

Appendix 3 – Relevant policies, plans and programmes

Local:

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

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

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

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	<p>Householder development;</p> <p>Biodiversity and green infrastructure;</p> <p>Development in the open countryside;</p> <p>Protecting and enhancing the historic environment;</p> <p>Pollution and hazardous materials;</p> <p>Retail and town centre uses; and</p> <p>The presumption in favour of sustainable development.</p> <p>At the time of writing, it was expected that the policies and allocations within the Allocations & Development Management DPD would be reviewed and reassessed as part of the Local Plan Review.</p>	
<p>Newark & Sherwood District Council Allocations & Development Management DPD Residential Viability Assessment (2012)</p>	<p>The report provides an assessment of the viability of the housing allocations in the Newark & Sherwood Allocations & Development Management DPD. The study considers viability in the context of adopted Core Strategy policies that might affect the cost and value of development (Affordable Housing, Community Infrastructure Levy, Infrastructure requirements and associated Section 106 contributions, Design and Construction Standards) as well as site specific cost constraints identified in the SHLAA assessment (e.g. contamination, site stability, flood defence etc.). The study also considers delivery over the remaining 14 years of the Development Plan to 2026.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Allocations & Development Management DPD Residential Viability Assessment.</p>
<p>Newark & Sherwood District Council Allocations & Development Management DPD Commercial Viability Assessment (2012)</p>	<p>The report provides an assessment of the viability of the commercial site allocations in the Newark & Sherwood Allocations & Development Management DPD. The study considers viability in the context of adopted Core Strategy policies that might affect the cost and value of development (Affordable Housing, Community Infrastructure Levy, Infrastructure requirements and associated Section 106 contributions, Design and Construction Standards) as well as site</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Allocations & Development Management DPD Commercial Viability Assessment.</p>

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	<p>specific cost constraints identified by the Authority (e.g. contamination, site stability, flood defence etc.). The study also considers delivery over the remaining 14 years of the Development Plan to 2026.</p>	
<p>Newark & Sherwood District Council Economic Development Strategy (2014)</p>	<p>The revised Newark & Sherwood District Council Economic Development Strategy is based these key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inward Investment • Business Growth • Employability and Skills • Infrastructure and • Key Sectors <p>The three main objectives identified in the strategy are:</p> <p>Objective 1: To develop and maintain an in-depth understanding of the Newark and Sherwood economies, business stock and sector strength. This is to ensure that all activities and resources available to support this vision are appropriately focussed.</p> <p>Objective 2: To develop appropriate place marketing to visitors and investors. To achieve this, the District Council will work with partners such as Experience Nottinghamshire for Tourism and Invest in Nottingham and UKTI for Inward Investment opportunities.</p> <p>Objective 3: To plan and support growth for the District.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the Newark & Sherwood District Council Economic Development Strategy.</p>
<p>Newark & Sherwood Statement of Community Involvement (2015)</p>	<p>This document sets out the District Council’s approach to public consultation in two areas of planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policy documents: how the public and interested groups are involved in the preparation and review of planning policy documents. • Planning applications: how people are consulted about planning applications that the District Council is responsible for determining. 	<p>Consultation on the Local Plan Review and on the IIA will be carried out in line with the Statement of Community Involvement.</p>

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<p>Newark & Sherwood Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2010)</p>	<p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) provided a detailed evidence base to support the production of the District Council’s Local Development Framework, in particular the Core Strategy and the Allocations & Development Management DPD.</p> <p>The IDP was undertaken in two stages. Stage 1 was to review the available baseline data to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the current infrastructure provision within the District; • Identify the geographical variations in infrastructure across the District; and • Provide a level of understanding of the growth that can be supported by the existing infrastructure. <p>Stage 2 was to identify the shortfalls in infrastructure against the proposed growth in the District and to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify where and when that infrastructure may be required; • Identify the outline costs of such infrastructure; • Identify how that infrastructure is provided and funded; and • Provide a funding strategy and delivery plan. <p>At the time of writing, it was expected that an updated IDP would be produced as part of the Local Plan Review.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the existing IDP and any successor documents that are produced.</p>
<p>Nottingham Outer HMA Strategic Housing Market Assessment Final Report (2007)</p>	<p>This report provides the first Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the Nottingham Outer Housing Market Area (HMA).</p> <p>At the time of writing, work was being undertaken on producing an updated SHMA.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the existing SHMA and any successor documents that are produced.</p>
<p>Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment (2007)</p>	<p>This document was intended to provide an insight into the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers in Newark & Sherwood District and the other local authority areas in Nottinghamshire excluding Bassetlaw.</p> <p>At the time of writing, work was being undertaken on producing an updated Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the existing Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment and any successor documents that are produced.</p>

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<p>Housing needs market & affordability study (2009)</p>	<p>The objectives of the study were to:</p> <p>Support future housing strategy and to prioritise investment decisions;</p> <p>Co-ordinate housing and community care strategies; and</p> <p>Inform the Council's affordable housing policies in the Local Development Framework and assist in target setting for site development briefs and for negotiation.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the existing Housing needs market & affordability study and any successor documents that are produced.</p>
<p>Newark and Sherwood District Council Affordable Housing Viability Assessment (2009)</p>	<p>Newark & Sherwood District Council, along with Bassetlaw District Council and Mansfield District Council, undertook an affordable housing viability study covering the three authorities. The broad aims of the study were to consider an appropriate target or targets for affordable housing, as well as to advise on an appropriate threshold or thresholds in the light of the varying local market and land supply conditions.</p> <p>This report relates to the specific circumstances of Newark and Sherwood District Council. The report analyses the impact of affordable housing and other planning obligations on scheme viability.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Affordable Housing Viability Assessment.</p>
<p>Newark and Sherwood Local Housing Strategy 2009 – 2016</p>	<p>This Strategy offers a strategy for delivering vision from the Community Plan 2006 – 2016: 'Our aim is for residents in Newark and Sherwood to feel that their area offers them the best quality of life in the East Midlands. By 2010 we aim to be one of the top 10 rural districts in the region and by 2015 one of the top 5. We aim to raise aspirations and improve accessibility'.</p> <p>In order to realise this vision, four priorities are set out:</p> <p>1. To deliver an increased supply and choice of affordable housing to meet local need and manage the impact of housing growth to ensure there is a positive impact on our urban and rural communities.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Local Housing Strategy.</p>

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	<p>2. To take action to improve the condition of existing homes, reduce carbon emissions and fuel poverty along with raising standards of maintenance and management for the benefit of our local residents.</p> <p>3. To meet the local housing related needs of our diverse communities through partnership working and targeted housing service provision.</p> <p>4. To enable the new housing required by the East Midlands Regional Plan and Newark New Growth Point initiative to be delivered, to secure the promotion of sustainable communities as part of a balanced approach to the future economy of Newark and Sherwood.</p>	
<p>Bridge Ward Neighbourhood Study (2012)</p>	<p>The Study sets out a ‘Masterplan’ approach for Bridge Ward, creating a plan for the area which will guide decision making and lead to regeneration and growth over 15 years. The Study builds on previous work in the area, earlier studies undertaken and is integrated with the Council’s planning policies. The overall aims of the Neighbourhood Study are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reflect the wider objectives and future aspirations of the community, which includes residents and businesses, and open up new opportunities for the future; • To review physical infrastructure (housing and the built environment); the local economy; and community resources; • To identify opportunities to facilitate growth and regeneration and improve prosperity for residents and business; and • To provide a realistic plan which can be delivered over time. 	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Bridge Ward Neighbourhood Study.</p>
<p>Newark and Sherwood Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2010)</p>	<p>A Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) is required by Government planning policy guidance to be undertaken by Local Planning Authorities to provide evidence for Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) and to demonstrate a five, ten and fifteen year housing land supply.</p> <p>The SHLAA identifies and assesses potential sites for new housing development and feeds in to the LDF process at Core Strategy and at more detailed plan-making stages.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the SHLAA.</p>

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<p>Newark and Sherwood Housing Position Statement (2012)</p>	<p>This statement sets out the current position relating to housing supply in the District and explains how the proposed Allocations & Development Management DPD will contribute towards meeting this target. This statement also sets out the requirements relating to Gypsy and Traveller housing.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Housing Position Statement.</p>
<p>Newark and Sherwood Retail and Town Centres Study (2010)</p>	<p>This study provided evidence to inform the production of the Council’s Local Development Framework (LDF), now referred to as the Local Plan, including the Core Strategy. It was also intended to act as a tool for the Council to make informed choices about the nature and extent of retail and leisure growth to be accommodated in the future. The study was undertaken within the context of Newark’s Growth Point designation and the level of housing provision set out in the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy, which anticipated the delivery of around 14,800 new homes in the District over the period up to 2026.</p> <p>The study identified the performance of Newark town centre, provided vitality and viability health checks for the District’s smaller centres and identified the quantitative and qualitative need for new retail (comparison and convenience) floorspace up to 2026.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Housing Position Statement.</p>
<p>Newark and Sherwood Biodiversity Implementation Plan (2003)</p>	<p>The purpose of this document is to set out an approach to fulfilling the District Council’s obligations under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP).</p> <p>At the time of writing, it was expected that this document would be reviewed and possibly updated, replaced or superseded.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for biodiversity in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Biodiversity Implementation Plan or of any document that supersedes it.</p>
<p>Sport and Physical Activity Plan for Newark and Sherwood 2014 – 2017 (2014)</p>	<p>The Plan is intended to improve access and participation for all and make sport and physical activity a part of everyone’s life. Four objectives are identified:</p> <p>To work in partnership to support and develop sporting activities and opportunities that will enable people to participate;</p> <p>Reduce barriers to participation for identified target groups;</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Sport and Physical Activity Plan.</p>

