NEWARK & SHERWOOD DISTRICT COUNCIL

NEWARK & SHERWOOD LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Plan Review

Integrated Impact Assessment -

Amended Allocations & Development Management Development Plan Document

September 2025

Non-technical summary

i. This Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) assesses the possible implications, intended and unintended, of the Local Plan Review in relation to the finalised draft Amended Allocations & Development Management Development Plan Document, hereafter referred to as the AADM DPD. It examines impacts upon the communities in Newark & Sherwood District and how effects may be distributed amongst different groups. The aim of IIA is to make recommendations to enhance potential positive outcomes and minimise negative impacts of a policy. IIA is most effective when used as early as possible in the development of policies. The AADM DPD has been assessed by IIA at different stages throughout its development.

ii. The IIA integrates Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) and Health Impact Assessment (HIA). This document functions as the Sustainability Appraisal Report on the AADM DPD. Sustainability Appraisals (SA) are a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) are required by European Directive EC/2001/42, which was transposed into UK law by the Environmental Assessment Regulations for Plans and Programmes (July 2004). The EqIA is a way of demonstrating the District Council is fulfilling the requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty contained in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. HIA is a recognised process for considering the health impacts of plans and undertaking this type of assessment is widely seen as best practice.

iii. The AADM DPD that this document supports was put out for consultation from 16th September 2025 until 5pm on 28th October 2025. Where a small number of amendments was proposed during the development of the AADM DPD, these were subject to IIA. The IIA draws upon the Scoping Report which established the basis of the assessment. This document is the seventh version of IIA of the full AADM DPD. The first related the Local Plan Review consultation on the Preferred Approach – Strategy which took place from 29 July 2016 until 23 September 2016. The second element assessed the Preferred Approach – Sites & Settlements, which was out for consultation between 12 January 2017 and 24 February 2017. The third related to the Publication Amended Core Strategy which was put out for a period seeking representations between 17 July 2017 and 1 September 2017. The fourth related to the Options Report to the AADM DPD, which was out for consultation between 27 July 2021 and 21 September 2021. The fifth related to the Publication Draft AADM DPD, which was out for consultation between 14 November 2022 and 9 January 2023. The sixth assessed the 2nd Publication Draft AADM DPD which was out for consultation from 25th September 2023 until 5pm on 6th November 2023. This IIA follows the Examination in Public of the Draft AADM DPD which took place in November 2024 and incorporates various stages of modification resulting from this.

iv. The detailed Integrated Impact Assessments are set out in Appendix 2, and they are summarised in Section 6. Overall, the impacts of the proposed policy changes in this stage of the Local Plan Review were considered to be positive, although inevitably there were some negative impacts.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 This document is the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the Newark and Sherwood District Council Local Development Framework Plan Review in relation to the final Draft Allocations & Development Management Development Plan Document (the AADM DPD). The IIA integrates Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) and Health Impact Assessment (HIA). This document functions as the Sustainability Appraisal Report on the AADM DPD. The scope of the IIA was established in the Newark and Sherwood Local Development Framework Plan Review Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report. A final version of the Scoping Report was created following consultation between 5th October 2015 and 16th November 2015 and can be seen at the web address below:

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

1.2 The second section of this document describes the Local Plan Review and the third discusses the requirements for IIA. Section 4 concerns the appraisal methodology and Section 5 is about relevant plans, programmes and policies which are set out in full in Appendix 3, and Section 6 summarises the Integrated Impact Assessments. Appendix 1 reproduces the Integrated Impact Assessment Framework developed in the Scoping Report. The full assessment of the AADM DPD is in Appendix 2. Appendix 4 sets out baseline information which describes the existing environmental, economic and social characteristics of the District. Appendices 3 and 4 can be viewed separately alongside this document on the Council's website at the address above.

1.3 The AADM DPD sets out the updates to the Allocations & Development Management Development Plan Document (ADM DPD), which was originally adopted in July 2013, and updates the Amended Core Strategy policies relating to affordable housing to reflect the latest guidance and research. The ADM DPD forms part of the District's Local Development Framework (LDF) and should be read in conjunction with the Amended Core Strategy which is another key element of the LDF. For further details of the LDF, see paragraph 2.2.

1.4 This document should be read alongside:

- the IIA of the Preferred Approach – Strategy, which was put out to consultation from 29 July 2016 until 23 September 2016,
- the IIA of the Preferred Approach – Sites & Settlements, which was out for consultation between 12 January 2017 and 24 February 2017,
- the IIA of the Publication Amended Core Strategy which was put out for a period seeking representations between 17 July 2017 and 1 September 2017,
- the IIA of the Allocations & Development Management Development Plan Options Report, which was out for consultation between 27 July 2021 and 21 September 2021,

- the IIA of the Publication Draft Amended Allocations & Development Management Development Plan, which was out for consultation between 14 November 2022 and 9 January 2023, and
- the IIA of the 2nd Publication Draft Amended Allocations & Development Management Development Plan, which was out for consultation from 25th September 2023 until 5pm on 6th November 2023.

