisure participation should feature as an objective of the SA Framework.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide a new leisure centre and pool in Newark. ▪ Continue to work for the provision of an indoor tennis court. ▪ Provide a floodlit multi-purpose pitch for Rainworth leisure centre. 		
Newark and Sherwood Playing Pitch Strategy, NSDC/Sport England (2003)			
NSDC			
http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/pp/gold/viewgold.asp?idtype=page&id=14556			
<p>The overall vision of the Playing Pitch Strategy is that:</p> <p><i>'by 2013 Newark & Sherwood District Council will aim to provide and have assisted in the provision of an appropriate distribution and range of quality playing pitches and associated facilities which will sustain a growing sporting community and provide opportunities for increased participation for all the District's residents'</i></p>	<p>The Strategy includes a section on planning policies and local standards. It sets out that, in accordance with the Strategic aims and objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plan policies are developed that protect existing sports and recreation facilities from redevelopment. ▪ Support proposals for new facilities. ▪ Promote greater use of existing sport and recreation resources. ▪ Require new open space provision in association with new development. 	<p>LDF strategies and policies should aim to fully assist in meeting the overall vision, strategic objectives and actions of the Newark and Sherwood Playing Pitch Strategy. Specifically, it should aim to meet to develop policy and playing pitch standards in accordance with those suggest in the Strategy.</p>	<p>To ensure opportunities for leisure participation should feature as an objective of the SA Framework.</p>
<p>The achievement of the strategic aim is linked to the a number of policy objectives, including:</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase the quality and capacity of existing outdoor sports facilities to meet the needs and aspirations of the sports governing bodies, local sports leagues, clubs and Newark and Sherwood District Council. ▪ Provide usable, accessible and viable outdoor sports facilities in Newark & Sherwood in the context of the Council's District Local Plan. 	<p>The Strategy suggests specific wording for policies. In addition, it also defines planning policy standards for pitches.</p>		
<p>From this, the Strategy sets out a number of, what are termed, management objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure the appropriate distribution of outdoor sports 	<p>The Strategy contains an Action Pan, in which it defines necessary actions to 2013 – most relevant to the</p>		

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ facilities commensurate with need. ▪ Use development opportunities to provide improvements to existing facility provision or additional facilities where appropriate. ▪ Support the sporting community to identify facility need and increase and/or improve existing provision. ▪ Develop supplementary planning guidance to enable specific local clubs to implement development proposals, where needs have been identified. ▪ Develop a policy within the District Local Plan along with supplementary planning guidance that would seek the provision of high quality sports to meet the needs associated with new development. ▪ Within the context of the District Local Plan strive to ensure that where sites may be lost through development or closure of access that facilities of the same or improved standard are provided to meet the continued needs of residents within and beyond Newark & Sherwood. 	management and improvement of existing facilities.		
Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy – A Framework for Action (2001)			
Nottinghamshire County Council and Other Nottinghamshire Districts			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2423&p=0			
The Framework for Action seeks to fulfil the following main objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimise air pollution and help achieve sustainable development in Nottinghamshire to protect the health and well being of the population. ▪ To work with businesses, commerce and the residents of Nottinghamshire to encourage sustainable improvements in air quality. 	The strategy put in place actions in respect of 10 categories. For one category, 'Planning and land use issues', the strategy sets out that councils will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Put in place procedures to ensure that neighbouring councils are consulted on any proposed development likely to significantly 	Air quality impacts will form an important consideration in respect of where development is located and in the formulation of requirements sets out in the strategy and policies of the LDF. As require, NSDC will need to support the	Air quality should feature as an SA Framework objective. Air quality in the District should form a SA indicator.

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Complement and co-ordinate actions that will be required in Air Quality Management Areas to improve air quality to meet the air quality standards. ▪ Provide a framework for action to improve air quality in Nottinghamshire from which each Local Authority in Nottinghamshire can adopt their own local air quality strategy. ▪ To ensure that wherever possible local authority actions do not have an adverse effect on air quality or climate change. ▪ Complement other county wide and local strategies adopted and supported by Local Authorities and other organisations e.g. Home Energy Conservation Act, Health Improvement Programme, Local Agenda 21, Community Plans. ▪ Identify action at all levels to encourage all Government Departments, Local Authority Departments, other organisations, businesses and the general public to take action to minimise their impact on air quality as far as practicable. ▪ Ensure that the framework for action to improve air quality in Nottinghamshire is reviewed once every 4 years. 	<p>affect air quality within their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure air quality is a material consideration when assessing planning applications and, where a significant deterioration in air quality is predicted, to put in place conditions to mitigate the effects. ▪ Ensure that wherever possible all new development is accessible by alternative means of transport and minimises the need to travel by supporting mixed development schemes. ▪ Require monitoring/modelling to be carried out to establish the potential impact of any development likely to have a significant impact on local air quality. <p>And also that Councils will support the adoption of policies and procedures to ensure air quality is a consideration when formulating or assessing countywide unitary or local plans.</p> <p>And, finally, that councils are encouraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ persuade large employers to adopt a green commuter plan, especially through negotiation involving new developments. 	<p>adoption of policies and procedures to ensure air quality is a consideration in the LDF.</p>	