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	<p>Support local sports clubs and organisations to enhance their provision To increase the number of volunteers; and</p> <p>To provide high quality provision that meets the identified needs of the growing local community.</p>	
<p>Newark and Sherwood Sport and Recreation Facilities Improvement Plan 2014 – 2021 (2014)</p>	<p>The overall vision set out for the District in this Plan is ‘to establish a coherent infrastructure of built facilities for sport and active recreation that meets the current and future needs of its growing population and is accessible and attractive to all sectors of the community in Newark and Sherwood District.’</p> <p>In order to deliver the vision the following objectives have been identified:</p> <p>To ensure that development of built sport and active recreation facilities in the District reflect the priorities of regional and local sport plans; and</p> <p>To provide high quality provision that meets the identified needs of the growing local community.</p> <p>This Plan covers a wide range and type of facilities, including sports halls, swimming pools, indoor bowls halls, synthetic and natural turf sports pitches and community halls. Facilities provided by the private sector, voluntary and other public providers as well as provision in neighbouring authorities have been considered.</p> <p>The document is accompanied by two appendices which are presented separately on the District Council’s website (see address below) – Appendix 1, which looks at swimming pool provision, and Appendix 2 ,which looks at the provision of Sports Halls.</p> <p>http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/strategiesandpolicies/</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Sport and Recreation Facilities Improvement Plan.</p>
<p>Newark and Sherwood Playing Pitch Strategy (2014)</p>	<p>The Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) for Newark & Sherwood provides a clear, strategic framework for the maintenance and improvement of existing outdoor sports pitches and ancillary facilities between 2014 and 2019. The PPS covers</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Playing Pitch Strategy.</p>

	<p>football pitches; cricket pitches; rugby pitches; hockey/artificial grass pitches (AGPs); bowls; netball; tennis and athletics. The Strategy is accompanied by an assessment which presents a supply and demand assessment of playing pitch facilities in accordance with Sport England’s guidance. The Strategy contributes to:</p> <p>Providing adequate planning guidance to assess development proposals affecting playing fields;</p> <p>Informing land use decisions in respect of future use of existing outdoor sports areas and playing fields (capable of accommodating pitches) across the District;</p> <p>Providing a strategic framework for the provision and management of outdoor sports across the District;</p> <p>Supporting external funding bids and maximise support for outdoor sports facilities;</p> <p>Providing the basis for on-going monitoring and review of the use, distribution, function, quality and accessibility of outdoor sport; and</p> <p>Informing the review of the Core Strategy to shape policy, inform protection and provision of sports facilities and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and S106 and CIL schedules.</p>	
<p>Newark & Sherwood District Wide Transport Study (2010)</p>	<p>This study was produced following discussions with Newark and Sherwood District Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and the Highways Agency. It is a strategic study intended to identify the cumulative transport implications of proposed residential and employment growth within the District in order to advise strategic transport infrastructure requirements. The study considers all modes of transport and has examined the Council’s preferred growth scenario at an assessment year of 2026.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the District Wide Transport Study or of any document that supersedes it.</p>

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	At the time of writing, it was expected that this document would be reviewed and possibly updated, replaced or superseded as part of the Local Plan Review.	
Lindhurst Development, Mansfield Traffic Impacts in Rainworth, Blidworth & Clipstone (2012)	An assessment of the potential traffic impacts of the Lindhurst Development on the three settlements in the title. Work on this development had begun at the time of writing this document.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of this document where it is appropriate to.
A Green Infrastructure Strategy for Newark & Sherwood (2010)	<p>This Strategy sought to allow for the expansion of settlements whilst ensuring that the District, its assets and landscapes suffered no negative effects and instead prospered from new development. Whilst new development is essential, the need for a high level of environmental quality, provision of recreational opportunities and access to green space, and the need to respond to the threats and challenges of climate change for communities and wildlife also shaped the Strategy's development. The Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified existing networks of green and blue spaces and corridors within and between the urban areas, other settlements and the surrounding countryside to form the basis for developing a green infrastructure spatial plan; • Provided an approach for the conservation, protection and enhancement of green spaces, access networks and environmental assets of Newark and Sherwood, taking growth projections into consideration; • Articulated clear objectives to meet the District's needs and opportunities for development, nature conservation and community benefit; and • Identified policy and deliverability issues, including possible funding, delivery mechanisms and main actors for implementing green infrastructure in the District (i.e. the Strategy is grounded in deliverability) <p>At the time of writing, it was expected that this document would be reviewed and possibly updated, replaced or superseded as part of the Local Plan Review.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for green infrastructure in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Green Infrastructure Strategy or of any document that supersedes it.</p>

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<p>Newark and Sherwood Green Spaces Strategy 2007 – 2012 (2007)</p>	<p>This document identifies green spaces in the District and assesses their importance. It looks at what needs local communities have in terms of green space and the extent to which these are addressed as well as setting out a strategy for how to move forward from the point at which this document was written. The Strategy provides standards against which to define surpluses and deficiencies in green space provision.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for green spaces in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Green Spaces Strategy or of any document that supersedes it as far as this is appropriate.</p>
<p>Community Greenspace Provision Improvement Plans (2010)</p>	<p>This document was produced in response to actions and recommendations in the Newark and Sherwood Green Spaces Strategy 2007 – 2012. The plans update the audit in the original study and were intended to provide a basis for the formation of policy. They also identify surpluses and deficiencies in provision using the recommended standards in the Green Spaces Strategy.</p> <p>At the time of writing, it was expected that this document would be reviewed and possibly updated, replaced or superseded as part of the Local Plan Review.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for green spaces in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Community Greenspace Provision Improvement Plans or of any document that supersedes it.</p>
<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 (2009), Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 Part 1 (2010), and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 Part 2 (2012)</p>	<p>The ‘Level 1’ Strategic Flood Risk Assessment provided a comprehensive and robust assessment of the extent and nature of the risk of flooding and its implications for land use planning. The principal aim of the study was to set out flood risk constraints to help inform the preparation of the Local Development Framework (LDF) for the District. The study area was categorised into Flood Risk Zones to allow sites to be analysed from this perspective.</p> <p>‘Level 2 Part 1’ analyses in detail flood risk for three strategic sites around Newark: Land South of Newark, Land East of Newark and Land around Fernwood. Level 2 Part two draws on the previous documents to provide further analysis of flood risk in the District.</p> <p>Further work on flood risk will be undertaken as part of the Local Plan Review, meaning that some of the information in these documents will be wholly or partially superseded by new information.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for flooding in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of these documents and also of any new analysis of flood risk that is produced during the Local Plan Review.</p>

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<p>Water Cycle Strategy (2009)</p>	<p>The Water Cycle Strategy (WCS) investigated implications for delivering new development on the water-related infrastructure and the wider water-environment. A preliminary investigation to establish the existing situation and extent of knowledge relating to the water-cycle components within the District was carried out and an Initial Scoping Study report produced in March 2009. This was subsequently developed to investigate and incorporate the general detail of the information sources identified in the scoping stage, and an Outline Strategy was finalised in May. This has formed the basis of the Detailed Strategy. The WCS had three key objectives:</p> <p>To co-ordinate planning and actions between the main water-related authorities/companies;</p> <p>To inform and direct the LDF with regard to water-cycle issues;</p> <p>To be a tool for planners and developers in the future to facilitate future expansion design and evaluation.</p> <p>Further work on the water cycle may be undertaken as part of the Local Plan Review, meaning that the WCS may be updated, replaced or superseded.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for the water cycle in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the WCS and of any document that supersedes it.</p>
<p>Newark & Sherwood Allocations & Development Management DPD Sequential Approach to Flood Risk (2012)</p>	<p>This document sets out Newark and Sherwood District Council's response to flood risk arising from long term climate change in connection with the Allocations and Development Management DPD.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Allocations & Development Management DPD Sequential Approach to Flood Risk as far as it is relevant to do so.</p>
<p>Towards a Sustainable Energy Policy for Nottinghamshire Policy Framework (2009)</p>	<p>This document was prepared by the Nottinghamshire Sustainable Energy Planning Partnership (NSEPP) which has officer representation from each of the local planning authorities within the County and is co-ordinated by the County Council. It was intended to be used as a body of evidence and analysis to support each Council in establishing policies in Development Plan Documents (DPD), and sets out a common county-wide approach to sustainable energy policies (utilising renewable, low and zero carbon energy sources). In addition, it indicates that</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Policy Framework.</p>

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	there may be options to introduce different performance levels in different locations (e.g. town centres, urban extensions) and for various land use types.	
Southwell Landscape Setting Study (2012)	This Study outlines the underlying information and the approach taken to define the principal protected views of Southwell, and the boundary of the immediate surroundings of Thurgarton Hundred Workhouse.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Southwell Landscape Setting Study.
Southwell Gateway Sites Assessment (2012)	<p>A particular issue which arose from the consultation on the Options Report stage (3rd October – 25th November 2012) of the Allocations & Development Management Development Plan (ADMOR) was the importance and sensitivity of sites located on the periphery of Southwell. Particular concern was expressed over the sensitivity and in some cases the appropriateness of these locations.</p> <p>Gateway locations are important in defining the transition from the open countryside into the main built up area of settlements and as a result these sites can often occupy important and sensitive locations which help to define the character of an area. Existing residential development in such locations also often reflect a lower density that gradually increases towards the centre of the settlement. As a result the successful assimilation of new development into such locations can often depend on whether the site characteristics can provide the appropriate conditions for sensitive development to take place.</p> <p>Given the constraints present within the centre of the Town and as there are insufficient suitable sites for allocation within the existing settlement boundary (as defined in the Local Plan) to meet the level of future development identified for Southwell, the identification of ‘gateway sites’ is a necessary element of the future development approach for the Town. As a result it was therefore crucial that a comprehensive and consistent approach for assessing these sites was developed and applied in order to inform the site selection process moving towards the Publication stage of the DPD.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Southwell Gateway Sites Assessment.
Newark & Sherwood Main Open Area Review (2011)	In Newark & Sherwood District, Main Open Areas (MOAs) are defined as predominately open land within settlements which play an important role in defining their form and structure. To inform the production of the Allocations & Development Management DPD, a review of the MOAs was undertaken. The purpose of this review was to provide an assessment to support the proposed	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Newark & Sherwood Main Open Area Review.