These can be seen at the web address below paragraph 1.1.

2.0 The Local Plan Review

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

The Amended Core Strategy: http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/corestrategy/

The Allocations and Development Management DPD: http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/adm/

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

https://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/planningpolicy/localdevelopmentframeworkldf/

2.3 It was stated in the Allocations and Development Management DPD that the District Council would begin a review of the Local Plan in 2015. The adoption of the DPD in July 2013 committed the Council to this course of action. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was introduced by the government in 2012 and a revised version of the NPPF was published in July 2018. The NPPF was updated in February 2019 and in July 2021 and again in September 2023. The Plan Review will ensure that the Local Plan is compliant with the NPPF. All local authority planning policy must be in general conformity with the NPPF, unless specific circumstances justify an exception.

2.4 The NPPF sets out national planning policy. To aid understanding and interpretation of the NPPF, the government has also produced topic-based National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG). This guidance, however, does not constitute formal policy and so does not hold significant weight in the determination of planning applications.

2.5 The first consultation stage of the Plan Review was the Issues Paper. The paper set out the scope of the review, the issues the District Council had identified as important and potential approaches to addressing them. This was followed by the Preferred Approach stage. The 'Preferred Approach - Strategy' set out the District Council's preferred approach to new development targets. The District Council then consulted on the remaining elements through the 'Preferred Approach Sites and Settlements' and 'Preferred Approach - Town Centres and Retail' papers. After this, Publication Amended Core Strategy which was put out for a period seeking representations between 17 July 2017 and 1 September 2017. Following the adoption of the Amended Core Strategy, the Amended Allocations & Development Management DPD - Issues Paper was put out for consultation from 8th July 2019 to 19th August 2019. This was followed by the Amended

Allocations & Development Management Development Plan Document Options Report, which was consulted on between 27 July 2021 and 21 September 2021. The Publication Draft Amended Allocations & Development Management Development Plan was subsequently published and put out for consultation between 14 November 2022 and 9 January 2023. The 2nd Publication Draft Amended Allocations & Development Management Development Plan was out for consultation from 25th September 2023 until 5pm on 6th November 2023.

3.0 The Requirement for IIA

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

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

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

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

Equalities Impact Assessment

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

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

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

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

Health Impact Assessment

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

The process of IIA production

3.7 Figure 1 (below) illustrates the key stages and tasks for SA and how these relate to the production of Local Plans, as set out in National Planning Practice Guidance. The IIA will be developed in the same way as a SA and will have the same relationship to the timetable of the Local Plan Review. In this case, the process of the preparation of the updated Local Plan has two elements, relating to the Core Strategy and the Allocations & Development Management DPD. Stages B to E will therefore take place twice. IIA is an iterative process and stages and tasks set out below may need to be reconsidered or revised in the light of consultation responses, new evidence or updated information.

