Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework

Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document

March 2014

DOCUMENT PASSPORT

Title: **Newark & Sherwood Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document**

Status: Adopted Supplementary Planning Document

Summary: This Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out the approach that the District Council will take 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 this District.

The document provides further guidance on policies within the District Council's adopted Core Strategy and Allocations and Development Management DPDs but does not develop new ones. This document is part of the Council's Local Development Framework and will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

Date of Adoption: **26th March 2014**

Adopted by: **Economic Development Committee**

Consultation Summary: The District Council consulted on the document seeking views from local residents, landowners, developers, town & parish councils and other interested parties for a period of 6 weeks from 13th January 2014 until 24th February 2014. Following consideration of representations received the Council revised the document and submitted the final version to the Council's Economic Development Committee on the 26th March for adoption.

Availability of Document: Copies of this document and the accompanying Equalities Impact Assessment Screening Report and Sustainability Appraisal Screening Report are deposited at Kelham Hall (open between 8.30 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. Monday to Thursday and 8.30 a.m. to 4.45 p.m. on Friday), the District's libraries and the Council's website: http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/planningpolicy/

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) forms part of the Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework (LDF) and will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications for wind energy developments in the District. This SPD replaces the Newark & Sherwood Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Wind Energy (July 1999) and should be read alongside other LDF documents, particularly the Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) and the Allocations & Development Management DPD.

1.2 It is intended that this SPD be used by planning officers, elected members, developers and the general public. The SPD should assist in the determination of applications, provide an overview of current best practice guidance, and help to guard against inappropriate development. It addresses pre-application requirements and decommissioning as well as the construction and operation of wind turbines and any associated infrastructure. It examines how to minimise and mitigate the harmful impacts of turbines of different sizes, whether single or in small or large groupings. The focus will be on the issues concerning wind energy that are most relevant to this District. It is considered that policies already in place as part of the LDF are suitable to address the development of other forms of renewable energy generation within Newark & Sherwood. Advice will be made available on the Council's website to help people to comment on proposals to develop wind energy schemes (see web link below).

http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/spds/

1.3 Applications to develop wind energy schemes can be controversial and emotive. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that the role of a Local Planning Authority (LPA) is to approve applications for renewable energy schemes if their impacts are (or can be made) acceptable, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The role of this SPD, therefore, is to set out how the acceptability of impacts will be assessed and how material considerations will be taken into account when determining applications for wind turbines. Wider debates about the advantages and disadvantages of wind energy are beyond the scope of the planning process. The Council, however, will expect applicants to address these issues on individual sites as part of the process of community consultation, and this should be demonstrated as part of any planning application.

1.4 As part of the production of this SPD, the Newark & Sherwood Landscape Capacity Study has been carried out (see web link below). This has provided an assessment of the capacity of different areas within the District to accommodate further wind turbine development, as well as providing guidance on strategies for the deployment of turbines. The Study should be read alongside the SPD and used to inform decision-making about applications for wind turbines in the District. More information about this Study is provided in the subsection 'The Landscape Capacity Study' in section 4.2 'Landscape Character'.

http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/spds/

1.5 The Landscape Capacity Study has drawn from the District's existing Landscape Character Assessment (LCA), which has been adopted as an SPD (see web link below). The LCA SPD

provides a detailed explanation of the differences between landscapes that is based around a sense of place, local distinctiveness, characteristic wildlife, and natural features. The specific Landscape Policy Zones (LPZs) and related actions identified within the LCA SPD are based on an assessment of landscape condition and sensitivity. The Landscape Capacity Study uses the Policy Zones established within the LCA SPD and reflects its assessment of condition and sensitivity, and the associated actions for each area.

http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/spds/

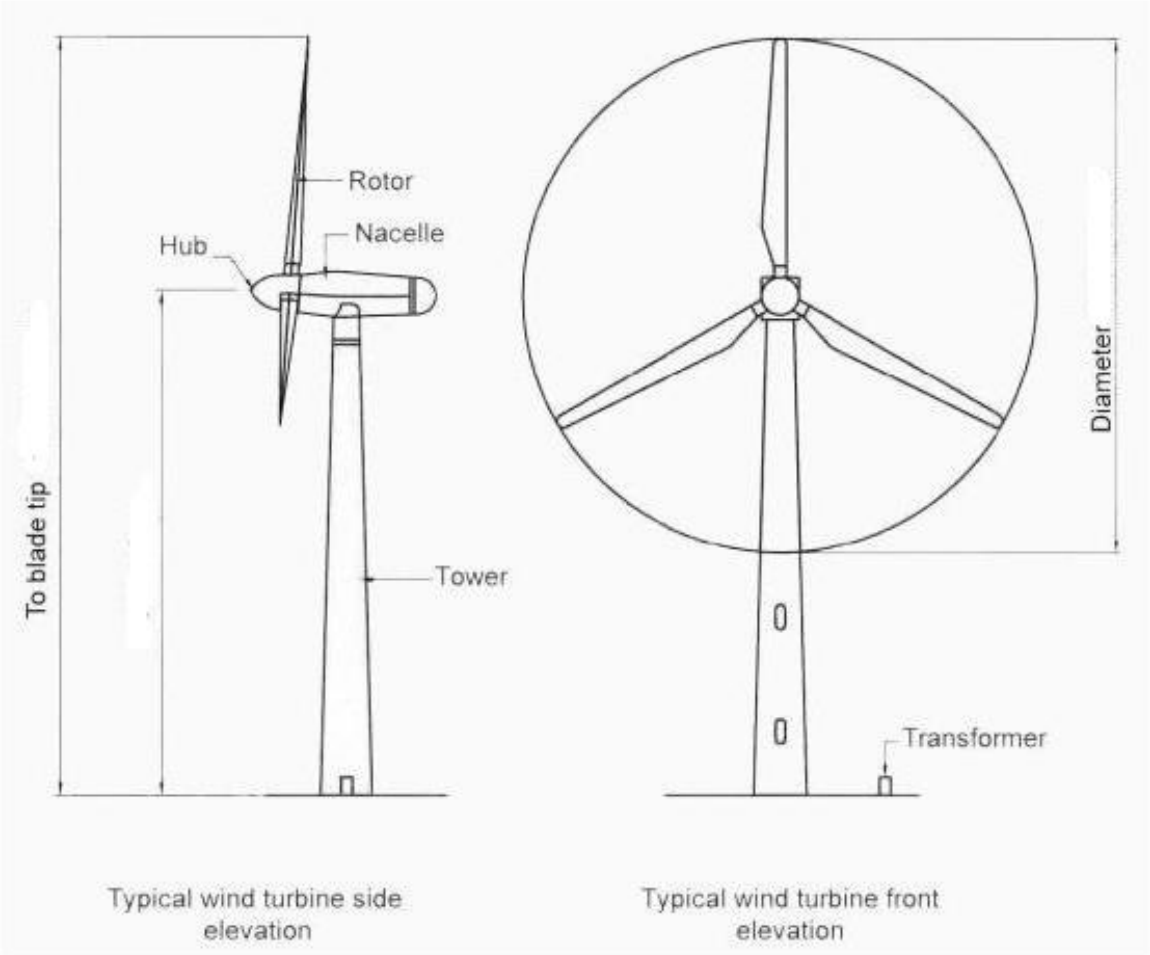
1.6 Newark & Sherwood is the largest District in Nottinghamshire, and it therefore is to be expected that the area is relatively rich in wind resource. 'Low Carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas Across the East Midlands: Final Report', a Study commissioned by East Midlands Councils, published in March 2011, assessed the 'technical' potential for renewable energy opportunities (see web link below). Through this assessment the District was identified as having considerable commercial wind energy potential, particularly in the western and central northern areas. Although this is an analysis of technical rather than deployable potential, the large number of applications for wind turbines, or screening or scoping opinions, in the District indicates that there is development pressure commensurate with the wind energy potential.