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess all appropriate planning applications against a check list for sustainable development to determine, amongst other issues, its impact on air quality and other matters likely to effect air quality such as energy efficiency, renewable energy and transport, and give advice to encourage sustainable development. <p data-bbox="825 703 1332 822">There are other relevant actions in respect of many of the other categories, including transport and energy efficiency.</p>		
Newark and Sherwood Air Quality Strategy, NSDC (2003)			
NSDC			
http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/ppimageupload/Image72626.PDF			
<p>The aim of the Strategy is: 'Making Newark and Sherwood a good place to live, work and visit by achieving the best possible air quality. Improve ambient air quality to protect the health and well being of the public in a coordinated and integrated manner.</p> <p>Its objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimise air pollution and help achieve sustainable development in the District in order to protect the health and well being of the population. ▪ To work with businesses, commerce and residents of the District to encourage sustainable improvements in air quality. 	<p>The Strategy then defines a number of details actions. The most relevant include:</p> <p><u>Planning</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure all alternative modes of transport are considered for any new development likely to impact adversely on air quality and to encourage measurements of impacts using monitoring and modelling techniques. ▪ Ensure that the Local Plan incorporates air quality 	<p>Air quality impacts will form an important consideration in respect of where development is located and in the formulation of requirements sets out in the strategy and policies of the LDF.</p>	<p>Air quality should feature as an SA Framework objective. Air quality in the District should form a SA indicator.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To continue to meet statutory standards and improve air quality for the residents of the District. ▪ To ensure that wherever possible actions undertaken by the Council will not have an adverse effect on local air quality. ▪ To ensure that the implementation of the strategy is both integral and complementary to other strategies such as the Local Agenda 21 Programme and Newark and Sherwood Community Plan. ▪ That the actions detailed in the strategy are re-evaluated regularly in line with the findings of scheduled air quality reviews and assessments to ensure that resources are channelled appropriately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ considerations. ▪ Encourage through negotiation, the introduction of green commuter plans by any new or existing major employers. ▪ Ensure that planning applications are checked against sustainability criteria and meet all respective planning guidance relating to air quality issues and other matters likely to affect air quality such as energy efficiency. <p><u>Transport</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage the development of integrated transport systems and routes for pedestrians, public transport and car users. ▪ Review the scale and location of car parking in the District. Develop policies that aim to assist with improving local air quality. ▪ Encourage cycle usage through development of urban cycle routes and representation on the Newark Cycle Working Group. <p><u>Energy Efficiency</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide advice and support to developers of 'net zero CO₂ emission' dwellings with the District (currently 100) 		

Sherwood Forest Housing Market Area Housing Strategy 2008-2018

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
NSDC http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/pp/gold/viewGold.asp?IDType=Page&ID=18758 <p>This Strategy describes the need for housing investment in the Newark and Sherwood District and the plans the Council has for ensuring all residents, present and future, have access to accommodation that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meets the criteria set out in the Decent Homes Standard as a minimum ▪ Is occupied on a tenure that gives security for the future ▪ Is located in a safe and attractive environment thus ensuring future sustainability ▪ Is within a vibrant local community that enables full integration by residents ▪ Is affordable to live in and heat ▪ Is appropriate to any special needs of the household ▪ Is designed and managed in accordance with the principles of sustainability 	<p>Outcome 1: People can live in homes that meet their needs and are affordable, whatever their circumstances</p> <p>Undertake research and analysis to ensure we have the right intelligence to inform our plans <i>% confidence in the use of intelligence to inform decision making, plan and policy making</i></p> <p>Increase accommodation supply through new provision <i>Net additional homes delivered (NI154)</i> <i>Number of affordable homes delivered (gross) (NI155)</i> <i>% satisfaction with homes (Place Survey)</i> <i>% Tenure split in the area changed (local)</i></p> <p>Adapt existing housing to meet changing needs <i>Number of homes adapted to meet needs (local)</i> <i>Number of existing homes receiving work incorporating lifetime homes principles</i></p> <p>Outcome 2: People are able to fulfill their potential and aspirations</p>	<p>The provision of sufficient housing, that meet the needs of the community, is a fundamental role of the LDF.</p> <p>The Housing Strategy is principally concerned with the needs of those who cannot necessarily compete for open market housing. The LDF will need to consider how such needs can be met.</p>	<p>Meeting the housing needs of all the community, not just those most able to afford new open market housing, will need to form a key objective of the SA Framework. How developing LDF policy accords with SA objectives in this respect, will need to be carefully appraised.</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
	<p>Provide housing related support to enable independence and maximise economic wellbeing <i>Health related measure and target to be agreed with health partners</i> <i>% of vulnerable people supported to achieve independent living (NI 141)</i> <i>Proportion of vulnerable households receiving support who are accessing training and employment opportunities (Supporting People outcome)</i> Maximise opportunities for education, training and employment <i>Measure and target to be agreed with education and economic development partners</i> Provide accessible and timely advice and information to inform choice <i>Number of households in temporary accommodation (NI 156)</i> <i>Number of households prevented from homelessness (local - previously BVPI 213)</i> <i>% satisfaction with quality of information provided to enable choice (local)</i> Increase access to and choice of accommodation and services <i>% satisfaction with services that enable access to a choice of accommodation and services (local)</i> <i>% of older people satisfied with home and neighbourhood (NI138)</i> <i>The extent to which older people receive</i></p>		

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
	<p><i>the support they need to live independently at home (NI139)</i> <i>% of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living (NI142)</i></p> <p>Outcome 3: Homes and neighbourhoods provide a healthy, safe and sustainable environment</p> <p>Provide well designed housing in a well designed environment <i>Measure and target to be agreed with planning colleagues</i></p> <p>Make energy affordable in existing housing <i>All households in the area spend less than 10% of their disposable income on fuel supplies and are warm enough to maintain good health</i></p> <p>Minimise the carbon impact of housing and households <i>All new homes meet sustainable energy standards (local)</i> <i>% reduction of carbon impact of households reduced by 2020 and 2050 (local)</i></p> <p>Improve living conditions in existing homes and neighbourhoods</p> <p><i>Neighbourhoods are safe and healthy –</i></p>		