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	retention, amendment or deletion of existing designations and to also provide the basis for the making of new designations where there is merit in doing so.	
Newark and Sherwood District Council Consultation and Engagement Strategy	<p>Through the Consultation and Engagement Strategy, the District Council seeks to:</p> <p>Keep people well-informed about the Council's services and policies;</p> <p>Listen and respond to people's views and concerns;</p> <p>Encourage participation so a wide range of views can be taken into account;</p> <p>Encourage new ideas;</p> <p>Improve accessibility and accountability to local people, and</p> <p>Build trust and public confidence.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will be in line with the Consultation and Engagement Strategy. Consultation on the Local Plan Review and the IIA will be undertaken in accordance with the Statement of Community Involvement.
Newark and Sherwood District Council Equality and Diversity Strategy	This Strategy sets out how Newark & Sherwood District Council meets the duties placed upon it by the Equalities Act 2010.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will be in line with the Equality and Diversity Strategy. The IIA will fulfil the requirements of Equalities Impact Assessment.
Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2013)	The Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out proposals for how the District Council will seek to secure affordable housing as part of new housing developments. It sets out the policy context for such housing, then details of how the District Council will seek to negotiate these matters and how the issue of viability will be considered. The document also provides guidance on affordable housing in rural areas.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document.
Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Conversion of Traditional Rural Buildings Supplementary Planning Document (2014)	This SPD sets out District Council policy on the conversion of traditional rural buildings. It also offers best practice advice and design guidance.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Conversion of Traditional Rural Buildings Supplementary Planning Document.

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<p>Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Developer Contributions and Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (2013)</p>	<p>This SPD describes national and local policy on developer contributions and planning obligations, and deals with procedural matters relating to the preparation and monitoring of Section 106 Agreements. In addition it sets out the types of obligation that the Council may seek to secure from development and how these are identified, the types of development to which the obligation will apply, thresholds over which the obligation will be sought and, where possible, the basis on which the level of obligation will be calculated.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Developer Contributions and Planning Obligations SPD.</p>
<p>Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Householder Development Supplementary Planning Document (2014)</p>	<p>This document provides guidance on policy and design for householder development.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Householder Development Supplementary Planning Document.</p>
<p>Landscape Character Assessment SPD (2013)</p>	<p>The Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is a District-level assessment of landscape character which forms part of the wider assessment for the County. Its preparation has followed the County-level methodology and the document provides an explanation of the differences between landscapes that is based around a sense of place, local distinctiveness, characteristic wildlife, and natural features. In identifying specific Landscape Policy Zones (LPZs) and related actions the LCA plays an important role in the planning framework and in decisions over new development.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for landscape character in the District to the extent that this is addressed by fulfilling the requirements of SA and SEA.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the LCA.</p>
<p>Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Shopfronts and Advertisements Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (2014)</p>	<p>This SPD sets out local and national policy on the appearance and design of shopfronts and advertisements, and offers best practice guidance.</p>	<p>As far as it is relevant, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Shopfronts and Advertisements Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document.</p>
<p>Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document (2014)</p>	<p>The Wind Energy SPD sets out the approach that the District Council takes to wind energy development within the District. It sets out the relevant national and local policies that provide a context for this document. The SPD shows how planning applications will be considered including the pre- and post-application stages. It contains detailed guidance on how proposals to develop wind energy schemes will be assessed in the District.</p>	<p>As far as it is relevant, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document.</p>

<p>Newark and Sherwood Landscape Capacity Study for Wind Energy Development</p>	<p>This document supports the Wind Energy SPD. The aim of the Landscape Capacity Study (LCS) for Wind Energy Development was to assess the capacity of different landscapes within the District to accommodate further wind energy development.</p> <p>The study is based on the description and classification of the landscape presented in the Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment (updated 2013). This provides a characterisation of the district into broad landscape character types and more detailed policy zones. The relative sensitivity and capacity of each of the defined landscape character types was assessed. Landscape character does not change at administrative boundaries, and the study therefore considers the adjoining landscapes within Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Leicestershire where they influence character within Newark and Sherwood.</p> <p>Sensitivity is defined as the relative extent to which the character and quality of the landscape is susceptible to change as a result of wind energy development. Sensitivity was evaluated through application of a series of criteria, developed from published guidance and planning practice. Sensitivity was defined for a series of wind turbine heights, ranging from 15m up to 140m to represent the spectrum of turbine sizes which are currently operating or in the planning system.</p> <p>For each landscape character type, guidance for development is set out to identify key sensitive features and characteristics which may influence siting and design of wind energy developments. Constraints and opportunities for development are included, taking note of turbines which are already operational, or unbuilt turbines which have planning consent.</p> <p>Following the guidelines an evaluation of likely capacity is given, based on the sensitivity, heritage values, and existing and consented development within each landscape type. This leads to an overall statement of capacity for change for the</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan Review will consider possible implications for landscape character in the District to the extent that this is addressed by fulfilling the requirements of SA and SEA.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the LCS.</p>
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	<p>LCT, in terms of the level of development likely to be acceptable, without significant change to landscape character.</p> <p>The potential for further cumulative impact on landscape character is assessed with reference to computer-modelled theoretical visibility mapping, and to wind energy developments which are proposed but which have not yet been determined. This enables a judgement to be reached in terms of the remaining capacity within the landscape character type.</p>	
<p>Advice Note to Local Planning Authorities regarding the consideration of likely effects on the breeding population of nightjar and woodlark in the Sherwood Forest region (2014)</p>	<p>This Natural England document provides advice on the approach that local authorities including Newark & Sherwood District Council should take when reaching decisions about development that have the potential to impact upon the breeding populations of nightjar and woodlark in the Sherwood Forest area.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for ecology and biodiversity including the breeding populations of nightjar and woodlark in the Sherwood Forest area.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Advice Note.</p>

National:

Plan, policy or programme:	Summary of targets / indicators / objectives:	Implications for the IIA and / or the Local Plan Review
<p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan 1994, and Securing biodiversity: a new framework for delivering priority habitats and species in England</p>	<p>The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) is the UK Government's response to the international Convention on Biological Diversity signed in 1992.</p> <p>Securing biodiversity is a framework which has been developed to enhance the recovery of priority habitats and species in England (published under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006), thereby contributing to the delivery of the England Biodiversity Strategy.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around biodiversity.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's biodiversity.</p>

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	<p>The key targets and indicators are picked up locally through the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>	
<p>The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)</p>	<p>The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework was produced by JNCC and Defra, on behalf of the Four Countries' Biodiversity Group (4CBG), through which the environment departments of all four governments in the UK work together.</p> <p>The Framework covers the period from 2011 to 2020, and was developed in response to two main drivers: the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD's) <i>Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</i> and its 5 strategic goals and 20 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets', published in October 2010; and the EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS), released in May 2011.</p> <p>The framework shows how the work of the four UK countries joins up with work at a UK level to achieve the 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets' and the aims of the EU biodiversity strategy. It identifies the activities required to complement the country biodiversity strategies, and where work in the country strategies contributes to international obligations. In total, 23 areas of work have been identified where all the countries have agreed that they want to contribute to, and benefit from, a continued UK focus, and an Implementation Plan was published in November 2013. Annual reporting on progress with the Implementation Plan is also undertaken.</p> <p>Most work which was previously carried out under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) is now focussed at the country level (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales). Many of the tools developed under the UK BAP remain of use, however. For example, background information about the lists of priority habitats and species, agreed under UK BAP, still form the basis of much biodiversity work in the countries.</p> <p>The development of the Framework reflects a revised direction for nature conservation, towards an approach which aims to consider the management of the environment as a whole, and to acknowledge and take into account the value of nature in decision-making. The Framework sets out the common purpose and shared priorities of the UK and the four countries.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around biodiversity.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's biodiversity.</p>
<p>Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for</p>	<p>This strategy provides a comprehensive picture of how the UK is implementing its international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around biodiversity.</p>

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England's wildlife and ecosystem services	for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. The strategy aims to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.	The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's biodiversity.
Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)	These regulations transpose into English law the requirements of Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC on ambient air quality.	The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of air quality.
Environment Act Part IV LAQM (1995)	<p>This requires local authorities to review and assess the current and likely future, air quality in their areas. LAQM stands for Local Air Quality Management.</p> <p>Where an Local Authority considers that one or more of the air quality objectives, as prescribed in regulations, is unlikely to be met by the required date, it must declare an air quality management area (AQMA), covering the area where the problem is expected. It must then draw up an action plan setting out the measures it intends to take in pursuit of the air quality objectives in the area.</p>	The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of air quality.
Building Regulations: England and Wales (Part L1A – Conservation of Fuel and Power, 2010 and 2013) and (Part G Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency, 2010)	<p>Part L (Conservation of fuel and power)</p> <p>The legal framework and Approved Documents for Part L (Conservation of fuel and power) were last revised by amendments that came into effect in 2013 and 2014. DCLG has published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new 2013 editions of Approved Documents L1A and L2A • further amendments to the 2010 editions of Approved Documents L1B and L2B <p>Part G (Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency)</p> <p>This section covers the technical guidance contained in Part G (Approved Document G) of schedule 1 of the Building Regulations. It covers the requirements with respect to sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency.</p>	The Local Plan Review will take account of these parts of the Building Regulations where appropriate.
Climate Change Act (2008)	<p>The Climate Change Act creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting ambitious, legally binding targets • raking powers to help meet those targets • strengthening the institutional framework 	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around climate change.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change • establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures. 	The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of issues around climate change.
Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations (2010) (as amended)	The Community Infrastructure Levy came into force in April 2010. It allows local authorities in England and Wales to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their area. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of development. This includes new or safer road schemes, flood defences, schools, hospitals and other health and social care facilities, park improvements, green spaces and leisure centres.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations where these are relevant.
Energy Act (2011)	<p>The Energy Act provides for some of the key elements of the Coalition's Programme for Government and its first Annual Energy Statement. It was a first step in their legislative programme, and further legislation has been sought to implement, for example, the findings of the Electricity Market Reform Programme.</p> <p>The Act provides for a step change in the provision of energy efficiency measures to homes and businesses, and makes improvements to our framework to enable and secure low-carbon energy supplies and fair competition in the energy markets.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Energy Act where it is relevant.
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004)	Provides the regulations for the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (EU/2001/42/EC) for certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant environmental impacts.	The IIA will fulfil all the requirements of SEA. This is demonstrated in Appendix 1 of this document, the Quality Assurance Checklist.
Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended)	The regulations transpose the EU Directive 2002/49/EC that relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise.	The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of environmental noise.
Growth and Infrastructure Act (2013)	<p>This Act set out a series of reforms intended to reduce the 'red tape' that the government considered was hampering business investment, new infrastructure and job creation. It was hoped that this would help the UK recover from recession and allow it to compete more effectively on the global stage. The Act was intended to:</p> <p>Facilitate major infrastructure work;</p> <p>Promote building by encouraging reconsideration of Section 106 agreements;</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Growth and Infrastructure Act where it is relevant.