http://www.emcouncils.gov.uk/Renewable-Energy-Study

Wind turbines

1.8 Wind turbines work by converting kinetic energy from the wind into electric current. Although different types are available, by far the most common in and around the District are three bladed turbines with a horizontal axis. Horizontal axis wind turbines (HAWTs) usually consist of a tower, a hub, a nacelle (containing a generator and gearbox), rotor blades and a transformer which may be enclosed within the base of the tower. Wind flows over the rotors, turning them and the shaft to which they are attached. This shaft usually goes into a gearbox to increase the rotational speed which is converted into electrical current by a generator, and then fed into a transformer. The electrical current may then be fed into the national grid. Wind turbines with larger blades have the potential to produce more energy, and higher wind speeds produce more output up to the maximum. HAWTs have a yaw system to allow them to be oriented in response to wind direction.

1.9 Larger scale wind turbine developments require associated infrastructure. Road access to the site is necessary for at least the duration of the construction period, as well as on-site tracks suitable for Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) laden with long, heavy and wide loads such as turbine blades and construction cranes. There is likely to be a temporary construction compound, a lay down area for components and an area of hard standing next to the site of each turbine to act as a base for cranes during the process of erection. Each turbine will need a concrete foundation pad. There will be one or more anemometers to monitor the speed and direction of the wind, and a control building and often a substation which may be housed in the same structure. The substation will be connected to the turbine via underground cables.



2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) issued guidance about renewable and low carbon energy in July 2013. This document cancelled guidance linked to the former PPS22 and sets out the DCLG's thinking on wind energy. The accompanying DCLG press notice confirmed that the need for renewable energy does not automatically override local environmental and heritage protections and the concerns of communities, although local opposition or support for a proposal is not in itself a ground for refusing or granting planning permission, unless it is founded upon valid planning reasons. This guidance note has subsequently been translated into DCLG's Planning Practice Guidance published on the 6th March 2014 which is a web based resource setting out guidance to assist in the implementation of the NPPF, and this SPD is in line with its aims and priorities. In the press release that originally introduced the guidance, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government states that: 'The views of local people must be listened to when making planning decisions. Meeting Britain's energy needs should not be used to justify the wrong development in the wrong location. This new guidance is an important step in ensuring that communities can continue to shape their local surroundings and that landscape and heritage are properly considered and protected. Planning always works best when local communities themselves have the opportunity to influence the decisions that affect their lives.' The DCLG

requires developers to engage with the community early in the planning process and address concerns that they raise, and the District Council will expect to see evidence of this. For further information, see paragraph 3.1 'Consultation'.

2.2 Whilst the District Council has had a Supplementary Planning Guidance document covering wind energy in place since July 1999, the issues surrounding wind energy have developed significantly since this document was produced. An important element driving this change has been the introduction of various items of European legislation and national policy which have led to the United Kingdom making the commitment to significantly reduce CO_2 emissions.

2.3 The United Kingdom is legally bound to ensure that 15% of our energy comes from renewable sources by 2020. Furthermore, the Climate Change Act 2008 commits to meeting a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to at least 26% below 1990 levels by 2020 (later increased to 34% by 2020 by the Department of Energy and Climate Change) and to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. The means by which such challenging targets can be met is set out within the UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009), based around a 'lead scenario' the strategy suggests that more than 30% of electricity should be generated from renewables by 2020. In setting this target it is recognised that its successful delivery will be heavily dependent upon exploitation of wind energy.

2.4 A framework of national policy has been put in place to assist in the delivery of this aim with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) setting out that Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) should design their policies to maximise renewable and low carbon energy development while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily, including cumulative landscape and visual impacts. Applications which meet these conditions should be approved, and there is no need for applicants to demonstrate the overall need for renewable energy.

2.5 Alongside the NPPF is National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN1) that sets out the overarching national policy for energy infrastructure provision and guidance for the assessment of generic impacts. Taken together with EN3 'Renewable Energy Infrastructure' this provides the primary basis for decisions by the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) on applications for nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure.

2.6 Whilst the District Council would not be the determining authority for such proposals EN3 states that the National Policy Statements are also 'likely to be a material consideration in decision making on applications that fall under the Town and Country Planning Act (1990) (as amended)'. Furthermore the NPPF states in footnote 17 that the documents also set out the approach that Local Authorities should follow in assessing the likely impacts of potential wind energy development when identifying suitable areas, and in determining planning applications.

2.7 Reflecting the emphasis within the National Policy Statements, the NPPF sets out a presumption in favour of sustainable development and clearly identifies the need to meet and address the challenges presented by climate change. The planning system is seen as having a key role to play in mitigating and adapting to climate change and facilitating the move to a low carbon future. A key aspect of this move will be LPAs providing a positive strategy which

promotes energy from renewable and low carbon sources. Critically, the NPPF clearly identifies that in doing so, LPAs should recognise the responsibility on all communities to contribute to energy generation from renewable or low carbon sources.

2.8 Under the NPPF, the need to increase the supply and usage of energy from low-carbon sources, while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily, is also reflected in the guidance for the determination of planning applications. Applicants should not be required to demonstrate the overall need for renewable or low carbon energy and there is the expectation that applications should be approved, unless material considerations indicate otherwise, if their impacts are (or can be made) acceptable. In line with the emphasis and requirements of national policy, the Newark & Sherwood LDF offers a positive strategy for renewable and low-carbon energy development within the District and provides the basis for the local assessment of impact.