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
	<i>measures and targets to be agreed by partners</i> <i>% vulnerable people living in a decent home</i> <i>% private sector tenant satisfaction with quality of home and management service received from their landlord</i>		
North Nottinghamshire Accessibility Strategy			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/traffic_and_travel/strategy-policy/accessibilityplanning.htm#nnas			
<p>The North Nottinghamshire Accessibility Strategy aims to increase accessibility for everybody, particularly people from less affluent backgrounds to be able to reach the opportunities and services that they need.</p> <p>The objectives of the Accessibility Strategy are as follows:</p>	<p>The following are the accessibility indicators and targets which will be monitored over the lifetime of the Accessibility Strategy</p>	<p>LDF strategies and policies should aim to fully assist in meeting the objectives and targets of the North Nottinghamshire Accessibility Strategy</p>	<p>The attainment of greater accessibility should form a key SA Framework objective.</p>
<p>School, college and training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve access to schools for children aged 16 and under, and to further or higher education and training for students aged 16 and over. 	<p>Local bus patronage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase by 5% over the plan period. <p>Satisfaction with local bus services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve from 64% in 2003/4 to 		

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
Work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve access to major employment sites. Food and important services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the accessibility of healthy and affordable food, and essential services to be found in town and district centres. Hospital appointments and the doctor's. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve access to hospital and General Practitioners' surgeries. 'Free time' activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the accessibility of leisure, culture and tourism destinations. Better accessibility for older people and disabled people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve access to education, training, jobs, food and essential services, GPs, hospitals, and leisure, culture and tourism destinations for older people and disabled people. 	<p>69% in 2006/7 and 75% in +2009/10</p> <p>Bus punctuality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve 90% to 95% for vehicles starting their journey; and 67% to 75% for intermediate timing stops in the plan period. Also reduce average waiting time for frequent service routes from 1.25 minutes to 1 minute over the plan period. <p>% of households within 45 minutes of hospital by public transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain at 92% throughout plan period <p>% of households within 30 minutes of a major retail centre by public transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain at 94% throughout plan period <p>% of eligible population taking up concessionary fare entitlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase from 46% in 2006 to 57% in 2010 		

North Nottinghamshire Second Local Transport Plan 2006/07-2010/11 (LTP2), NCC (March 2006)

Nottinghamshire County Council

<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/nnltp2contentsandexecutesummary.pdf>

This is the second LTP, which is at a provision stage at the current time.

A series of draft indicators has been developed for the LTP, for which targets

LDF strategies and policies should aim to

The attainment of sustainable transport

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<p>The transport objectives for the Plan Area have been developed from the objectives of the first North Nottinghamshire LTP, the objectives of the Regional Transport Strategy, the Government's shared priorities for transport and stakeholder views arising from consultation.</p> <p>In order to meet the overall vision of the Transport Strategy, the LTP defined a number of main objectives, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce congestion ▪ Improve accessibility ▪ Improving safety ▪ Improving air quality ▪ Supporting economic regeneration ▪ Improving quality of life ▪ Making best use [of existing infrastructure] <p>For each main objective, the LTP then details a number of policy measures and programmes for their achievement, a number of which will have a direct link with the strategies and policies of the Local Plan.</p> <p>Emphasis, for example, is placed on the importance of the link between land-use and spatial planning in local accessibility action plans, as part of accessibility planning.</p>	<p>will be set, which are included in the provisional submission.</p> <p>Included are mandatory indicators (for example, area wide traffic mileage, cycling trips) and local non-mandatory indicators. For the latter, those currently being considered include percentage of schools with a transport plan.</p> <p>As with the first LTP, linked to the objectives and sub-objectives of the LTP, indicators are concerned with ensuring a reduction in the number of length of car journeys, increasing public transport and cycling use and reducing road casualty figures, using baseline dates and measured periods for change.</p>	<p>fully assist in meeting the objectives and targets of the second LTP.</p> <p>The LDF is fundamental in assisting the LTP to ensure that new development is undertaken in a manner that promotes sustainable patterns of travel and transport.</p>	<p>patterns should form a key SA Framework objective.</p>
Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (1998)			
The Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group			
www.nottsbag.org.uk/pdfs/00COV_000.DOC			
<p>The objectives of the BAP are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To conserve and where appropriate to enhance Nottinghamshire's unique variety of wild species and natural habitats, in particular: 	<p>There are identified generic actions for biodiversity in Nottinghamshire. Those relevant to local authorities (and to specifically to the planning process)</p>	<p>LDF strategies and policies should aim to fully assist in meeting the objectives of the</p>	<p>Where applicable, ensure that BAP and Action Plan objectives are reflected in the SA</p>

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) internationally and nationally important species and habitats b) Species and habitats that are characteristic of Nottinghamshire and its distinctive Regional Character Area; and c) Species and habitats that are rare or threatened in the County. <p>2. To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity.</p> <p>3. To contribute to biodiversity conservation on a national, European and global scale.</p>	<p>include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure no further loss of designated wildlife sites. ▪ There should be a precautionary approach to development where there are significant risks of damage to the environment. ▪ Biodiversity should be considered in all land use decisions. ▪ Perceived local economic value of development proposals must be carefully weighed against national/international status of species, habitats and sites. ▪ Biodiversity conservation policies must be incorporated into land use planning policy documents <p>More specifically, the BAP then contains a number of Action Plans (containing a multitude of targets and actions) for individual habitats and species. The BAP contains a list of local BAP priority habitats and species from which the Action Plans are drawn.</p>	<p>Nottinghamshire BAP and its Actions Plans.</p> <p>The LDF will have to include specific policies to assist the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and the aims of the BAP's action plans. In addition, biodiversity must also be taken into considerations in all aspects of the LDF, in terms of the impacts that policies and proposals could have of natural habitats and individual species.</p>	<p>Framework objectives.</p> <p>Nature conservation indicators should be included in the SA. Given the wide scope of the individual BAPs the SA will need to be selective in the range of data that can be specifically referred to in the SA.</p>
<p>Trent Strategic Local Delivery Plan 2005-2008, NHS (2005)</p> <p>NHS, East Midlands</p> <p>http://www.eastmidlands.nhs.uk/EasySite/public/searchResults.asp</p> <p>As with the PCT's, this Local Delivery Plan identifies how service targets will be achieved across the Trent Strategic Health Authority Region.</p>			
	No relevant targets	The local delivery plan does not currently identify anything that the LDF can, from a spatial perspective,	No implications.