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	<p>Reforming permitted development householder, and make sure adjoining neighbours are consulted when the new rights are used.</p> <p>Speed up development procedures;</p> <p>Create a new employment status of 'employee shareholder' and introduce alterations in the way that businesses are regulated;</p> <p>Fix business rates for five years; and</p> <p>Reform legislation on town and village greens.</p>	
Human Rights Act (1998)	An Act to give further effect to rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights.	<p>The Local Plan Review will take account of the Human Rights Act.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on human rights, including those of people with one or more protected characteristics.</p>
Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act (2009)	The Act seeks to create greater opportunities for community and individual involvement in local decision-making. It also provides for greater involvement of local authorities in local and regional economic development.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act where it is relevant.
Local Government Act (2000)	<p>Part I of this Act introduces a new power for local authorities to promote the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of an area.</p> <p>Part II requires that all local authorities move away from the traditional committee style of decision making in which all members had a formal decision-making role, to one of four executive models. These are; leader or cabinet, mayor or cabinet, mayor or council manager, or alternative arrangements.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Local Government Act where it is relevant.

	<p>Part III introduces a new ethical framework for councils, including a requirement to adopt a code of conduct for members and implement a standards committee. The general functions of the standards committee are to promote and maintain high standards of conduct within the local authority, and to assist members of the authority to observe the code of conduct.</p>	
<p>Localism Act (2011)</p>	<p>The aim of the act was to devolve more decision making powers from central government back into the hands of individuals, communities and councils. The act covers a wide range of issues related to local public services, with a particularly focus on the general power of competence, community rights, neighbourhood planning and housing.</p> <p>Some of the key aspects of the Localism Act for local authorities are as follows:</p> <p>General Power of Competence (GPC)</p> <p>The GPC was introduced as part of the Localism Act in November 2011 – it came into force for Principal authorities in February 2012. Under the GPC a local authority has power to do anything that individuals of full legal capacity may do giving authorities the power to take reasonable action they need ‘for the benefit of the authority, its area or persons resident or present in its area’.</p> <p>Community right to challenge</p> <p>The Community right to challenge came into force in June 2012. This allows voluntary and community groups, parish councils or two or more members of local authority staff to express an interest in running a service currently commissioned or delivered by a local authority. Where the expressions of interest are accepted, the local authority must run a competitive procurement.</p> <p>Community right to bid</p> <p>The Community right to bid came into force in September 2012. This allows communities to nominate buildings and land that they consider to be of value to the community, to be included on a local authority maintained list. If any of the assets on the register are put up</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the Localism Act.</p>

	<p>for sale, the community is given a window of opportunity to express an interest in purchasing the asset, and another window of opportunity to bid.</p> <p>Community right to build</p> <p>The Community right to build allows local communities to undertake small-scale, site-specific, community-led developments. The new powers aim to give communities the freedom to build new homes, shops, businesses or facilities where they want them, without going through the normal planning application process.</p> <p>To proceed the proposals must have the agreement of more than 50 per cent of local people that vote through a community referendum and meet some minimum requirements (for example, they should generally be in line with national planning policies and strategic elements of the local plan).</p> <p>Neighbourhood Plans</p> <p>The Localism Act sets out how communities will be able to get more involved in planning for their areas – specifically around creating plans and policies to guide new development and in some cases granting planning permission for certain types of development.</p>	
<p>Equality Act (2010)</p>	<p>This Act replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single act to make the law simpler and to remove inconsistencies. This makes the law easier for people to understand and comply with. The Act also strengthened protection in some situations. The Act covers nine protected characteristics, which cannot be used as a reason to treat people unfairly. The protected characteristics are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Disability • gender reassignment • marriage and civil partnership • pregnancy and maternity • race • religion or belief 	<p>The IIA will fulfil all the requirements of Equality Act in terms of carrying out an Equality Impact Assessment.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sex • sexual orientation <p>(In Newark & Sherwood District, impacts are also considered in terms of social inequality).</p>	
Welfare Reform Act (2012)	<p>This Act introduced the idea of 'Universal Credit', intended to replace a range of existing means-tested benefits and tax credits for people of working age. The Act also introduced an 'under-occupancy penalty' which reduces the amount of benefit paid to claimants if they are deemed to have 'too much' living space in the property they are renting. Other key measures include:</p> <p>The introduction of Personal Independence Payments to replace Disability Living Allowance;</p> <p>Linking Local Housing Allowance rates to the Consumer Price Index;</p> <p>Proposing changes to the statutory child maintenance scheme;</p> <p>Limiting the payment of contributory Employment and Support Allowance to a 12-month period; and</p> <p>Capping the total amount of benefit that can be claimed.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Welfare Reform Act where it is relevant.
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	<p>This Act provides a more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, protects water supplies to the consumer and helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges. The Act introduces into law the concept of flood risk management rather than 'flood defence' and provides the framework for delivery of flood and coastal erosion risk management through national and local risk strategies. The Act establishes a SuDS approving body (SAB). The SAB will have responsibility for the approval of proposed drainage systems in new developments and redevelopments (in accordance with National Standards for Sustainable Drainage). The Act requires Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA's) to maintain a register and record important flood risk management strategies and to investigate flooding to determine which authority has responsibility.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Flood and Water Management Act where it is relevant.

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<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)</p>	<p>The Act was designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. The Act implements key elements of the Government's Rural Strategy that was published in July 2004.</p> <p>The Act established a new independent body - Natural England - responsible for conserving, enhancing, and managing England's natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations. Natural England brought together the functions of English Nature and certain functions performed previously by the Countryside Agency and the Rural Development Service - uniting in a single organisation the responsibility for enhancing biodiversity and landscape with promoting access and recreation.</p> <p>The Act made amendments to the both the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000. For example, it extended the CROW biodiversity duty to public bodies and statutory undertakers, and altering enforcement powers in connection with wildlife prosecution.</p> <p>The Act also formally established the Commission for Rural Communities, an independent advocate, watchdog and expert advisor for rural England, charged with ensuring that Government policies make a real difference on the ground in tackling rural disadvantage.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will be in line with the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act.</p>
<p>The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations (2012)</p>	<p>The Regulations set out the procedure for the designation of neighbourhood areas and neighbourhood forums and for the preparation of neighbourhood development plans and neighbourhood development orders (including community right to build orders). A separate instrument will be brought forward in relation to neighbourhood planning referendums.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations.</p>
<p>Planning Act (2008)</p>	<p>The Planning Act 2008 was granted Royal Assent on 26 November 2008. The Act introduced a new stream-lined system for decisions on applications to build nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) in England and Wales, alongside further reforms to the town and country planning system and the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Planning Act.</p>
<p>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)</p>	<p>The Act received Royal Assent on 13 May 2004 and the provisions of the Act were introduced through a series of Commencement Orders and Regulations. The Act strengthened the focus on sustainability, transparency, flexibility and speed. The aim of the Act is to give effect to the Government's policy on the reform of the planning system, the</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act.</p>

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	principal features of which are set out in the policy statement Sustainable communities: Delivering through planning which was published on 23 July 2002.	
Planning and Energy Act (2008)	This Act allows local councils to set targets in their areas for on-site renewable energy, on-site low carbon electricity and energy efficiency standards in addition to national requirements. It requires developers to source at least 10% of any new building's energy from renewable sources.	The Local Plan Review will take account of the Planning and Energy Act. Issues around renewable energy will be considered in the IIA.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	This Act consolidates certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Planning(Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act.
Pollution Prevention and Control Act (1999)	This Act gives the Secretary of State the power to make regulations providing for a new pollution control system to meet the requirements of European Council Directives on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control and for other measures to prevent and control pollution.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Pollution Prevention and Control Act where it is relevant.
Sustainable Communities Act (2007)(Amended 2010)	The Sustainable Communities Act provides local authorities and local communities with the opportunity to ask central government to devolve more power to them in order to improve the sustainability of their local area. The amendment improves the process to allow communities a greater say in how their proposed changes can happen.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will be in line with the Sustainable Communities Act. In fulfilling the requirements of SA and SEA, the IIA will assess sustainability issues around the Local Plan Review.
Town and Country Planning Act (1990)	The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is an act of the British Parliament regulating the development of land in England and Wales.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Town and Country Planning Act.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (2011)	These regulations are used to determine whether a planning application will require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). These Regulations replace the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact assessment (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 (SI No. 293) ("the 1999 regulations") and subsequent amending instruments. The Town and Country Planning (Environmental impact Assessment) (Mineral Permissions and Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008 remain in force. These Regulations, except for the provisions relating to projects serving national defence purposes, extend to England only. The 1999 Regulations remain in force for Wales.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations.