2.9 Part of the Nottingham-Derby Green Belt lies in the south-west of the District. Land is included in the Green Belt to prevent urban sprawl and protect its 'openness'; not necessarily because of landscape quality or amenity value. Whilst Green Belt is not a landscape designation, national policy sets a higher test for renewable energy development within it. The NPPF states that 'when located in the Green Belt, elements of many renewable energy projects will comprise inappropriate development. In such cases developers will need to demonstrate very special circumstances if projects are to proceed. Such very special circumstances may include the wider environmental benefits associated with increased production of energy from renewable sources.' Developers will be expected to demonstrate that their scheme meets the test set in the NPPF.

2.10 Core Policy 10 'Climate Change', within the Core Strategy DPD, commits the District Council to tackling the causes and effects of climate change and to delivering a reduction in the District's overall CO_2 emissions. Building on this positive approach Policy DM4 of the Allocations & Development Management DPD (see below) sets out a range of criteria against which renewable and low-carbon energy proposals can be assessed.

Policy DM4 'Renewable Energy'

In order to achieve the commitment to carbon reduction set out in Core Policy 10, planning permission will be granted for renewable and low carbon energy generation development, as both stand alone projects and part of other development, its associated infrastructure and the retro-fitting of existing development, where its benefits are not outweighed by detrimental impact from the operation and maintenance of the development and through the installation process upon:

1. The landscape character or urban form of the district or the purposes of including land within the Green Belt arising from the individual or cumulative impact of proposals;
2. Southwell views as defined in Policy So/PV or the setting of the Thurgarton Hundred Workhouse, as defined in Policy So/Wh;
3. Heritage Assets or their settings;
4. Amenity, including noise pollution, shadow flicker and electro-magnetic interference;
5. Highway safety;
6. The ecology of the local or wider area; or
7. Aviation interests of local or national importance.

2.11 While this SPD provides further detail on the implementation of District wind energy policy, principally Policy DM4, other LDF Policies are relevant. The LCA underpins Core Policy 13 'Landscape Character' within the Core Strategy DPD which carries the expectation that development proposals will positively address the implications of the LPZs and demonstrate that they contribute to the objectives for that area. The policies set out in Core Policy 14 'Historic Environment' will be supported by this SPD in terms of emphasising the importance of preserving or enhancing the District's heritage assets including their settings. As with any other type of development, proposals for wind energy schemes should be in accordance with other LDF policies where they are applicable.

2.12 There is no basis in national or local policy for the imposition of fixed separation distances between residential and wind energy development. Planning Practice Guidance Renewable and low carbon energy paragraph 8 recommends that LPAs 'should not rule out otherwise acceptable renewable energy developments through inflexible rules on buffer zones or separation distances. Other than when dealing with set back distances for safety, distance of itself does not necessarily determine whether the impact of a proposal is unacceptable.' The potential impact on residential amenity of any proposal to develop wind energy will be considered on a case by case basis among many other factors, with regard to the local context.

3.0 PRIOR TO THE SUBMISSION OF A PROPOSAL

Consultation

3.1 Consultation by the District Council on wind energy proposals will be carried out in line with its Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). The principles of engagement set out within this document are also considered beneficial to developers in preparing wind energy proposals regardless of type, scale or number. In addition the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure and Section 62A Applications) (England) (Amendment) Order 2013 came into force on 17th December 2013 (see web link below). With certain exceptions, this Order obliges developers bringing forward proposals for more than two wind turbines, or where the hub height of any proposed turbine would exceed 15 metres, to consult members of the local community prior to submitting an application. In these cases, an application should show how the applicant has complied with this requirement, any consultation responses received, and how account has been taken of these. Any benefit that the community could expect to gain from the development of a wind energy scheme should be clearly stated as part of the consultation. The LPA may request that an applicant consults with the local community even where the criteria set out in the above Order do not apply.

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2013/2932/contents/made

3.2 Wind Turbine developments by their very nature can have an impact over a wide area. Communities some distance away can feel that they will be impacted upon by such development. This impact may be in neighbouring local authorities. We would expect that developers would consult with communities with the potential to be affected, not only in Newark & Sherwood, but in surrounding districts where it is identified that communities may be affected. As the LPA, Newark & Sherwood District Council will consult with neighbouring Planning Authorities where appropriate.

3.3 The District Council, when informed by neighbouring Planning Authorities, will seek to ensure that wind energy developments in neighbouring districts which impact on our communities will be brought to the attention of these communities through their Parish Councils and Meetings and where appropriate by the sending of consultation letters and placing of site notices.

Pre-application advice

3.4 The Council offers a comprehensive pre-application advice service which developers are encouraged to use (see web link below). This offers a detailed assessment of the proposal relative to current policy and known material considerations, however it does not guarantee the outcome of the planning decision.

http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/planning/pre-applicationadvice/

Environmental Impact Assessment Screening and Scoping

3.5 Wind energy proposals above certain size thresholds require Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) under EIA Regulations which apply the EU's Environmental Impact Assessment Directive 85/337/EEC as amended by 97/11/EC and 2003/35/EC.

3.6 The need for EIA is established through the screening process. Whilst the Council will screen all planning applications as part of their validation process, applicants are encouraged to request a screening opinion prior to submitting a planning application or as part of the pre-application process. Establishing the need for EIA prior to submission of a planning application generally reduces the time taken for its determination.

3.7 The types of proposals requiring EIA under Schedule 2 of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011 are those developments of more than 2 turbines or where the hub height of a turbine or the total height of any associated structure is of more than 15 metres. An EIA may also be required under Schedule 2 where the area of an industrial installation for the production of electricity (not falling under Schedule 1) exceeds 0.5 hectares.

3.8 An EIA may be considered necessary under some circumstances even when the criteria listed under Schedule 2 do not apply to the proposed development, and each application should be considered on a case by case basis. Where the Landscape Capacity Study identifies concerns regarding cumulative impact, the LPA may require an EIA.

3.9 When it is determined that an EIA is required the LPA will work with applicants through the scoping process to determine its contents.

Application requirements

3.10 When submitting a planning application, the Council will expect the following issues to be addressed as a minimum:

- **Community consultation statement–** to be provided where applicable and upon request by the LPA
- **Visual impact -** including landscape and historic character. English Heritage recommends that visual impact assessments should be in accordance with Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (3rd edition), published by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment or any guidance replacing it. It may be requested that photomontages and wireframes are provided.
- **Impact on heritage assets and their settings**
- **Impact on aviation**
- **Access**
- **Ecology**
- **Shadow flicker**
- **Noise**
- **The LCA and LCS** – the applicant should demonstrate that they have taken account of these documents.

- **A decommissioning scheme -** the applicant should expect that the LPA will request that a bond be provided under a Section 106 agreement to cover the cost of decommissioning and/or restoration of the site.