Key objectives relevant to the LDF and SA and links to source document	Key targets and indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implications for the LDF	Implications for the SA
		assist in delivering.	

Appendix 2 – Baseline indicators

Population and demographic structure

Indicator	Newark and Sherwood District	Average in Notts. Districts	National average	Target	Commentary/Comments on data	Issues identified for LDF/SA	Data source
Population							
Total population (2007)	112,600	129,338	142,464	-	National average = Great Britain		ONS (Mid-Year Population Estimates 2007)
Population Growth (1991 – 2007)	9.21%	4.55%	60.6%	-	Newark and Sherwood have some of the highest levels of population growth in Nottinghamshire.		ONS (Mid-Year Population Estimates 2007)
Total Household spaces (2001)	46,050	-	-	-			Census 2001
Household spaces – occupied (2001)	44,465	-	-	-			Census 2001

Indicator	Newark and Sherwood District	Average in Notts. Districts	National average	Target	Commentary/Comments on data	Issues identified for LDF/SA	Data source
Average household size (2001)	2.36	2.33	2.36	-			Census 2001
Projected population change 2004 to 2013	19.89%	8.3%	11.91%	-	Newark & Sherwood has the highest projection. Rushcliffe is second (17.09%), whilst Bassetlaw (16.59%), Ashfield (13.58%) have similar levels of projected growth. All other Districts have significantly lower levels.	A variety of implications resulting from the demand this will put on land, infrastructure and other resources in the District.	2007 based sub-national population projections, ONS
Projected population change 2004 to 2029	7.99%	2.98%	4.49%	-	The period 2004-2029 encompasses that of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS8) to 2006-2026.	A variety of implications resulting from the demand this will put on land, infrastructure and other resources in the District. The longer-term nature of these impacts will need to be adequately addressed.	2007 based sub-national population projections, ONS

Age profile (2004)							ONS (Mid-Year Population Estimates 2004)
Proportion of the population aged (%):							
0-14	17.5	16.9	17.5	None	National average = Great Britain average The averages across the County are rather skewed by Nottingham City, which has a high proportion of its population concentrated in the 15-24 bracket and lower levels in the more elderly age brackets. Along with most other districts in the county, Newark and Sherwood has higher than national average in the 45+ age brackets. There are also above average levels in the 0-14 reflecting the relatively high levels of families with children.	An older age profile has possible implications for the type of new housing provided across the District, as well as implications for future social care provision.	
15-24	11.5	12.3	13.3				
25-44	25.3	26.9	28.0				
45-64	27.7	26.8	25.0				
65+	17.8	17.1	16.1				
75+	8.4	8.1	7.8				
Proportion of people aged 50+ (2004) (%)	37.5	34.9	35.4		This figure also reflects the higher age profile of the District.		ONS (Mid-Year Population Estimates 2004)
Ethnicity (2001)							Census 2001
Proportion of the population classified as (%):				None	The figures show that Newark and Sherwood has relatively few	The Race Relations (Amendments) Act 2000 puts a greater onus on public authorities to be pro-active and positive. All public authorities, including planning authorities, now	

Asian or British Asian	0.3	1.7	2.7		residents from ethnic groups, other than those classified as White. The proportion of non-white residents is 1.5, which compares to 15.1% in Nottingham City and 5.6% nationally.	have a statutory general duty to promote race equality, including taking measures to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eliminate unlawful racial discrimination; ▪ Promote equal opportunities ▪ Encourage good race relations. 	
Black or British Black	0.3	0.9	1.3				
Chinese or other Ethnic Group	0.3	0.5	0.7				
Mixed	0.6	1.0	1.0				
Non-white	1.5	4.2	5.6				
White	98.5	95.9	94.4				

Housing

Indicator	Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	National	Target	Commentary/Comments on data	Issues identified for LDF/SA	Data source
Housing Completions (District)	3960 (2001-08)	The Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS8) requires that Newark & Sherwood makes provision for 14,800 dwellings between 2006 and 2026.	-	RSS Approx 740 units per year	The Regional Plan for the East Midlands requires provision of land for 14,800 new homes between 2006 and 2026.	Ensure that sufficient land is made available in the appropriate sub-areas to meet the strategic housing requirement.	Newark and Sherwood data to 2008
Newark Area	2511 (2001-08)						
Southern Area	541 (2001-08)						
Western Area	908 (2001-08)						