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<p>The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and Permitted Development) Regulations (1995)</p>	<p>These Regulations are concerned with the further implementation in England and Wales of Council Directive 85/337/EEC.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and Permitted Development) Regulations.</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order (1995)</p>	<p>The main purpose of this Order is to grant planning permission for certain classes of development without any requirement for an application to be made under Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order.</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2008)</p>	<p>This order provides permitted development rights for the installation of specified types of microgeneration equipment including solar PV and solar thermal equipment on or within the curtilage of dwelling houses subject to certain criteria.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order.</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2010)</p>	<p>This order amends the GPDO 1995 to expand the scope of non-domestic permitted development and amend the procedure by which local authorities make Article 4 Directions. It also gives permitted development rights for buildings used as small scale houses in multiple occupation shared by three to six people, to use as dwelling houses, so that specific planning permission is not required.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2010).</p>
<p>The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment)</p>	<p>The order amends the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (“GPDO”).</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2011).</p>

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(England) Order (2011)		
The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations (2012)	The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2012 amends the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (“GPD”).	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) (Amendment) Regulations (2014)	The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Amendment) Regulations 2014 (“the Compensation Regulations”) amend the Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations 2013 to limit the circumstances in which compensation is payable in the event that the new permitted development rights are withdrawn.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) (Amendment) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment and Consequential Provisions) (England) Order (2014)	The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment and Consequential Provisions) (England) Order 2014 (“the Order”) amends the Town and Country (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (“the General Permitted Development Order”) to allow new permitted development rights for change of use and, in some cases, for associated operational development. These changes simplify the change of use system and promote the provision of new homes, nurseries and schools in England. The Order also makes consequential amendments to the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) England Order 2010.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment and Consequential Provisions) (England) Order.
The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations (2009)	These regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, which make conditions relating to local development planning.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning	These regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2009, in response to the enactment of the Localism Act 2011.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country

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(Local Planning) (England) Regulations (2012)		Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Major Infrastructure Project Inquiries Procedure) (England) Rules (2005)	These rules outline the procedures to be followed for local inquiries into: Applications for planning permission; or The approval of local planning authorities for major developments deemed to have national or regional importance.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Major Infrastructure Project Inquiries Procedure) (England) Rules.
The Town and Country Planning (Modification and Discharge of Planning Obligations) Regulations (1992)	These Regulations provide further detail on the procedure for appeals against enforced planning obligations.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Modification and Discharge of Planning Obligations) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations (2012)	Local planning authorities protect trees in the interests of amenity by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). Provisions are spread across primary and various secondary legislation and different rules apply depending on when the TPO is made.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order (2010)	This amendment introduces a definition of houses in multiple occupation into the Use Classes Order.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order.
The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)	The NPPF was published by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012. It sets out planning policy for England in a single document, later supplemented by National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (see below). The introduction to the NPPF states that ‘It sets out the Government’s requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with The National Planning Policy Framework.

	<p>produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.'</p> <p>The NPPF retains the 'presumption in favour of sustainable development', which is defined by five principles as set out in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"living within the planet's environmental limits;</i> • <i>ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;</i> • <i>achieving a sustainable economy;</i> • <i>promoting good governance; and</i> • <i>using sound science responsible."</i> <p>The Government believed that sustainable development could play three critical roles in England:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an economic role, contributing to a strong, responsive, competitive economy; • a social role, supporting vibrant and healthy communities; and • an environmental role, protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment. <p>The NPPF sets out 12 core planning principles which "<i>should underpin both plan-making and decision-taking.</i>" These stipulate that planning should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be led by local plans which set out a vision for the future of the area and provide a practical framework within which decisions on planning applications can be made efficiently; • Emphasise enhancing and improving the places in which people live their lives, not scrutiny alone; • Drive sustainable development to deliver homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and support local vitality, objectively identifying local need and setting out a clear strategy for allocating land; • Seek to secure a high-quality of design and a good standard of amenity for occupants; 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the diversity of different areas of England, protecting Green Belts and recognising the "<i>intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside</i>"; • Support the transition to a low-carbon future, take account of flood risk and coastal change and encourage the reuse of existing and renewable resources; • Help conserve and enhance the natural environment and reduce pollution, allocating land of "<i>lesser environmental value</i>"; • Encourage the re-use of land that has been previously developed (brownfield land); • Promote mixed use developments, encouraging multiple benefits from urban and rural land; • Conserve heritage assets "<i>in a manner appropriate to their significance</i>"; • Manage development to make full use of public transport, walking and cycling; and • Take account of local strategies to improve health, social, and cultural wellbeing. <p>Before sections discussing plan-making and decision-taking, the NPPF sets out policy for planning in England, broken down into thirteen areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building a strong, competitive economy 2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres 3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy 4. Promoting sustainable transport 5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure 6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes 7. Requiring good design 8. Promoting healthy communities 9. Protecting Green Belt land 10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change 11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment 12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment 13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals. 	
<p>National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2014)</p>	<p>On 6 March 2014 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched this planning practice guidance web based resource. This was accompanied by a Written Ministerial Statement which includes a list of the previous planning practice guidance documents cancelled when this site was launched.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with National Planning Practice Guidance.</p>

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<p>Our Shared Future (2007)</p>	<p>The Commission on Integration and Cohesion's final report provides practical approaches to building communities' own capacity to reduce tensions and create opportunities for more integrated and cohesive societies. A collection of case studies illustrating examples of local good practice was produced alongside Our Shared Future.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the integration and community cohesion.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on integration and community cohesion.</p>
<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)</p>	<p>The Strategy from Defra provides a clear, long term vision for improving air quality in the UK and offers options for further consideration to reduce the risk to health and the environment from air pollution. The primary objective is to ensure that all citizens should have access to outdoor air without significant risk to their health, where this is economically and technically feasible.</p> <p>The Strategy:</p> <p>Sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues;</p> <p>Sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved;</p> <p>Introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and</p> <p>Identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan Review will consider possible implications for air quality in the District to the extent that this is addressed by fulfilling the requirements of SA and SEA.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p>
<p>Air pollution: Action in a changing climate (2010)</p>	<p>This 'forward look' document from Defra does not replace the current air quality strategy but accounts for the rapid development of climate change policy since the strategy was published in 2007. In particular, the publication includes the following key messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution often originates from the same activities that contribute to climate change (notably transport and electricity generation) so it makes sense to consider how the linkages between air quality and climate change policy areas can be managed to best effect. • The UK's commitment to build a Low Carbon Economy by 2050 will reduce air pollution but the choices made to get there will affect the extent of air quality 	

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	<p>improvements. Optimizing climate policy decisions to account for air pollution could yield additional benefits of approximately £24 billion by 2050.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality/climate change co-benefits can be realised through actions such as promoting low-carbon vehicles and renewable sources of energy that do not involve combustion. At the same time, actions that tackle climate change but damage air quality must be avoided. • Action will be needed at international, EU, national, regional and local levels to make sure air quality and climate change policies are integrated to maximise the co-benefits of tackling both air pollution and climate change together and ensure ambitious but realistic air quality targets are set for the future. 	
Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2006/2008)	<p>Launched in December 2006, the Code for Sustainable Homes called for a step change in the way new homes are designed and constructed, and introduced a 1 to 6 star rating system to communicate their overall sustainability performance. In May 2008 a mandatory requirement was introduced for all new-build homes in England to be rated against the Code and be issued with a certificate.</p> <p>The Code also gives new homebuyers better information about the environmental impact of their new home and its potential running costs.</p>	As far as it is relevant, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes.
Code for sustainable homes: technical guidance (2010)	This technical guidance sets out the requirements for the Code for sustainable homes. It sets out the process by which a Code assessment is reached. It aims to make gaining a Code assessment as simple, transparent and rigorous as possible.	As far as it is relevant, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Code for sustainable homes: technical guidance.
Conserving Biodiversity – the UK approach (2007)	The purpose of this statement from Defra is to set out the approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK. It aims to meet the UK’s commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010, and also to guide action long afterwards.	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider biodiversity.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District’s biodiversity.</p>
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 consolidate all the various amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 in respect of England and Wales. The 1994 Regulations transposed Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will consider possible implications for protected species, and upon the District’s SAC at Birklands and Bilhaugh, and will be in line with The

	<p>The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites. Under the Regulations, competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.</p> <p>New provisions implement aspects of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (the “Marine Act”). These provisions provide for:</p> <p>The transfer of certain licensing functions from Natural England (NE) to the Marine Management Organisation (MMO); and</p> <p>Marine Enforcement Officers to use powers under the Marine Act to enforce certain offences under the Habitats Regulations.</p> <p>The Regulations place a duty on the Secretary of State to propose a list of sites which are important for either habitats or species (listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive respectively) to the European Commission. Once the Commission and EU Member States have agreed that the sites submitted are worthy of designation, they are identified as Sites of Community Importance (SCIs). The EU Member States must then designate these sites as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) within six years. The Regulations also require the compilation and maintenance of a register of European sites, to include SACs and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the Birds Directive). These sites form a network termed Natura 2000.</p>	<p>Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended).</p>
<p>Department of Health Public Health Strategy – healthy lives, healthy people (July 2011)</p>	<p>This policy statement sets out the government’s approach to public health including:</p> <p>Clarifying the role of local authorities and the Director of Public Health in health improvement, health protection and population healthcare;</p> <p>Proposals for who is responsible for commissioning the different public health services;</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider public health.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on public health.</p>

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	<p>The mandatory services local authorities will be required to provide;</p> <p>The conditions expected to be placed on the local authority public health grant;</p> <p>Establishing Public Health England as an Executive Agency to provide greater operational independence within a structure that is accountable to the Secretary of State for Health; and</p> <p>Principles for emergency preparedness, resilience and response.</p>	
Obesity and the Environment: Increasing physical activity and active travel (2013)	A 'healthy people, healthy places' briefing, this document summarises the importance of action on obesity and a specific focus on active travel, and outlines the regulatory and policy approaches that can be taken.	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider public health and active travel.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on public health.</p>
The Sustainable Development Strategy for the NHS, Public Health and Social Care System (2014)	The Sustainable Development Strategy describes the vision for a sustainable health and care system including: reducing carbon emissions, protecting natural resources, preparing communities for extreme weather events and promoting healthy lifestyles and environments.	As far as it is relevant, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the NHS, Public Health and Social Care System.
Departments of Health and Transport- Active Travel Strategy (2010)	The Department of Health and Department for Transport jointly published a new Active Travel Strategy. The strategy highlights plans to put walking and cycling at the heart of local transport and public health strategies. The guiding principles for the strategy are that walking and cycling should be everyday ways of getting around – not just for their own sake but also because of what they can do to improve public health, tackle congestion, reduce carbon emissions and improve the local environment.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Active Travel Strategy.
Healthy Weight Healthy Lives: A Cross Government Strategy for England (2008)	This cross-government strategy was the first step in a sustained programme to support people to maintain a healthy weight. It was be followed by reports assessing progress, looking at the latest evidence and trends, and making recommendations for further action.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of Healthy Weight Healthy Lives.