3.11 There may be other issues relevant to individual proposals in addition to these. The degree of assessment should be proportionate to the scale of the proposal and all the criteria should be addressed even if it is thought there is no impact. See the Council's website for the most up to date list of submission requirements (see web link below).

http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/planning/submittinganapplication/

4.1.0 GUIDANCE ON THE ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSALS FOR WIND TURBINES

4.1.1 This part of the SPD is divided into sections drawn from the criteria of Policy DM4. The guidance here, from paragraph 4.1.3, applies to all wind energy schemes that require planning permission.

Small domestic turbines

4.1.2 Within certain limits, small domestic turbines are considered permitted development and do not need planning permission. Under current legislation, for a wall mounted turbine to be considered permitted development, it must not exceed a total height of 15 metres, and a stand alone turbine must not exceed 11.1 metres. Both kinds would need to comply with the Microgeneration Certification Scheme Planning Standards. For more information about this scheme as well as the other criteria that need to be met for a wind turbine to be considered permitted development, see the relevant page on the Planning Portal (web link below).

http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/permission/commonprojects/windturbines

Output

4.1.3 When assessing proposals for wind energy development, the potential energy contribution may be considered. Planning Practice Guidance Renewable and low carbon energy paragraph 21 suggests using the 'capacity factor' as the simplest way of expressing this, and advises that this can be of particular significance where decisions are finely balanced. The guidance emphasises that the 'capacity factor' will vary with location and even by turbine in an individual wind farm.

4.2.0 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

4.2.1 Natural England defines landscape character as 'a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements, be it natural (soil, landform) and/or human (for example settlement and development) in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse'. Potential impacts upon landscape character are an important consideration when assessing applications to develop wind energy schemes. Planning Practice Guidance Renewable and low carbon energy paragraph 5 advises that Landscape Character Assessments carried out at a county or district level are an appropriate scale for assessing the likely landscape and visual impacts of individual proposals.

4.2.2 The Newark & Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) SPD provides guidance on the implementation of Core Policy 13. The District is broken down into Landscape Policy Zones (LPZs) based on the condition and sensitivity of the landscape, and each of these zones is associated with a recommended action. In assessing the potential impact of development proposals for wind energy schemes on landscape character, the recommendations of the LCA SPD and Core Policy 13 should be considered. This document should be read alongside the Newark & Sherwood Landscape Capacity Study (see paragraph 4.2.5).

Cumulative impacts

4.2.3 The potential for a proposed wind turbine to contribute to cumulative impacts is a key consideration when assessing applications. Planning Practice Guidance Renewable and low carbon energy paragraph 22 advises that cumulative landscape impacts and cumulative visual impacts are best considered separately and provides recommendations for their assessment: 'The cumulative landscape impacts are the effects of a proposed development on the fabric, character and quality of the landscape; it is concerned with the degree to which a proposed renewable energy development will become a significant or defining characteristic of the landscape.

4.2.4 Cumulative visual impacts concern the degree to which proposed renewable energy development will become a feature in particular views (or sequences of views), and the impact this has upon the people experiencing those views. Cumulative visual impacts may arise where two or more of the same type of renewable energy development will be visible from the same point, or will be visible shortly after each other along the same journey. Hence, it should not be assumed that, just because no other sites will be visible from the proposed development site, the proposal will not create any cumulative impacts.'

The Landscape Capacity Study

4.2.5 The Newark & Sherwood Landscape Capacity Study (LCS) will be important in determining the acceptability of different types of wind turbine development within the District. This will provide a detailed underpinning to the first criterion of Policy DM4. The landscape of the District has a distinctive and valuable character that means great care must be taken with the siting, design, size and number of turbines in wind energy schemes. Wind turbines can be very prominent structures, and the LCS should be referred to for an assessment of the sensitivity of different areas of the District to change caused by this kind of development. The LCS should not, however, be considered to provide a level of detail as fine as a site specific landscape assessment.

http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/spds/

4.2.6 The approach that the LCS used can be broken down into four stages:

- Identification of the key characteristics of wind energy development and its potential effects on the landscape, to inform development of a methodology for the assessment of landscape sensitivity and capacity;

- Assessment of the sensitivity of the different landscape character types in Newark & Sherwood to wind turbine development at a range of scales;
- Examination of cumulative developments and consideration of their effect on assessed landscape capacity; and
- Preparation of siting and design guidelines for wind turbine development in each landscape character type, taking account of the assessed sensitivity of the landscape and cumulative considerations.

4.2.7 The development of wind energy schemes can have a range of effects on the landscape. The construction phase can result in the direct loss of landscape features. The scale of the turbines can alter the perceived scale of landforms, and in some contexts they can seem overly large or even overwhelming. The movement of the blades can draw the eye and affect the sense of tranquillity that can be derived from particular landscapes. Wind turbines can increase the sense of human influence on a landscape and the obvious modernity of such development can have a disproportionate impact on historic landscapes. Turbines may be sited in an elevated position and can have a significant impact on skylines and affect the perception of existing skylines or landmark features. It is important to consider the impact of wind energy development on historic landscapes, and this is addressed in section 4.3.0 'Heritage assets and their settings'.

4.2.8 The LCS defines landscape sensitivity as 'the relative extent to which the character and quality of the landscape is susceptible to change as a result of wind energy development'. The Study breaks down sensitivity into six criteria:

- landform and scale;
- land cover pattern and presence of human scale features;
- skylines;
- perceptual qualities;
- scenic and special qualities; and
- intervisibility.

Each of the landscape character types (LCTs) identified in the LCA is assessed against these criteria and guidance is provided on the characteristics and attributes of the LCT and its overall sensitivity, as well as its sensitivity to different sizes and numbers of turbines.

4.2.9 The LCS uses cumulative zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) maps to show patterns of existing and potential turbine visibility and compares these against assessed landscape sensitivity to show potential cumulative effects. This gives a general overview of the potential level of cumulative effects, and is used to inform guidance on siting and design. Combined with the sensitivity assessment and a consideration of intervisibility, the consideration of potential

cumulative impacts allows a judgement to be made about the capacity of each LCT to accommodate different types of further wind turbine development. This work provides an assessment of landscape capacity - the cumulative impacts of proposed developments should be assessed on a case by case basis at the site specific stage.

4.2.10 The LCS considers a range of different wind turbine sizes to blade tip divided into the classes below:

Small: 15 metres (m) to 30m

Small-medium: 31m to 50m

Medium: 51m to 80m

Large: 81m to 110m

Very large: 111m to 140m

Where a turbine is close to the size limit for a class, this should be taken into account when assessing its potential impact.