Indicator	Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	National	Target	Commentary/Comments on data	Issues identified for LDF/SA	Data source
Affordable housing completions (2002 – 2005)	211 total (annual average 53)	Under Policy 18 of the RSS, it is set out that an appropriate indicator for monitoring whether affordable housing need across the East Midlands as a whole is being met is around 3,950 dwellings per annum.		The Newark and Sherwood Housing Needs Assessment sets has identified that there will be a shortfall of 569 units to 2011.	Monitoring affordable housing completions is a Core Output Indicator for the Annual Monitoring Report.	It is necessary to seek to make sufficient provision for affordable housing (subsidised housing that is available for those that cannot compete for open market housing).	Newark and Sherwood District Council data to 2005
Residential density of housing completions (dwellings per hectare)	Figures not known – to be monitored in future.	East Midlands = 37	England = 40	PPG3 seeks a minimum of 30 dwellings to the hectare.		Policies must seek to ensure that densities are maximised in order to ensure the efficient use of land. The District Council will monitor residential density as a Core Output Indicator for 2005-2006	Land Use Change in England: Residential Development to 2004 (update July 2005), ODPM
Proportion of total dwelling stock (%) (2004)	Newark and Sherwood District	Average in Notts. Districts	National District average	Non-applicable	The pattern of housing tenure in the District does not differ greatly from the average pattern in other Nottinghamshire Districts, or the national average.		Dwellings stock by tenure and condition in England, ODPM
Owner occupied and private rented	84.4	82.8	82.8				
Local authority ¹	11.6	12.8	9.0				
Other public sector ²	Newark and Sherwood District	Average in Notts. Districts	National District average		It should be noted that the District Council recently transferred its housing stock to an Arms Length Management Organisation.		
	0.1	0.1	0.4				

Indicator	Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	National	Target	Commentary/Comments on data	Issues identified for LDF/SA	Data source
Registered Social Landlord	3.8	4.2	7.8				
Affordability Index ³ (2005) (Great Britain = 100)	Newark and Sherwood District 97.2	Average in Notts. Districts 111.1	National District average 98.2	Non-applicable	<p>National average = for England and Wales.</p> <p>The higher the figure the greater the ability to pay, based on average income compared to average house prices. The figure is the lowest in Newark and Sherwood of all the districts in the County. Rushcliffe is the next lowest (99.5), whilst Ashfield and Mansfield are both have scores above 120.</p>	Housing affordability is critical in ensuring that the accommodation needs of all sectors of the community are provided for, in part, through the policies of the LDF.	Property Prices, Land Registry; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Indicator	Newark and Sherwood District	Average in Notts. Districts	Average in National Districts	Target	Commentary/Comments on data	Issues identified for LDF/SA	Data source
Average house prices (2008)	Newark and Sherwood District £180,154	Average in Notts. Districts 156,775	National District average 184,386	Non-applicable	Average house prices in the District are substantially higher than the average in Districts across Nottinghamshire, although below the national average.	The issue of housing affordability is a critical planning issue.	Property Prices, Land Registry

Indicator	Newark and Sherwood District	Average in Notts. Districts	Average in National Districts	Target	Commentary/ Comments on data	Issues identified for LDF/SA	Data source
Change in average house price (April to June period, 1999 to 2006)	Newark and Sherwood District	Average in Notts. Districts	National District average	Non-applicable	Increases in average house price in the County have been highest in Newark and Sherwood and well above the national average.	Again, the issue of housing affordability is a critical planning issue.	Property Prices, Land Registry
	141.2%	132.2%	127.7%				

Appendix 3 – How the requirements of SEA are met in this SA scoping report

Requirements of the SEA Directive <i>(As referred to in Article 5 (1))</i>	Where requirement is met in this SA scoping report
(a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Executive Summary, 3.1, Appendix 1
(b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	5.3, Appendix 2, Appendix 5
(c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8
(d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	5.3, Appendix 5
(e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	3.1, Appendix 1
(f) The key likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects).	4.9, Appendix 5
(g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Included in the Issues and Options stage
(h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Included in the Issues and Options stage
(i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Included in the Issues and Options stage
(j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Included in the Issues and Options stage

Appendix 4 – Stages in SA

This scoping report covers the tasks in Stage A.

Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	A1	Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives <i>Documents how the plan is affected by outside factors and suggests ideas for how any constraints can be addressed.</i>
		A2	Collecting baseline information <i>Provides an evidence base for sustainability issues, effects prediction and monitoring.</i>
		A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems <i>Helps focus the SA and streamline the subsequent stages, including baseline information analysis.</i>
		A4	Developing the SA framework <i>Provides a means by which the sustainability of the plan can be appraised.</i>
		A5	Consulting on the scope of the SA <i>To consult with statutory bodies with social, environmental, or economic responsibilities to ensure the appraisal covers the key sustainability issues.</i>
Stage B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects	B1	Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework
		B2	Developing the DPD options
		B3	Predicting the effects of the DPD
		B4	Evaluating the effects of the DPD
		B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
		B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPDs
Stage C	Preparing the SA report	C1	Preparing the SA report
Stage D	Consultation on the DPD and SA report	D1	Public participation on the preferred options of the DPD and the SA report
		D2(i)	Appraising significant changes
		D2(ii)	Appraising significant changes resulting from representations
		D3	Making decisions and providing information
Stage E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD.	E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
		E2	Responding to adverse effects

Appendix 5 – Justification of SA objectives

SA Objective	SA theme			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of [the District]	✓	✓	✗	Population, Human health Material assets	1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of [the District]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barker Review • RSS8 • PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) • PPG2 • PPS3 • PPS6 • PPG17 • The Rural White Paper • The Urban White Paper • Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites • Sustainable Communities: Homes for all • Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity • Diversity and Equality in Planning good practice guide • Integrated Regional Strategy • Regional Housing Strategy • East Midlands Regional Plan • Newark & Sherwood Local Plan • Newark and Sherwood District Council Priorities • Newark & Sherwood Sustainable Community Strategy • Newark & Sherwood Housing Needs Survey 	<p>The supply of affordable homes delivered.</p> <p>Creating and sustaining mixed communities by facilitating greater access to housing provision.</p> <p>The use of previously developed and greenfield land for housing.</p> <p>Creating homes that are energy and resource efficient and bringing existing stock up to current standards.</p> <p>Ensuring that new housing development delivers adequate 'planning gain' to mitigate against any negative impacts.</p> <p>Ensure that housing</p>

SA Objective	SA theme			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newark & Sherwood Study into Housing Needs, Markets and Affordability within the District (due Oct 2009) • Newark & Sherwood Housing Land Availability 2005 & 2006 • Newark & Sherwood Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA due July 2009) • Sherwood Forest Area Housing Strategy 2009-18 • Newark & Sherwood Local Housing Strategy 2009 • Newark & Sherwood Area based Housing Supply/Demand Analysis 2004 • East Midlands Northern Sub-Regional Strategic Housing Market • Nottingham Outer Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2007 • Notts Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment 2007 • Newark and Sherwood Local Housing Strategy 2009 	stock is 'decent' and people can live in a healthy home environment.