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<p>Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)</p>	<p>This statement from Defra sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy, which is to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. The policy seeks to make explicit the implicit underlying principles and aims regarding noise management and control that are to be found in existing policy documents, legislation and guidance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Noise Policy Statement for England.</p>
<p>Plan for Growth – (March 2011)</p>	<p>The Government’s economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions that will ensure the progress is made towards achieving this economic objective. The ambitions are:</p> <p>To create the most competitive tax system in the G20;</p> <p>To make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business;</p> <p>To encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and</p> <p>To create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Plan for Growth.</p>
<p>Mainstreaming sustainable development (2011)</p>	<p>This paper concerns the Coalition government’s commitment to sustainable development and sets out the measures intended to take to incorporate the promotion of sustainable development into overall government policy. It advocates action to tackle climate change, protecting and enhancing the natural environment, and measures to improve peoples’ wellbeing.</p>	<p>The promotion of sustainable development will be central to the Local Plan Review.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of sustainability and it will fulfil the requirements of SA.</p>
<p>Government Progress in Mainstreaming Sustainable Development (May 2013)</p>	<p>A report on progress in advancing the agenda set out in the above document.</p>	<p>The promotion of sustainable development will be central to the Local Plan Review.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of sustainability and it will fulfil the requirements of SA.</p>

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<p>Fair Society Healthy Lives (The Marmot Review) (2010)</p>	<p>In November 2008, Professor Sir Michael Marmot was asked by the then Secretary of State for Health to chair an independent review to propose the most effective evidence-based strategies for reducing health inequalities in England from 2010. The final report, 'Fair Society Healthy Lives', was published in February 2010, and concluded that reducing health inequalities would require action on six policy objectives:</p> <p>Give every child the best start in life;</p> <p>Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives;</p> <p>Create fair employment and good work for all;</p> <p>Ensure a healthy standard of living for all;</p> <p>Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities; and</p> <p>Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of Fair Society Healthy Lives.</p>
<p>Construction 2025 (2013)</p>	<p>This Strategy was intended to providing clarity around the existing policy framework relevant to construction and signal the future direction of Government policy. Its aims included:</p> <p>Providing clarity to business on the Government’s position by bringing together diverse regulations and initiatives relating to sustainability;</p> <p>Setting and committing to higher standards to help achieve sustainability in specific areas; and</p> <p>Making specific commitments by industry and Government to ‘take the sustainable construction agenda forward’.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of Construction 2025.</p>
<p>Adapting to climate change: national</p>	<p>The National Adaptation Programme sets out what government, businesses and society are doing to adapt to potential climate change. The NAP is divided into chapters looking at the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built environment, 	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with Adapting to climate change.</p>

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<p>adaptation programme (2013)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure, • Healthy and resilient communities, • Agriculture and forestry, • Natural environment, and • Business and local government. 	
<p>The Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future (2011)</p>	<p>This plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of current energy policy. It sets out how the coalition government intended to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with The Carbon Plan.</p>
<p>UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)</p>	<p>The Renewable Energy Strategy sets a path towards increasing UK generation of renewable projects. It sets out the actions the Government are taking to ensure the targets of producing 15% of UK energy needs from renewable energy sources by 2020 are met. To achieve this the strategy calls for:</p> <p>30% of electricity supply to come from renewable sources, including 2% from micro-generation;</p> <p>12% of heat supply to come from renewable sources;</p> <p>10% of transport supply from renewable sources.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the UK Renewable Energy Strategy.</p>
<p>UK Sustainable Procurement Action Plan (2007)</p>	<p>The Action Plan sought to ensure that government policy on sustainability was reflected in its procurement practice. The Plan put in place clear lines of accountabilities and reporting, and developed plans to raise the standards and status of procurement practice in Government in order to contribute to sustainability goals.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the UK Sustainable Procurement Action Plan.</p>
<p>Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2011)</p>	<p>Future Water sets out how the government wanted the water sector to look by 2030, and some of the steps needed to get there. It is a vision where rivers, canals, lakes and seas have improved for people and wildlife, with benefits for angling, boating and other recreational activities, and where excellent quality drinking water continues to be available.</p> <p>The national strategic vision for managing water resources in England up until 2030 includes the following objectives:</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around water management.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of water management.</p>

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	<p>Reduced per capita consumption of water to an average of 130 litres per person per day or potentially 120 litres per person a day;</p> <p>Amend building regulations to include a minimum standard of water efficiency in new homes; and</p> <p>In areas of severe water stress it is believed that near universal metering will be needed.</p>	
Waste Management Plan for England (2013)	<p>The Waste Management Plan for England, together with the NPPF and local waste management plans, implements the EC Waste Directive. The strategy's core aim is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan. The Plan seeks to promote better quality recycling and where required, new collections and infrastructure. Key targets include:</p> <p>By 2020, at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled; and</p> <p>By 2020, a least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around waste management.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of waste management.</p>
Rural White Paper (Our Countryside: The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England) (2000)	<p>This sets out the Government's vision for rural areas. The White Paper's aim is to sustain and enhance the countryside. It promotes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A living countryside; • A working countryside; • A protected countryside; and • A vibrant countryside. 	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA should reflect the vision and objectives of the White Paper and encourage rural sustainability.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the countryside.</p>
Rural Strategy, (2004)	<p>This document from Defra sets out the strategy for rural areas developed from the Rural White Paper (see above). The three priorities are:</p> <p>Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need;</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review will take account of the Rural Strategy.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the countryside.</p>

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	<p>Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people; and</p> <p>Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</p>	
<p>Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance (2000)</p>	<p>The key aims of the White Paper are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure the provision of new sustainable homes that are attractive, safe and practical; • Retaining urban people in urban areas and making them more desirable places to live in; and • Improving quality of life, opportunity and economic success through tailored solutions. 	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Urban White Paper.</p>
<p>Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)</p>	<p>The White Paper addresses people’s relationship with nature and the way we value the benefits we get from it. The white paper will focus on climate change, the green economy and demographic change. The White Paper’s aims include:</p> <p>Facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature;</p> <p>Creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature;</p> <p>Strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and</p> <p>Showing leadership in the EU and internationally to protect and enhance natural assets globally.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA should reflect the vision and objectives of the White Paper and promote the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the natural environment.</p>
<p>Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)</p>	<p>This document replaces ‘A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK’, published in 1999. It is a strategy for sustainable development, building on the 1999 publication. Its aims include encouraging sustainable consumption and production; contributing to reducing climate change and energy consumption; natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and developing sustainable communities.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA should reflect the vision and objectives of the strategy and promote sustainable development.</p>

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<p>Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (2013)</p>	<p>The Environment Agency’s Groundwater protection: Principles and practice (commonly referred to as GP3) sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environment Agency’s aims and objectives for groundwater; • The Environment Agency’s technical approach to its management and protection • The Environment Agency’s position and approach to the application of relevant legislation; • the tools The Environment Agency uses to do its work • technical guidance for groundwater specialists <p>GP3 is intended to be used by anyone interested in groundwater and particularly by those proposing or carrying out an activity that may cause groundwater impacts.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA should reflect the vision and objectives of GP3 and promote good groundwater management.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on groundwater management.</p>
<p>Flood and Water Management Act (2010)</p>	<p>In April 2010, the Flood & Water Management Act became law. The Act, which applies to England & Wales, aims to create a simpler and more effective means of managing the risk of flood and coastal erosion. The Act also aims to help improve the sustainability of our water resources and protect against potential droughts.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around water management and promote the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on water management.</p>
<p>Water for people and the environment: Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009) and Managing Water Abstraction (2013)</p>	<p>These Environment Agency strategies set out how water resources are managed in England and Wales. The 2013 document is the overarching document that links together the abstraction licensing strategies. Implementing the strategy will help to ensure there will be enough water for people and the environment now and in the future.</p> <p>The strategies include a series of actions that need to be taken to deliver a secure water supply and safeguard the environment. These include actions that will:</p> <p>Support housing and associated development where the environment can cope with the additional demands placed on it;</p> <p>Allow a targeted approach where stress on water resources is greatest;</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around water management and promote the use of SuDS.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on water management.</p>

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	<p>Ensure water is used efficiently in homes and buildings, and by industry and agriculture;</p> <p>Provide greater incentives for water companies and individuals to manage demand;</p> <p>Share existing water resources more effectively; Further reduce leakage;</p> <p>Ensure that reliable options for resource development are considered; and</p> <p>Allocate water resources more effectively in the future.</p>	
Water Act 2003	<p>An Act of Parliament which amends the Water Resources Act 1991 to improve long-term water resource management. The four broad aims of the Act are:</p> <p>The sustainable use of water resources;</p> <p>Strengthening the voice of consumers;</p> <p>A measured increase in competition; and</p> <p>The promotion of water conservation.</p> <p>There is a requirement on local planning authorities to take steps to encourage water conservation where appropriate.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around water management and promote the use of SuDS.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on water management.</p>
Strategic environmental assessment and climate change: guidance for practitioners (2011)	<p>Replacing previous guidance, this Environment Agency document suggests how climate change issues can be considered in strategic environmental assessment (SEA) in England and Wales. It presents information on the causes and impacts of climate change and how they can be described and evaluated in SEA.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan Review will fulfil the requirements of SEA, and it will be in line with the guidance provided here as far as it is applicable at the time of assessment.</p> <p>Conformity with the requirements of SEA will be demonstrated by the Quality Assurance Checklist in Appendix 1 of this Scoping Report.</p>