4.2.11 The assessments of capacity in the LCS are reached by considering the potential landscape impacts of wind turbine development in LCTs. It does not seek to provide a detailed analysis of the landscape characteristics of each LPZ - this is the role of the LCA. It is intended that the LCA and LCS be used alongside one another to guide the assessment of landscape impact. Together the two documents provide for a robust and appropriate means of assessing landscape impact and allow for applicants to produce detailed assessments.

Newark & Sherwood Wind Turbine Map

4.2.12 Newark & Sherwood District Council provides a map showing the locations of all existing wind turbines, with details about their size (see web link below). The map also shows the locations of developments that have consent but are not yet operational and proposed developments with information about what stage of the planning process they are at. This map is updated regularly and can be used to see how wind turbines relate to each other and how they are deployed throughout the District.

http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/spds/

4.3.0 HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS

4.3.1 The District of Newark & Sherwood contains a large number of designated heritage assets, details of which are set out in Appendix B, as well as a wealth of non-designated heritage assets. Both make a valuable contribution to the District's character and are valued by residents and visitors; and impacts upon them from the development of wind energy schemes are a material consideration. A heritage asset, as described by EN-1, 'may be any building, monument, site, place, area or landscape, or any combination of these. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance'. The NPPF obliges LPAs to recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve

them in a manner appropriate to their significance, and states: 'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.'

4.3.2 Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to, or total loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset, the NPPF requires that LPAs should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or the criteria it sets out in paragraph 133 apply. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use. Where there is an application that affects a non-designated heritage asset, a judgement should be reached having regard to the scale of the harm to or loss from the asset and its significance.

4.3.3 Planning Practice Guidance Renewable and low carbon energy paragraph 19 states that 'as the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence, but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact of wind turbines on such assets. Depending on their scale, design and prominence a wind turbine within the setting of a heritage asset may cause substantial harm to the significance of the asset.' Inappropriate wind energy developments have the potential to impair the setting of historic sites and can detract from historic character, sense of place, tranquillity and remoteness of the wider landscape.

4.3.4 The first and third criteria of Core Policy 14 of the Core Strategy state that the District Council will work with partners and developers to secure:

> 'The continued preservation and enhancement of the character, appearance and setting of the District's heritage assets and historic environment, including Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and buildings of local historic importance, Conservation Areas and other cultural assets of significant value;'
>
> And:
>
> 'The protection of Historic Landscapes including the Historic Battlefield at Stoke Field, the Sherwood Forest Heritage Area and the Historic Landscape around Laxton. A sustainable future for Laxton will be sought, which preserves and enhances its Open Field System and culture, the built and natural environment which sustain it, including the Historic Landscape around Laxton, and the institutions which manage it. … Appropriate new development which facilitates these aims will be supported.'

4.3.5 As well as referring to heritage assets generally, Policy DM4 states that planning permission will be granted for renewable energy development where its benefits are not outweighed by detrimental impact upon: 'Southwell Views as defined in Policy So/PV or the setting of the Thurgarton Hundred Workhouse, as defined in Policy So/Wh'. Further guidance on the implementation of these policies is provided from paragraph 4.4.1 in the section of this SPD below entitled 'Southwell Views and Thurgarton Hundred Workhouse'.

4.3.6 Policy DM9 supports Core Policy 14 and provides detailed guidance on protecting and enhancing the historic environment of the District. The above policies refer specifically to some of the District's heritage assets but it should be considered that the significance of and impact upon any potentially affected heritage assets and their settings throughout the District should be assessed as part of any application for a wind energy scheme. The LCS addresses situations where there is a relationship between heritage assets, their settings and the landscape, although it does not attempt to define significance or setting. Developers seeking to bring forward proposals for wind energy schemes should also take account of this guidance in considering how the acceptability of the impacts of their development will be assessed.

4.3.7 Wind turbines require a deep foundation as well as other temporary and permanent structures which have the potential to damage any underlying archaeological remains. Structures forming part of wind energy schemes should be appropriately sited to avoid or minimise direct physical impacts.

4.3.8 English Heritage is the Government's lead advisory body for the historic environment and has a statutory role in the planning system. The guidance contained in English Heritage's 'Wind Energy and the Historic Environment' and 'The Setting of Heritage Assets' (or any documents later produced that replace these) should therefore be referred to when assessing any proposed wind turbine development that impacts upon heritage assets and / or their settings (see web link below). Visual amenity is an important concern when considering how to preserve or enhance heritage assets. English Heritage recommend that the factors listed below should be among those considered when assessing the acceptability of developments within the setting of historic sites in terms of visual amenity:

- Visual dominance. Where an historic feature is the most visually dominant feature in the surrounding landscape, adjacent construction of turbines may be inappropriate.

- Scale. The extent of a wind farm and the number, density and disposition of its turbines will also contribute to its visual impact.

- Intervisibility. Where archaeological or historic landscape features were intended to be seen from other historic sites, construction of wind turbines should respect this intervisibility.

- Vistas and sight-lines. Designed landscapes invariably involve key vistas, prospects, panoramas and sight-lines, or the use of topography to add drama. Location of turbines within key views, which may often extend beyond any designated area, should be avoided.

- Movement, sound or light effects. The movement associated with wind turbines may be a significant issue in certain historic settings. Adequate distance should always be provided between important historic sites and wind turbine developments to avoid the site being overshadowed or affected by noise and shadow flicker effects.

- Unaltered settings. The setting of some historic sites may be little changed from the period when the site was first constructed, used or abandoned. Largely unaltered settings for certain types of sites, particularly more ancient sites, may be rare survivals and especially vulnerable to modern intrusions such as wind turbines.

http://www.helm.org.uk/guidance-library/

4.4.0 SOUTHWELL VIEWS AND THURGARTON HUNDRED WORKHOUSE

4.4.1 The principal heritage assets of the Southwell Minster, Archbishops Palace, the Workhouse and the Holy Trinity Church are integral to Southwell's distinctive character. The views of and across these assets as well as the area considered to be the immediate surroundings of the Workhouse are particularly significant in this regard. It is therefore crucial that proposed wind energy development respects the views and settings of the assets and does not negatively impact on them.

Policy So/PV Southwell Protected Views

4.4.2 Policy So/PV within the Allocations & Development Management DPD sets out the policy approach for considering the impact of development proposals and seeks to protect these views. Informed by the 'Southwell Landscape Setting Study' (November 2012) these important views (referred to as view cones) have been defined on the Policies Map (see web link below). These view cones however do not definitively set the extent of the views and proposals which fall outside of them may still have the potential for detrimental impact.

http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/landscapesetting/

4.4.3 Development proposals within the view cones are required to demonstrate that they do not negatively impact on the views of the heritage assets, and those which do detrimentally impact on the views will not be acceptable.