SA Objective	SA theme			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
1. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	✓	x	x	Population Human health	2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	<p>Targeting Action on those areas of greatest need.</p> <p>Working closely with other issue groups to achieve a positive impact on the health of local people.</p> <p>Focussing activities on key areas in Choosing Health, the public health white paper, which have been determined as local priorities for Newark and Sherwood.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PG17 • PPS23 • Walking and Cycling Action Plan • Integrated Regional Strategy • Trent Strategic Local Delivery Plan 2005-2008 • Nottinghamshire County Teaching PCT Strategic Plan 2008-2013 • Newark & Sherwood Sustainable Community Strategy • Newark & Sherwood Transport Study 2009 • Local Transport Plan for North Nottinghamshire 2006-2011. • Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy • Sports & Physical Activity Development Plan (2004-2007) 	<p>Reduce CO₂ emissions by encouraging greater levels of walking and cycling.</p> <p>Deliver greater well-being through increased levels of physical activity.</p> <p>Improve health and life-expectancy of disadvantaged groups in society.</p>
2. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the District's heritage	x	✓	✓	Human health Cultural heritage	3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the District's heritage	<p>Encouraging more people to walk or cycle.</p> <p>Effectively co-ordinating the work of volunteers and "Friends Of" groups through additional training information and support.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility Planning Guidance • Our Countryside: The future • PPG13 • Newark & Sherwood Leisure and Cultural Services Strategy • Nottinghamshire Landscape Guidelines 	<p>Greater understanding and appreciation by the District's population of the natural and built environment and cultural heritage.</p> <p>Increase access for disadvantaged groups to natural and built</p>

SA Objective	SA theme			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
								environment of the District.
3. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	x	Population, Human health	4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	Working together with local partners to tackle crime and persistent offenders. Forming neighbourhood policing teams and concentrating effort in high crime/deprived areas. Tackling issues that are of local concern including implementing the Newark and Sherwood Domestic Violence action plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) • Integrated Regional Strategy • Regional Housing Strategy • Newark & Sherwood Community Safety Partnership Plan Jan 2008-Jan 2009. • Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood Community Safety Partnership Plan 2008-2011 	Reduce resources expended on dealing with the impacts of crime. Reduction in fear of crime can lead to decreased private car use and an increase in walking and public transport use delivering health and environmental benefits.
4. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the District	✓	x	x	Population	5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the District	Develop and increase the number of volunteers and the variety of opportunities available to them Document the work carried out by community and voluntary groups and improve communication channels amongst partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Regional Strategy • East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 • Regional Economic Strategy • East Midlands Regional Plan • Newark & Sherwood Sustainable Community Strategy 2006-2016 • Newark & Sherwood District Council Priorities 2007-2011 	Building a balanced, strong and inclusive society within the District.

SA Objective	SA theme			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
						Secure the future of the voluntary and community sector.		
5. To increase biodiversity levels across the District	x	✓	✓	Biodiversity Fauna Flora Landscape	6. To increase biodiversity levels across the region	Preserving local plant and animal life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Habitats Directive • EU Birds Directive • Biodiversity Strategy for England • Our Countryside: The future • RSS8 • PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) • PPG2 • PPS9 • PPG17 • Integrated Regional Strategy • Draft guide to Planning and Biodiversity for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire • Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan • East Midlands Regional Plan • Newark and Sherwood Bio-Diversity Implementation Plan • Notts SINC Panel Reports • Newark and Sherwood Local Plan 	<p>To protect existing environments and fauna and flora within the District.</p> <p>Help to re-establish habitats and related species.</p> <p>To increase and sustain the biodiversity of the District.</p>

SA Objective	SA theme			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
6. To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the District.	x	✓	✓	Material assets Cultural heritage Landscape	7. To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region	Encourage people to take pride in their green and open spaces by working with agencies to involve local people to help clean up target areas. Improving accessibility to cultural events and facilities across the District. Ensure local people are consulted upon and involved in key decisions affecting the cultural life of the district. Raise civic pride and aspirations by developing, promoting and supporting local historical and living heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPG2 • PPG15 • PPG16 • Integrated Regional Strategy • East Midlands Regional Plan • Nottinghamshire Landscape Guidelines (1998) • Newark & Sherwood Bio-Diversity Implementation Plan (2003) • Newark and Sherwood Local Plan • Notts Ecological and Geological Data Partnership Survey 	To help preserve and enhance the natural, cultural and historic assets of the District. To protect and preserve the District's assets to contribute to an enhanced tourism offer.
7. To manage prudently the natural resources of the District including water, air quality, soils and minerals	✓	✓	✓	Biodiversity Human health Fauna Flora Soil Water Air	8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the District including water, air quality, soils and minerals	Raising awareness and encourage action about sustainable development including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Reducing waste through increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Directive on ambient air quality management • EU Water Framework Directive • RSS8 • PPS6 • PPS23 • PPS25 	To protect, preserve and prudently manage the District's resources so future generations' needs can be met where possible within the District.