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<p>The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)</p>	<p>This statement from the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) set out the government's vision for the historic environment: That the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation. The Statement sets out the value of heritage for all of these aspects and the role of Government and of its partners in recognising this. It presents six broad strategic aims for the future: strategic leadership, a protective framework, local capacity, public involvement, direct ownership and a sustainable future.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should acknowledge and where appropriate seek to enhance the value of the District's historic environment.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's historic environment.</p>
<p>The National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) (2011 – 2015) and Heritage 2020</p>	<p>Produced by the Historic Environment Forum, Heritage 2020 is the successor document to the NHPP. It was only available in draft form at the time of writing, and, at this stage, the vision concentrated on five strategic areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discovery, identification & understanding • Constructive conservation and sustainable management • Public engagement • Capacity building • Helping things to happen <p>Through focusing on these areas, Heritage 2020 is designed to give new impetus for concerted action in the heritage sector with public, private and independent interests collaborating closely, pooling intellectual effort and coordinating financial resources, to achieve far more than is possible by solo effort.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the management of the District's heritage.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's heritage.</p>
<p>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment No. 2) (England) Regulations 2009</p>	<p>The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom that altered the laws on granting of planning permission for building works, notably including those of the listed building system in England and Wales.</p> <p>The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment No. 2) (England) Regulations 2009 were made on 6 October 2009 and came into force on 2 November 2009. They amend The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (England) Regulations 1990 as amended ('the 1990 Regulations'), by substituting Schedule 4 of the 1990 Regulations (notices that a building has become listed or that a building has ceased to be listed), to reflect the fact that Historic England (formerly English Heritage) now compiles lists</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the management of the District's heritage.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's heritage.</p>

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	of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and the Secretary of State (SoS) is responsible for approving them.	
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	<p>Where Ancient Monuments occur on agricultural land the Act influences the extent of public control to ensure the protection of scheduled ancient monuments. The Act includes three parts.</p> <p>Part 1 addresses the protection, acquisition and management of scheduled or ancient monuments. Part 2 concerns Archaeological Areas, including designation, certification, investigation and powers of authority. Part 3 contains miscellaneous and supplemental guidance about issues including restrictions on metal detectors, powers of entry and financial provisions.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is the principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain. It does not extend to Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man. This legislation is the means by which the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) and Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/FFC) are implemented in Great Britain. The Wildlife and Countryside Act is divided into four parts.</p> <p>Part I is concerned with the protection of wildlife;</p> <p>Part II relates to the countryside and national parks (and the designation of protected areas);</p> <p>Part III covers public rights of way; and</p> <p>Part IV deals with miscellaneous provisions of the Act.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the protection of wildlife.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's wildlife.</p>
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW) aims to make new provision for public access to the countryside; to amend the law relating to public rights of way; to enable traffic regulation orders to be made for the purpose of conserving an area's natural beauty; to make provision with respect to the driving of mechanically propelled vehicles elsewhere than on roads; to amend the law relating to nature conservation and the protection of	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

	<p>wildlife; to make further provision with respect to areas of outstanding natural beauty; and for connected purposes.</p> <p>The Act contains measures to improve public access to the open countryside and registered common land while recognising the legitimate interests of land owners; amends the law relating to rights of way and amends the law relating to nature conservation by strengthening protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest through tougher penalties and providing extra powers for the prosecution of wildlife crime. It is split into three main parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part I: Access • Part II: Rights of Way • Part III: Nature Conservation. 	
<p>Planning policy for traveller sites (2012)</p>	<p>The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) issued revised planning policy on traveller sites which, as well as consolidating policy in a single document, aimed to:</p> <p>Enable local planning authorities to make their own assessment to set their own pitch/plot targets;</p> <p>Encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale;</p> <p>Protect Green Belt land from development;</p> <p>Reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in the planning system;</p> <p>Ensure that local planning authorities, working together, have fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites;</p> <p>Promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites;</p> <p>Reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective if local planning authorities have had regard to this policy;</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review will consider issues around planning for the Gypsy and Traveller community.</p> <p>Gypsies and Travellers are a recognised ethnic minority within the UK, and race is a protected characteristic as defined in the Equalities Act 2010. The IIA will consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the Gypsy and Traveller community as part of fulfilling the requirements of EqIA.</p>

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	<p>Ensure that the development plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies increase the number of traveller sites, in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply; and</p> <p>Reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions.</p>	
<p>Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods - A National Strategy for Housing in an Ageing Society (2008)</p>	<p>This strategy set out the Governments' response to the global challenge of ageing. It also outlined plans for ensuring enough appropriate housing available in future to relieve the forecasted unsustainable pressures on homes, health and social care services.</p> <p>The strategy was intended to prepare communities for the multiple changes that they will face; to 'future proof' society so that it does not alienate or exclude; and to allow everybody, regardless of age, to participate and enjoy their home and their environment for as long as possible.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with this strategy.</p>
<p>Sustainable communities: building for the future (2005)</p>	<p>An action plan intended to deliver sustainable communities. The main elements are:</p> <p>Sustainable communities;</p> <p>Step change in housing supply;</p> <p>New growth areas;</p> <p>Decent homes; and</p> <p>Countryside and local environment.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with Sustainable Communities.</p>
<p>Sustainable Communities: A Shared Agenda, A Share of the Action. A guide for Local Authorities (2006)</p>	<p>This guidance sets out seven priorities:</p> <p>Creating safer and stronger communities;</p> <p>Improving the quality of life of older people and children, young people and families at risk;</p> <p>Meeting transport needs more effectively;</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with Sustainable Communities.</p>

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

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	Exploring the possibility of letting councils have greater discretion over business rates while promoting business and growth.	
Towards a Sustainable Transport System: Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon World (2007) and Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)	<p>Towards a Sustainable Transport System (TaSTS), from the Department for Transport sets a new approach to strategic transport planning for the period beyond 2014 that would implement the recommendations of the Eddington transport study and reflect the Stern Review of the economics of climate change. Delivering a Sustainable Transport System follows on from TaSTS. The documents aim to:</p> <p>Deliver quantified reductions in greenhouse gas emissions within cities and regional networks, taking account of cross-network policy measures;</p> <p>Ensure local transport networks are resistant and adaptable to shocks and impacts such as adverse weather, accidents, terrorist attacks and impacts of climate change;</p> <p>Enhance social inclusion and the regeneration of deprived or remote areas by enabling disadvantaged people to connect with employment opportunities, key local services, social networks and goods through improving accessibility, availability, affordability and acceptability;</p> <p>Reduce the risk of death, security or injury due to transport accidents;</p> <p>Reduce social and economic costs of transport to public health, including air quality impacts;</p> <p>Improve the health of individuals by encouraging and enabling more physically active travel;</p> <p>Manage transport-related noise in a way that is consistent with the emerging national noise strategy and other wider Government goals; and</p> <p>Minimise the impacts of transport on the natural environment, heritage and landscape and seek solutions that deliver long-term environmental benefits.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with these documents.
A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental	This Practical Guide provides information and guidance on how to comply with the European Directive 2001/42/EC “on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and	The IIA will fulfil all the requirements of SEA. This is demonstrated in Appendix

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Assessment Directive (2005)	programmes on the environment”, known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA Directive.	1 of this document, the Quality Assurance Checklist.
The Historic Environment in Local Plans - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 1 (2015)	The purpose of this Good Practice Advice note is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document.
Historic England advice note - The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans (Consultation Draft) (2015)	The purpose of this Historic England advice note is to support those involved in the Local Plan site allocation process in implementing and applying historic environment legislation and policy. At the time of writing, this document was available as a consultation draft only.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document as a draft out for consultation and in its final version.
Conservation Principles policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008)	This Historic England document aims to set out a logical approach to making decisions and offering guidance about all aspects of the historic environment, and for reconciling its protection with the economic and social needs and aspirations of the people who live in it.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document.
Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (2010)	This Historic England document provides guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal in the context of the Historic Environment.	The IIA will have regard to this guidance in fulfilling the requirements of SEA and SA.
Understanding Place: Historic Area	These Historic England documents set out guidance for undertaking Historic Area Assessments to inform plan making and development management.	If the Local Plan Review involves Historic Area Assessments, they will be undertaken in line with these documents.

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<p>Assessments in a Planning and Development Context, English Heritage (2010) and Understanding Place Historic Area Assessments: Principles and Practice (2010)</p>		
<p>Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2015)</p>	<p>This Historic England document provides guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this guidance.</p>
<p>Seeing the History in the View (2011)</p>	<p>This Historic England document presents a method for understanding and assessing heritage significance within views. The method can be applied to any view that is significant in terms of its heritage values. Such views may be selected by a developer or planning authority (perhaps in consultation with English Heritage) as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of a specific development proposal.</p> <p>The method has been designed to provide a consistent and positive approach to managing change. This approach has been tested and refined through a number of worked examples.</p> <p>The guidance is designed to be used as part of the suite of other assessment and characterisation tools whose function is to help understand the contribution made by setting to the significance of a heritage asset.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this guidance.</p>
<p>Understanding Place: Character and context in local planning (2011) (Revised 2012)</p>	<p>This Historic England document offers ideas for local authorities, councils and communities on the practical uses of historic characterisation within local and neighbourhood planning.</p> <p>Twenty-two case studies have been chosen to show how the results of historic characterisation have been used singly and in combination, and in a wide variety of ways, to inform plan-making and development management.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this guidance.</p>