4.4.4 Outside of the view cones proposals which have the potential to negatively impact on the views of the heritage assets will not normally be acceptable. The level of potential impact will be dependent on factors such as scale, height, location and the scope for mitigation. In terms of wind energy development, given the potential scale and height of turbines, this is considered to be a development type which could have the potential to detrimentally impact on these important views beyond the extents defined on the Policies Map. Accordingly the District Council will need to be satisfied that this is not the case.

4.4.5 Assessment of the impact on the Southwell Protected Views designation should be led by and take account of the Southwell Landscape Setting Study. The following factors are considered important to sustaining the heritage significance of the assets within the views:

- The silhouette of the Minster spires and tower continue to be seen as the principal built elements that cross over the horizon from the surrounding assessment points (detailed in the Landscape Setting Study). Changes to the appearance of the town and landscape should therefore not introduce any visually competing elements and where possible remove existing competing elements, where this is desirable;

- The inter-visibility between the spire of the Holy Trinity Church to the south and south west and the Minster is retained and not eroded;

- That development takes the opportunity to reveal views of the Minster and workhouse and considers density, layout and design in a manner that preferably enhances and demonstrably preserves the views;

- The position, scale, colour and height of new development does not detract from the views of Southwell;

- Consideration of the longer views out across the town to surrounding ridge lines, and, where available, those from the principal heritage assets. Particularly where new development would add to and potentially detract from wider views incorporating the key heritage assets within Southwell;

- The ability to appreciate the historic environment within the views from the higher ground within the hills around Southwell, particularly from rights of way, is maintained and not eroded by the addition of visual distraction;

- Where possible trees and woodland planting are carefully designed to frame views of the Minster and the Workhouse rather than obscuring them; and

- Wherever possible and appropriate the rural mixed farming landscape character of the area is preserved and enhanced.

Policy So/Wh Thurgarton Hundred Workhouse

4.4.6 Policy So/Wh within the Allocations & Development Management DPD sets out the policy approach for considering the impact of development proposals and seeks to protect and enhance the setting of Thurgarton Hundred Workhouse. Informed by the 'Southwell Landscape Setting Study', the 'immediate surroundings' of the Workhouse have been defined on the Policies Map. This area however does not definitively set the extent of the Workhouse setting and development proposals which fall outside of it may still have the potential for detrimental impact.

4.4.7 Proposals within the area defined as the immediate surroundings should ensure that they do not negatively impact on the surroundings, and those that do will be considered unacceptable.

4.4.8 Outside of the area defined as the immediate surroundings, proposals which have the potential to negatively impact on the setting of the Workhouse will not normally be acceptable. The level of potential impact will be dependent on factors such as scale, height, location and the scope for mitigation. In terms of wind energy development, given the potential scale and height of turbines, this is considered to be a development type which could have the potential to detrimentally impact the setting of the Workhouse beyond the

area defined as the immediate surroundings. Accordingly the District Council will need to be satisfied that this is not the case.

4.4.9 In addition any proposals to the south of the immediate setting within the Crew Lane Industrial Estate will be required to address the above requirements and to demonstrate an appropriate, design, layout and scale which respects and enhances the immediate surroundings of the Workhouse taking account of the need for suitable height and massing and the provision of appropriate mitigating measures such as landscape screening.

4.4.10 Assessment of the impact on the Immediate Surroundings designation should be led by and take account of the Southwell Landscape Setting Study. In doing so development proposals should address the following:

- Recognise and describe the setting of the workhouse as it relates to their specific proposal and take account of the fact that setting also includes noise, dust, vibration, odour as well as the more traditionally recognised spatial factors;

- Assess and mitigate against potential impacts on the Workhouse, its immediate surroundings and the wider setting;

- The ability to see parts of the Minster within Southwell from the Workhouse and to be able to appreciate its location and sense of separation from the town itself should be retained;

- Mitigation for development adjacent to the immediate surroundings area should reflect the Maythorne Meadowlands landscape character (MN PZ 35 in the Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Planning Document).

4.5.0 AMENITY

Noise pollution

4.5.1 The method of assessing the impact of noise from a wind farm on nearby residents is described in the report, 'The Assessment and Rating of Noise from Wind Farms', which is referred to as ETSU-R-97 (see web link below). This is supplemented by the Institute of Acoustics' 'A good practice guide to the application of ETSU-R-97 for the assessment and rating of wind turbine noise'. The Department of Energy and Climate Change endorse this document and confirm that it represents current industry good practice, and therefore noise assessments submitted as part of an application to develop a wind energy scheme should be in line with this guidance or any replacing it. A noise assessment will be required for all large and medium scale developments and may be requested for smaller scale developments where residential amenity is potentially jeopardised.

http://www.hayesmckenzie.co.uk/downloads/ETSU%20Full%20copy%20(Searchable).pdf

4.5.2 Where there is the risk of noise from delivery and construction affecting residential amenity, the use of appropriate mitigation measures may be considered as a condition of planning

consent. Once the construction phase is over, a well-designed and appropriately sited wind turbine should not have a significant impact upon existing noise-sensitive development.

Shadow flicker

4.5.3 Planning Practice Guidance Renewable and low carbon energy paragraph 20 describes shadow flicker as potentially affecting only properties within 130 degrees either side of north relative to the turbines, in the UK. It is usually considered to impact upon only receptors within distances of ten times the rotor diameter from the turbine. The phenomenon is caused by the sun passing behind the rotors of a wind turbine and casting a shadow through the windows of neighbouring properties, which flicks on and off as the blades rotate. This occurs only under certain combinations of geographical position and time of day, and rarely causes problems. Where there is a potential for a proposal to cause shadow flicker, DCLG require applicants to provide an analysis which quantifies the impact.

4.5.4 Modern wind turbines can be controlled to avoid problematic shadow flicker affecting specific properties or groups of properties, for specific times of day or specific times of the year. Vegetation can be planted to provide screening. Where the possibility exists of a wind turbine development giving rise to shadow flicker, mitigation can be secured through the use of conditions. Each application should be considered on a case-by-case basis and it is not considered appropriate to set minimum separation distances.

Electro-magnetic interference

4.5.5 The erection and operation of wind turbines has the potential to affect electromagnetic transmissions such as radio, television and mobile phone signals. The NPPF obliges LPAs to consider whether the construction of new structures could interfere with broadcast and telecommunications structures, and developers should take all steps necessary to ensure that such interference is avoided and/or mitigated. Full consideration should be given to potential impacts on domestic users of telecommunications as well as other specialist operators including all emergency services. DCLG guidance advises that OFCOM acts as a central point of contact for identifying specific consultees relevant to a site.