SA Objective	SA theme			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
						recycling and address fly-tipping Preserving local plant and animal life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Water Strategy • Water Framework Directive • UK Sustainable Development Strategy • Integrated Regional Strategy • Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy • Local Transport Plan for North Nottinghamshire (2006) • Newark & Sherwood Air Quality Strategy (2003) • Flood Defence Strategy / Tidal Trent Strategy • Newark & Sherwood Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment • Water Cycle Study 2009 • Notts Ecological & Geological Data Partnership Survey • Newark & Sherwood Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 	Ensure new development is efficient in its use of resources. Ensure natural resources are
8. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	x	✓	✓	Landscape	9. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	Reducing waste through increased recycling and address fly-tipping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Waste Framework Directive • RSS8 • PPS10 • UK Waste Strategy • Regional Waste Strategy • East Midlands Regional Plan • Integrated Regional Strategy • Nottinghamshire and Nottingham 	

SA Objective	SA theme			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Local Plan • East Midlands Carbon Footprint • Newark & Sherwood – Sustainable Development Policy 	
9. To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	✗	✓	✓	Air Climatic factors	10. To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	Raising awareness and encourage action about sustainable development including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Reducing waste through increased recycling and address fly-tipping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS22 • Integrated Regional Strategy • Regional Economic Strategy • Nottinghamshire Climate change Framework • Newark & Sherwood Sustainable Development Policy 	To reduce carbon emissions To increase renewable energy production To deliver benefits of local competitiveness and stimulate local business
10. To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available	✓	✓	✓	Human health Air Climatic factors Material assets Landscape	11. To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging more people to walk or cycle • Improving road safety, accessibility and pavements • Dealing with local road congestion hot spots • Encouraging the use of public transport by raising people's awareness through publicity and information • Improving accessibility to health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility Planning Guidance • PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) • PPS6 • PPG13 • PPG17 • RSS8 • Making the Connections • Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity • The future of transport: a network for 2030 • UK Climate Change Programme • Walking and Cycling Action Plan • Integrated Regional Strategy • East Midlands Urban Action Plan 	To reduce CO ₂ emissions from road traffic Reduce airbourne pollution including particulates Greater accessibility to jobs and services

SA Objective	SA theme			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
						<p>services, shopping, places of work, leisure and cultural activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging discussion locally in longer term of sustainable transport and access issues. 	<p>2005 – 2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Economic Strategy • Regional Housing Strategy • Regional Transport Strategy • Regional Freight Strategy • East Midlands Regional Plan • Newark & Sherwood Local Plan • Local Transport Plan for North Nottinghamshire (2006) • Newark & Sherwood Transport Study (2009) 	
11.To create high quality employment opportunities	✓	✓	x	Population	12.To create high quality employment opportunities	<p>Develop commercial activity in deprived areas to encourage a competitive and enterprising local economy.</p> <p>Encouraging employers to become more involved.</p> <p>Develop commercial activity in deprived areas to encourage a competitive and enterprising local economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSS8 • PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) • PPG4 • PPS6 • Good practice guide on planning for tourism • Our Countryside: The future • Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity • Integrated Regional Strategy • East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 – 2011 • Regional Economic Strategy • Regional Housing Strategy • East Midlands Regional Plan • Newark & Sherwood Local Plan • Newark & Sherwood Vision & 	<p>Reduce out-commuting from the area and corresponding CO₂ emissions</p> <p>Increase incomes and general financial well-being of the local population.</p> <p>Attract and retain skilled workers within the District.</p>

SA Objective	SA theme			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Priorities 2007-2011 • Newark & Sherwood Sustainable Community Strategy • Newark & Sherwood Economic Development Strategy 2008-2018 • Newark & Sherwood Employment Land Availability Study 2004, 2005 & 2006 	
12. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	x	✓	x	Population	13. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	<p>Helping people to improve their employment opportunities.</p> <p>Encouraging employers to become more involved.</p> <p>To improve opportunities for lifelong learning.</p> <p>Development commercial activity in deprived areas to encourage a competitive and enterprising local economy.</p> <p>Support and encourage the development of higher educational achievement to create a skilled economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Regional Strategy • Regional Economic Strategy • Newark & Sherwood Economic Development Strategy 2008-2018 	<p>Attract and retain talented and skilled people within the District.</p> <p>Strengthen the local economy by increasing the job and earning opportunities for the local population.</p>

SA Objective	SA theme			SEA topic	Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En					
13.To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	x	✓	x	Population Human health Material assets	14.To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	Improving communication to support local project development and information sharing networks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPG4 • Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity • Integrated Regional Strategy • Regional Economic Strategy • Newark & Sherwood Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2009-05-26 • Economic Development Strategy 2008-2018 • Newark Town Centre Health Check • Ollerton & Boughton Market Towns Health Check 	Reduce out-commuting from the District and associated CO ₂ emissions. Reduce vehicle miles by remote and home-based working. Increase 'knowledge industry' based employment in the District.

Appendix 5 - Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Affordable Housing: Affordable housing is used to encompass both low-cost market housing and subsidised housing, irrespective of tenure, ownership (whether exclusive or shared) or financial arrangements, that will be available to people who cannot afford to buy or rent housing generally available on the open market.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR): A report which is produced annually to establish what is happening now and what may happen in the future and compare trends against existing LDF policies to determine if changes need to be made.

Biodiversity: The range of life forms that constitute the living world, from microscopic organisms to the largest tree or animal, and the habitat and ecosystem in which they live.

Brownfield Land: A general term used to define land which has been previously developed.

Census of Population: A survey of the entire population of the United Kingdom, undertaken on a ten-yearly basis.

Conservation Area: An area designated by Local Planning Authority under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990, regarded as being an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Core strategy: Should set out the key elements of the planning framework for the area. It should comprise: a spatial vision and strategic objectives for the area; a spatial strategy; core policies; and a monitoring and implementation framework with clear objectives for achieving delivery.