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<p>Planning sustainable cities for community food growing (2014)</p>	<p>This guide brings together in one place examples of planning policies around the UK that support community food growing. It is aimed primarily at planning authorities to help them to use food growing as a way of creating healthy communities, itself a specific recommendation within the Planning Practice Guidance that goes with the NPPF.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of 'Planning sustainable cities for community food growing'.</p>
<p>Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement Incorporating the Government's Response to the Independent Panel on Forestry's Final Report (2013)</p>	<p>This document, produced by Defra and the Forestry Commission England, lists the following key objectives, in priority order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the nation's trees, woodlands and forests from increasing threats such as pests, diseases and climate change; • Improving their resilience to these threats and their contribution to economic growth, people's lives and nature and • Expanding them to increase further their economic, social and environmental value. 	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around forestry.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's forests and woodlands.</p>
<p>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (2011)</p>	<p>Safeguarding our Soils, produced by Defra, sets out a vision that by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. The key aims are:</p> <p>Agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed;</p> <p>Soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts;</p> <p>Soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and</p> <p>Pollution of our soils is prevented, and the historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document.</p>

European:

Plan, policy or programme:	Summary of targets / indicators / objectives:	Implications for the IIA and / or the Local Plan Review
European Convention on Human Rights (1950)	<p>The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) (formally the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms) is an international treaty to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in Europe. Drafted in 1950 by the then newly formed Council of Europe, the convention entered into force on 3 September 1953. All Council of Europe member states are party to the Convention and new members are expected to ratify the convention at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>The Convention established the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). Any person who feels his or her rights have been violated under the Convention by a state party can take a case to the Court. Judgments finding violations are binding on the States concerned and they are obliged to execute them. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe monitors the execution of judgements, particularly to ensure payment of the amounts awarded by the Court to the applicants in compensation for the damage they have sustained. The establishment of a Court to protect individuals from human rights violations is an innovative feature for an international convention on human rights, as it gives the individual an active role on the international arena (traditionally, only states are considered actors in international law).</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review will take account of the European Convention on Human Rights, which is given further effect in British law by the Human Rights Act.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on human rights, including those of people with one or more protected characteristics.</p>
EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020 (2012)	<p>A strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and improve the state of Europe’s species, habitats, ecosystems and the services they provide, while stepping up the EU’s contribution to averting global biodiversity loss. The six targets covered by the EU strategy focus on:</p> <p>The full implementation of the EU nature legislation; Better protection and restoration of ecosystems and the services they provide, and greater use of green infrastructure;</p> <p>More sustainable agriculture and forestry;</p> <p>Better management of EU fish stocks and more sustainable fisheries;</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should promote biological diversity and should seek to avoid any detrimental effects on species and habitats.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects on biodiversity.</p>

	<p>Tighter controls on Invasive Alien Species; and</p> <p>A greater EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</p>	
<p>EU Biodiversity Action Plan (2006) and 2010 Assessment</p>	<p>The EU Biodiversity Action Plan addresses the challenge of integrating biodiversity concerns into other policy sectors in a unified way. It specifies a comprehensive plan of priority actions and outlines the responsibility of community institutions and Member States in relation to each. It also contains indicators to monitor progress and a timetable for evaluations. The European Commission has undertaken to provide annual reporting on progress in delivery of the Biodiversity Action Plan. A baseline report was prepared in 2010 to take stock of the 2006 Biodiversity Action Plan and assess the impact it has had on Europe's biodiversity. The report produced by the European Environment Agency provides the latest facts and figures on the current and possible future condition of biodiversity and ecosystems components in the EU.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should promote biological diversity and should seek to avoid any detrimental effects on species and habitats.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects on biodiversity.</p>
<p>European Landscape Convention (2004) (ratified by the UK Government in 2006)</p>	<p>The European Landscape Convention (ELC) was the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape, and is dedicated exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe.</p> <p>The ELC was signed by the UK government on 24 February 2006, ratified on the 21 November 2006, and became binding on 1 March 2007. The Convention highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will seek to ensure that landscape in the District is managed appropriately.</p>
<p>Directive 2010/40/EU on the framework for the deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems (2010)</p>	<p>This directive is aimed at accelerating the deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) and establishing interoperable and seamless ITS services while leaving Member States the freedom to decide which systems to invest in. It addresses the compatibility, interoperability and continuity of ITS solutions across the EU by 2017 and prioritises the improvement of traffic and travel information, the eCall emergency system, and intelligent truck parking.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider including measures, if appropriate, to support European targets.</p>

<p>A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001)(revised 2006) (reviewed 2009)</p>	<p>The overall aim of this Strategy was to find ways to enable the EU to achieve a continuous long-term improvement of quality of life through the creation of sustainable communities and to ensure prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion.</p> <p>The Review highlighted a number of key issues which needed work at the highest political level to engage the public, speed up decision-making and action at all levels, encourage more ‘joined up’ thinking and accelerate the uptake of new and better ideas. These are:</p> <p>Climate change and clean energy;</p> <p>Public health;</p> <p>Social exclusion, demography and migration;</p> <p>Management of natural resources;</p> <p>Sustainable transport; and</p> <p>Global poverty and development challenges.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider the key issues highlighted in the document as they relate to planning policies.</p> <p>The IIA will consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review with regard to climate change, sustainable transport, equalities, health and natural resources.</p>
<p>Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC (2008)</p> <p>(Previous Directives exist which have been largely incorporated into this one – see footnote.)</p>	<p>This Directive is on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe and includes the following key elements:</p> <p>The merging of most of existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives*;</p> <p>New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target;</p> <p>The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values; and</p>	<p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of air quality.</p>

	<p>The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.</p> <p><i>* Framework Directive 96/62/EC, 1-3 daughter Directives 1999/30/EC, 2000/69/EC, 2002/3/EC, and Decision on Exchange of Information 97/101/EC.</i></p>	
<p>Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise (END Directive 2002/49/EC) (2002)</p>	<p>The Environmental Noise Directive or END concerns noise from road, rail and air traffic and from industry. It focuses on the impact of such noise on individuals, complementing existing EU legislation which sets standards for noise emissions from specific sources. The Directive requires:</p> <p>The determination of exposure to environmental noise, through noise mapping;</p> <p>The provision of information on environmental noise and its effects on the public;</p> <p>The adoption of action plans, based upon noise mapping results, which should be designed to manage noise issues and effects, including noise reduction if necessary; and</p> <p>The preservation by the member states of areas where environmental noise quality is good.</p> <p>The Directive requires mapping and action planning in relation to noise from major roads, major railways, major airports and in large urban areas.</p>	<p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of environmental noise.</p>
<p>Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (1992)</p>	<p>Known as the Habitats Directive, this document addresses the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. It takes account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements and acknowledges that the promotion of biodiversity may in certain cases require the maintenance, or indeed the encouragement, of human activities.</p> <p>Objectives include:</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review will be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment if necessary. The IIA should consider the potential effects, in particular cumulative effects, of the Local Plan Review on designated biodiversity and on the District's only SAC at Birklands and Bilhaugh.</p>

	<p>The designation of special areas of conservation (SACs) in order to create a coherent European ecological network under the title Natura 2000;</p> <p>Allowing the designation in exceptional cases of a site which has not been proposed by a member state but which the community considers essential for either the maintenance or the survival of a priority natural habitat type or a priority species;</p> <p>Ensuring that appropriate assessment is made of any plan or programme likely to have significant effect in the conservation objectives of a site which has been designated or is to be designated in the future; and</p> <p>Promoting planning and development policies that encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild flora and fauna.</p>	
<p>Conservation of Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC (2009)</p>	<p>This Directive addresses the conservation of indigenous wild birds in European Union member states, ensuring far-reaching protection for all of Europe's wild birds. It identifies 194 species and sub-species among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures. The Birds Directive. It applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats and promotes the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPA) around important habitats.</p> <p>Objectives include the maintenance of bird populations, the preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of varieties of habitats and the implementation of such special conservation measures as are necessary. The Directive provides protection against harm including deliberate killing or capture, destruction of nests or eggs, and disturbance during breeding periods.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review will be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment if necessary. The IIA should consider the potential effects, in particular cumulative effects, of the Local Plan Review on designated biodiversity and on the potential SPA.</p>
<p>Energy Performance of Buildings (EU Directive 2002/91/EC) (2002)</p>	<p>The objective of this Directive is to promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings, taking into account local climatic conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness. This Directive lays down requirements regarding :</p> <p>The general framework for the energy performance of buildings;</p> <p>The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings;</p>	<p>If it is appropriate, the IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of the energy performance of buildings.</p>

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	<p>The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation;</p> <p>The energy certification of buildings; and</p> <p>The regular inspection of boilers and of air-conditioning systems in buildings and in addition an assessment of the heating installations in which boilers are more than 15 years old.</p>	
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive (2014/52/EU) (2014)	<p>The newly amended Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive was intended to simplify the rules for assessing the potential effects of projects on the environment. It is in line with the drive for smarter regulation, so it reduces the administrative burden. It also improves the level of environmental protection, with a view to making business decisions on public and private investments more sound, more predictable and sustainable in the longer term.</p> <p>It applies to a wide range of defined public and private projects, which are defined in Annexes I and II. All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA. For projects listed in Annex II, the national authorities have to decide whether an EIA is needed. This is done by the "screening procedure", which determines the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination.</p>	Where appropriate, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive.
Europe 2020 (2010)	Europe 2020 is the European Union's ten-year jobs and growth strategy. It was launched in 2010 to create the conditions for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Five headline targets have been agreed for the EU to achieve by the end of 2020. These cover employment; research and development; climate/energy; education; social inclusion and poverty reduction.	The IIA will include consideration of the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the economy and employment.
The European Employment Strategy (1997)	The European Employment Strategy (EES) aims at strengthening the coordination of national employment policies. Its main objective is to involve Member States in a series of common objectives and targets, focused on four 'pillars': employability, entrepreneurship, adaptability and equal opportunities.	The IIA will include consideration of the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the economy and employment.
European Spatial Development Perspective	This document aims to define at EU level policy objectives and general principles of spatial development to ensure that it is sustainable and respects the diversity of European territory. The key aims are:	The Local Plan Review should be mindful of cross border and cross boundary planning strategies, and of

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

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

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

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

Global:

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

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

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

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