Other amenity issues

4.5.6 Proposals to develop wind turbines can raise concerns about other amenity issues such as vibration, icing and the reflection of flashes of light. If there is the potential for nearby receptors to experience vibration, development should only proceed where it has been assessed that the impact will be acceptable. The rotation of turbine blades can cause flashes of light to be reflected, and this effect can be reduced or eliminated by the use of appropriate blade colours and finishes, such as light grey semi-matt. Applicants should demonstrate that the design of the proposed turbine avoids the danger of 'icing', where ice is flung from rotating blades, through the use of technology that stops the operation of the turbine when conditions are potentially icy. When siting wind turbines, consideration should be given to shadow cast and minimising visual distraction to users of sports fields. As with other forms of development, wind turbines will be approved only when negative impacts upon amenity are avoided or mitigated, unless the benefits of the proposed scheme outweigh those impacts.

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Highway safety

4.6.1 The Highways Agency is responsible for roads in the District that are part of the strategic road network and should be consulted where any proposed development may affect one of these roads. In order to mitigate the risks to the safety of road users arising from structural or mechanical failure of wind turbines, the Highways Agency normally seeks a minimum setback from the highway boundary either height plus 50 metres or height times 1.5, whichever is the lesser distance. In certain circumstances, the Highways Agency would accept a different set-back distance if a site specific assessment indicated that this would be appropriate. For further information, see the Department of Transport's 'The Strategic Road Network and the Delivery of Sustainable Development' (see web link below).

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-road-network-and-the-delivery-of-sustainable-development

4.6.2 Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) is the Highways Authority for all the adopted roads in the District that are not part of the strategic road network. NCC should be consulted where any proposed development may affect one of these roads. With any application, NCC advise that the LPA should be satisfied that no turbine will be erected within a minimum setback from the highway boundary of height + 50 metres or height x 1.5, whichever is the lesser. Applicants to develop wind energy schemes should also consider the impact upon highways and traffic flow of construction and decommissioning. Applications will need to demonstrate that site access can be achieved without significant adverse environmental, social or economic impacts.

Railways

4.6.3 Network Rail usually request that any new wind turbines near railway lines are separated from the railway boundary by a distance of more than the height of the mast plus the length of the blade plus three metres. Developers should ensure that wind turbulence does not cause problems to the railway and that there is a sufficient fail-safe distance should a turbine collapse in the direction of the railway. These are minimum requirements and meeting them should not be considered to guarantee approval for a proposed wind turbine development.

Public Rights of Way

4.6.4 Legislation defines Public Rights of Way as footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways and byways open to all traffic. There is no statutory separation distance between Public Rights of Way and wind turbines, but in order to ensure public safety and prevent significant detrimental impacts on the amenity of users of Public Rights of Way, it is expected that no wind turbine blades will oversail a Public Right of Way. Consideration should be given to the impacts of the construction and decommissioning phase as well as the operational time of turbines.

4.6.5 The British Horse Society's 'Advice on Wind Turbines and Horses – Guidance for Planners and Developers' suggests that a separation distance of three times the overall height should be

the target for all routes, including roads, with 200m being seen as the minimum, where it is shown in a particular case that this would be acceptable (see web link below). This should be taken as good practice guidance rather than statutory requirements. The British Horse Society also suggests conditions to be applied if these separation distances cannot be achieved.

http://www.bhs.org.uk/~/media/BHS/Files/PDF%20Documents/Access%20leaflets/BHS%20Wind%20Turbine%20Guidance%20for%20Planners%20and%20Developers.ashx

ECOLOGY

4.7.1 The potentially harmful impacts of wind turbines upon ecology arise primarily from the potential disruption to habitats and species during construction and operation, and the risk of birds and bats colliding with blades or experiencing barotrauma caused by proximity to blades. It is considered that detrimental effects are less likely with small wind turbines, although these can have harmful effects if poorly sited, and care should be taken to limit negative impacts upon ecology in all cases.

4.7.2 The District contains a number of designated sites which receive specific protection because of their international, national or local importance for nature conservation, as shown in the table below. It is important to preserve and enhance the ecology and biodiversity of the whole District however, and care should be taken to avoid harmful impacts on species throughout the District, not only in designated areas.

Level	**Designation/Definition**
European	Birklands and Bilhaugh Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
National	19 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
National	Sherwood Forest National Nature Reserve
Local	7 Local Nature Reserves
Local	454 locally defined Local Wildlife Sites, also known as Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC)

4.7.3 Any developer seeking to bring forward a wind energy scheme in the vicinity of the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC should demonstrate that it will not affect its integrity or qualifying features (see web link below). Where potential development could have an impact on the integrity of the SAC, developers will be expected to provide the evidence to allow the LPA to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. Where any proposal has the potential to impact upon areas with designations, it will be expected that the applicant should demonstrate that any material adverse impact will be avoided or mitigated. All proposals for wind energy schemes should be in line with Core Policy 12 in the Core Strategy DPD and Policy DM7 of the Allocations & Development Management DPD.

http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/UK0012740-Birklands-and-Bilhaugh-SAC_tcm6-31762.pdf

4.7.4 There are a number of habitats and species to be found throughout the District that are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, the Habitats Regulations or species-specific

legislation. Any proposal for a wind energy scheme which has the potential to affect these species will need to demonstrate that harmful impacts will be mitigated or avoided. Care should also be taken to avoid detrimental effects upon non-designated species. Developers should provide enough information to allow an assessment of the risk to species to be carried out. If significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused; in line with paragraph 118 of the NPPF.

Birds and bats

4.7.5 All species of bats, their roosts, some bird species and all birds' nests when they are being built or occupied are protected under UK and EU legislation. As birds and bats are particularly at risk from wind turbines, careful consideration should be given to the potential impact of any development proposal. Applicants should ensure that proposals for wind energy schemes are in line with the advice provided by Natural England (see web link below). Where appropriate, desktop studies and detailed protected species surveys, including bird and bat surveys should be carried out to methodology published by the Statutory Nature Conservation Organisations, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as the Bat Conservation Trust consulted for advice on specific sites and species. The Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre can provide data on protected species and Local Wildlife Sites. Cumulative impacts on birds and bats should be assessed in relation to other proposed, consented or operational wind energy schemes.

http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/34022

Sherwood population of woodlarks and nightjars

4.7.6 Within the west of the District a number of locations have been identified as containing the habitat of the woodlark and the nightjar (both species contained within Annex 1 of the European Commission's Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds). These habitats qualify against the relevant government criteria to be considered a Special Protection Area; however, because of an ongoing review of designation procedures, this has not been implemented. Nevertheless, the woodlark and the nightjar are protected and Natural England advocate a precautionary approach when considering this particular issue. Applicants should consider the implications of the Natural England advice note on this matter. See the web link below for details on the approach and general areas potentially affected.

http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/spds/

AVIATION

4.8.1 Wind turbines are a potential threat to air traffic safety, because of both the risk of collision and the possibility of interference with radar operation. Developers should engage with aviation stakeholders as early as possible in the planning process. Where a proposed turbine will be designed or sited in a particular way in response to consultation with aviation stakeholders to mitigate harmful impacts, the developers should submit evidence that the scheme would now be acceptable to the relevant stakeholder or stakeholders.