Countryside: The rural parts of the District lying outside the defined Main Urban Areas and Named Settlements excluding land designated as Green Belt.

Density: The intensity of development in a given area. Usually measured, for housing, in terms of number of dwellings per hectare.

Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG): The Government Department responsible for planning and local government, formerly Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).

Development Plan Document (DPD): A Spatial planning document which is part of the Local Development Framework, subject to extensive consultation and independent examination.

Green Belt: An area of land surrounding a City having five distinct purposes:

- to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas;
- to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another;
- to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
- to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns, and;
- to assist in urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

as set out in PPG2 'Green Belts', DoE, January 1995.

Green Space: A subset of open space, consisting of any vegetated land or structure, water or geological feature within urban areas.

Green Wedge: Strategic corridors in the countryside which are locally designated and which perform a lesser degree of restraint than Green Belts.

Ha/ha (Hectare): An area 10,000 sq. metres or 2.471 acres.

Knowledge Economy: Classification of a particular individual industry, if 25% of its workforce is qualified to graduate standard.

Listed Buildings: A building or structure of special architectural or historic interest included on a list prepared by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. Consent is normally required for its demolition in

whole or part, and for any works of alteration or extension (both internal and external) which would affect its special interest.

Local Development Document (LDD): A Document that forms part of the Local Development Framework and can be either a Development Plan Document or a Supplementary Planning Document.

Local Development Framework (LDF): A portfolio of Local Development Documents which set out the spatial strategy for the development of the District.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): A document setting out the timescales for the production of the Local Development Documents.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR): Established by a Local Authority under the powers of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

Local Plan: Comprises a Written Statement and a Proposals Map. The Written Statement includes the Authority's detailed policies and proposals for the development and use of land together with reasoned justification for these proposals.

Main Urban Areas: For the purposes of this document, Newark and Balderton, Southwell and Ollerton and Boughton.

Mature Landscape Areas: Areas identified by the County Council as being of landscape importance on the basis that they represent those areas least affected by intensive arable production, mineral extraction, commercial forestry, housing, industry, roads etc.

East Midlands Regional Plan: The Regional Plan (also referred to as the Regional Spatial Strategy or RSS) sets out the strategic land use policies to guide the scale and location of development within the entire East Midlands Region. The Regional Plan covers the scale and broad location of housing and employment land, the protection and enhancement of the environment, transport, recreation and tourism, and shopping. The Regional Plan was adopted in March 2009 and has replaced the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan in the hierarchy of spatial plans.

Open Space: Any un-built land within the boundary of a village, town or city which provides, or has the potential to provide, environmental, social and/or economic benefits to communities, whether direct or indirect.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004: Government legislation which sets out the changes to the planning system.

Planning Policy Guidance/Statement (PPG/PPS): Published by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister to provide concise and practical guidance. These are produced for a variety of specific topics and can be found at www.communities.gov.uk.

Previously Developed Land: Land which has in the past been a developed site (see Brownfield land)

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS): Strategic planning guidance for the Region that Development Plan Documents have to be in general conformity with.

Regional Transport Strategy (RTS): aims to integrate land-use planning and transport planning to steer new development into more sustainable locations, reduce the need to travel and enable journeys to be made by more sustainable modes of transport.

Renewable Energy: The term 'renewable energy' covers those resources which occur and recur naturally in the environment. Such resources include heat from the earth or sun, power from the wind and from water and energy from plant material and from the recycling of domestic, industrial or agricultural waste, and from recovering energy from domestic, industrial or agricultural waste.

Robin Hood Line: The passenger railway line developed to connect Nottingham, Hucknall, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and Worksop.

Rural Area: Those parts of the District identified as Green Belt or Countryside.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC): Are strictly protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive. Article 3 of the Habitats Directive requires the establishment of a European network of important high-quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species identified in Annexes I and II of the Directive (as amended). The listed habitat types and species are those considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level

(excluding birds). Of the Annex I habitat types, 78 are believed to occur in the UK. Of the Annex II species, 43 are native to, and normally resident in, the UK.

Saved Policies: Policies in the current Local Plan which have been safeguarded and then reused in other documents.

SEA Directive: The European Directive 2001/42/EC (commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA) was translated into legislation in the UK on the 21st July 2004. It requires that local authorities undertake an 'environmental assessment' of any plans and programmes they prepare that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment. See Section 1; Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Section 106 agreement (s106): Planning obligations (or "section 106 agreements") are an established and valuable mechanism for securing necessary infrastructure arising from a development proposal. They are commonly used to bring development in line with the objectives of sustainable development as outlined through the relevant local, regional and national planning policies.

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): Site of local importance for nature conservation or geology identified by the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Audit Steering Group.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): The designation under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, of an area of land of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geological or physiological features.

Social Rented Housing: Rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords, for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also include rented housing owned or managed by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Housing Corporation as a condition of grant.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): This document informs of how the Council intends to engage the community on all major planning applications and in the preparation of the new Local Development Framework an important planning document that replaces the current Local Plan.

Strategic Environmental Assessment: See 'SEA Directive'.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD): Provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): Examines the social, environmental and economic effects of strategies and policies in a Local Development Document from the outset of preparation. See Section 1; Sustainability Appraisal.

Sustainable Communities: Places in which people want to live, now and in the future. They embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level. This means they improve quality of life for all whilst safeguarding the environment for future generations. (Source DCLG)

Sustainable Development: A guiding principle for all activities in their relationship with the environment. One of the most popular definitions is that "sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". (Source: DCLG)

Waste Local Plan: Prepared by the County Council acting as the Authority responsible for waste related issues including disposal, treatment, and transfer and recycling within the County.

Worklessness: Worklessness refers to people who are unemployed or economically inactive, and who are in receipt of working age benefits.' (Social Exclusion Unit, 2004).