4.8.2 Within this District, there are several organisations that will be consulted on all proposed wind turbine developments of 11 metres to blade tip or more, and all with a rotor diameter of 2 metres or more. These are the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), the National Air Traffic Services (NATS), the Ministry of Defence (MoD), East Midlands Airport, the National Police Air Service (NPAS), Midlands Air Ambulance, Lincolnshire & Nottinghamshire Air Ambulance and the Derbyshire, Leicestershire & Rutland Air Ambulance. In addition to these, an applicant should establish whether a proposed wind turbine development has the potential to affect the operations of RAF Waddington, RAF Cranwell, RAF Syerston, Retford Gamston Airport, Rectory Farm, Averham Airfield, Darlton Gliding Club and Caunton Airfield, and any other aviation interests that may exist within the District, and if so consult with them.

5. POST APPROVAL

Decommissioning

5.1 Planning consents for wind turbines are normally time-limited. In order to give confidence that structures will be removed after their operational life, conditions concerning decommissioning will be applied to planning consents for wind energy schemes. These conditions would normally require the land to be restored to its previous condition, and a decommissioning scheme will be required as part of any application. Applicants should expect that the LPA will normally request the provision of a bond under a Section 106 agreement to cover the cost of decommissioning and/or restoration of the site.

5.2 The decommissioning scheme should begin to be implemented upon the expiration of the planning consent or if it ceases use, and should take account of all equipment, structures and means of access associated with the scheme. Some elements of the development may be left in place under some circumstances, such as if the preservation of access tracks is considered to be beneficial to users of the land or if the removal of underground cabling or the entire turbine foundation would cause greater ecological harm than its retention.

APPENDIX A

Glossary

Term	Definition
Barotrauma	Injury caused by a change in air pressure, affecting typically the ear or the lung.
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	A charge which Local Authorities in England and Wales can apply to most types of new development in their area. CIL charges will be based on the size, type and location of the development proposed. The money raised will be used to pay for strategic infrastructure required to support development in the District. The Newark & Sherwood CIL Charging Schedule came into effect on 1st December 2011.
Core Strategy DPD	This document sets out the long-term spatial vision for the District and the strategic policies and proposals to deliver that vision. Newark & Sherwood's Core Strategy was adopted in March 2011.
Development Management Policies	Detailed policies to support the implementation of the Core Strategy, deliver specific site allocations and help in the day to day assessment of planning applications.
Development Plan Document (DPD)	A document which together with others makes up the 'Development Plan' for the District. All planning applications must be determined in line with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicated otherwise. Also known as 'Local Plans' (See below).
EN-1	The Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy.
EN-3	The National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A procedure to be followed for certain types of project to ensure that decisions are made in full knowledge of any likely significant effects on the environment.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping	The process which determines the content of an EIA.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Screening	The process which determines the need for an EIA.
ETSU-R-97	This document describes a framework for the measurement of wind farm noise and gives indicative noise levels thought to offer a reasonable degree of protection to wind farm neighbours.
Infrastructure	The facilities which connect and service development and which are necessary for development to happen. It may also include the 'social infrastructure' that is necessary to service development and provide sustainable communities and possibly non-physical support services such as local advice and training. Newark & Sherwood District Council seek to obtain these facilities through a combination of Planning Obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) SPD	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 will play an

	important role in the planning framework and in decisions over new development.
Local Development Document (LDD)	Forms part of the Local Development Framework and includes Development Plan Documents (DPD's)/Local Plans, Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD's) and the Statement of Community Involvement.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	The collective name for the DPDs and SPDs prepared by the District Council, providing the planning framework for the area.
Local Plan	Also referred to as Development Plan Documents (See above). These are the elements of the LDF which have 'Development Plan' status. The previous Newark & Sherwood Local Plan (Adopted March 1999) has been replaced by the Core Strategy DPD and the Allocations & Development Management DPD.
Local planning authority (LPA)	The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area.
Material considerations	A material consideration is a matter that should be taken into account in deciding a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The NPPF sets out the Government's policies on various aspects of planning in England. The policies in the NPPF must be reflected in more detailed local planning policy. They are also material considerations in the determination of planning applications.
Newark & Sherwood Landscape Capacity Study (LCS)	An assessment of the capacity of areas within the District to accommodate further wind turbine development.
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	An organisation that is neither a part of a government nor a conventional for-profit businesses.
Planning Inspectorate	An independent organisation who deal with planning application appeals and the Examination of Development Plan Documents.
Policies Map	Illustrates the policies and proposals of DPDs
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	Sets out the standards which the District Council intends to achieve in relation to involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of the LDF and in significant Development Control Decisions, and also how these standards will be achieved.
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	A document that refers to policy guidance which supplements the policies and proposals in DPDs but cannot introduce new policy.

APPENDIX B

Newark & Sherwood District Heritage Assets

Conservation Areas: The District has 47 conservation areas

Averham	Egmanton	Maplebeck
Balderton	Elston	Morton
Barnby in the Willows	Epperstone	Newark
Besthorpe	Farndon	Norwell
Bilsthorpe	Farnsfield	Ollerton
Bleasby	Fiskerton	Oxton
Blidworth	Girton	South Clifton
Boughton	Halloughton	South Scarle
Bulcote	Hoveringham	Southwell
Carlton on Trent	Kelham	Sutton on Trent
Caunton	Kersall	Thurgarton
Coddington	Kirklington	Upton
Collingham	Kirton	Walesby
Eakring	Kneesall	Wellow
East Stoke	Laxton	Winthorpe
Edwinstowe	Lowdham	

Some of these Conservation Areas have had appraisals undertaken and details of these are available on the Council's website at:

http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/conservation/conservationareas/

Listed Buildings Data from the National Heritage List at: http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/

Grading	Number within the District
I	45
II*	57
II	1285

Historic Parks and Gardens: There are 4 registered historic parks and gardens within the District

Thurgaton Hundred Workhouse	Rufford Abbey Country Park
Thoresby Park	Newark Castle Gardens

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are 71 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 1 Battlefield in the District. A list of Scheduled Ancient Monuments can be found on the National Heritage website.