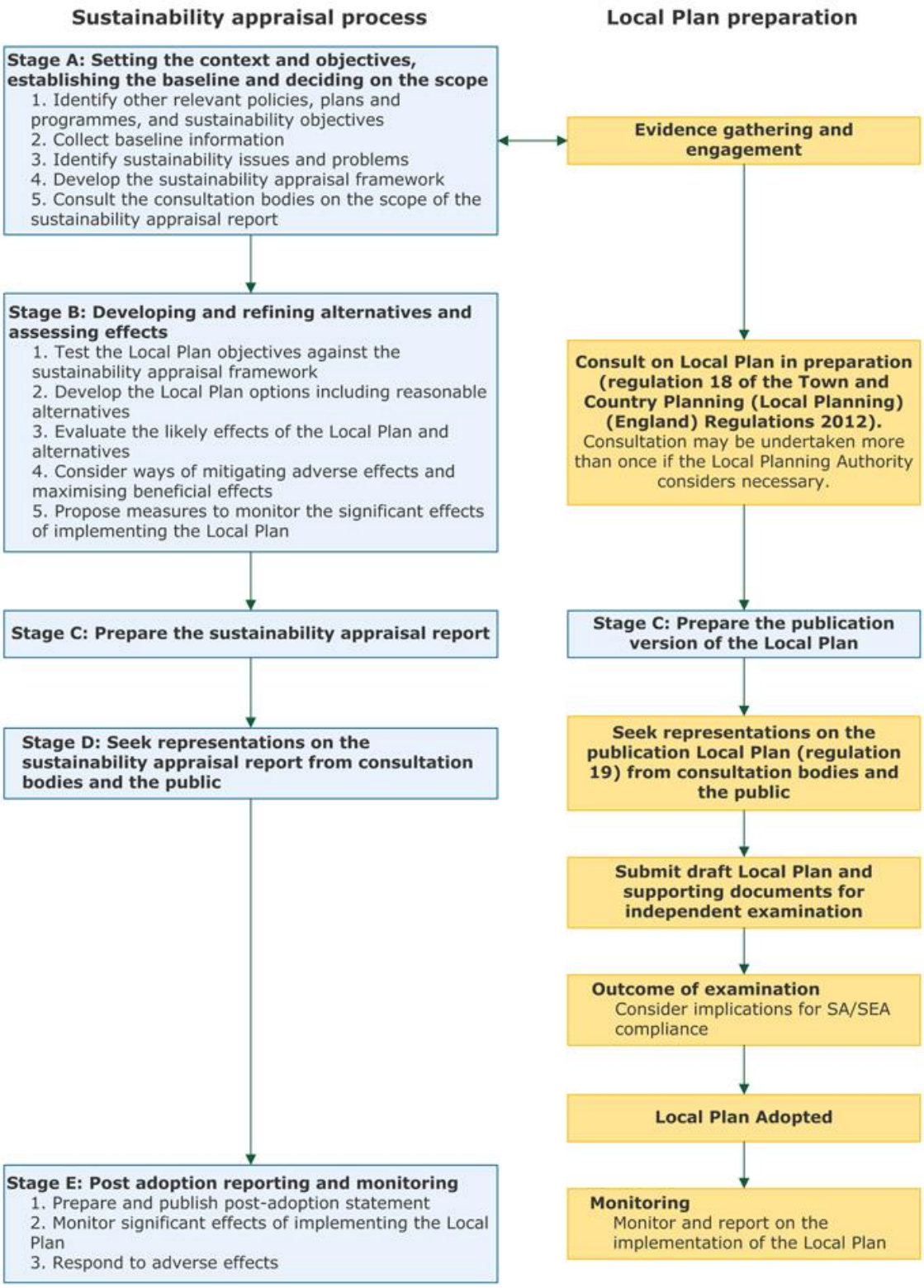


Figure 1 (Source: National Planning Practice Guidance 2015)

4.0 Appraisal methodology

4.1 The appraisal methodology used in this document was developed in the Newark and Sherwood Local Development Framework Plan Review Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report. The Scoping Report fulfils the requirements of the first stage of the Assessment and Appraisal process required to develop a Plan – Stage A of the diagram in Figure 1 in Section 3.

4.2 Potential elements of the Plan Review were tested against the IIA Framework to help identify preferred options that are compatible with IIA objectives. The IIA Framework was developed through identifying other relevant plans, programmes and policies, establishing baseline information and then defining sustainability, equality and health issues and objectives. These issues and objectives reflect the current social, economic and environmental conditions of the District. The IIA Framework incorporates indicators to assist decision making.

4.3 Appendix 1 of this document contains the IIA Framework. Appendix 2 contains the detailed appraisal of the AADM DPD. The appraisals were carried out by District Council Planning Officers and an external Planning Consultant, and a summary can be seen in Section 6.

5.0 Baseline information and relevant policies, plans and programmes

5.1 The identification and consideration of plans, policies and programmes relevant to the Local Plan Review was necessary because it is a requirement of the SEA, and it was also a useful means of establishing the necessary scope of the IIA. This process defined the wider context in which the Local Plan Review takes place and made clear the Council's obligations and constraints. It also provided a basis for identifying indicators and objectives.

5.2 The SEA Directive requires the collation of baseline information to provide a background to, and evidence base for, identifying sustainability problems and opportunities in the District and providing a basis for predicting and monitoring effects of the Plan Review. To make judgements about how the Plan Review will impact on IIA objectives, it is necessary to understand the economic, environmental and social circumstances in the District today and their likely evolution in the future.

5.3 A detailed review of the plans, programmes and strategies that are relevant to the Plan Review is provided in Appendix 3 of this document. Appendix 4 contains baseline information about the District. These are available to view separately from this part of the document on the Council's website at:

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

5.4 It is not intended to update the baseline information or the review of policies, plans and programmes during the course of the Local Plan Review. This material informed the production of the Integrated Impact Assessment Framework, and to ensure consistency, this will remain unchanged throughout the Local Plan Review. During the process of assessment, however, officers will take account of the revised NPPF published in 2018 and updated in 2019, 2021 and 2024, updated planning guidance and D2N2's Vision 2030 as well as the Newark & Sherwood Community Plan 2023 – 2027 and other relevant plans and strategies. The assessment process and consultation at various stages will ensure that the Local Plan Review is in line with these documents.

6 Appraisal Summary

6.1 This section summarises the results of the IIA which has assessed the amended policies in the AADM DPD. Summaries are not provided when the amendment proposed is simply to de-allocate sites.

6.2 NUA/Ho/2

The number of dwellings allocated within this policy has been reduced to reflect a change in circumstance as part of the site is no longer available for residential development. This reduction in the allocation is assessed as having a neutral impact on the Housing objectives as the housing requirement for the District can still be met and the policy therefore still has a beneficial impact on the Sustainable Communities objective. The amendments regarding flood risk ensure an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.3 NUA/Ho/5

This policy has been amended to ensure any identified mineral resource is not needlessly sterilised. This amendment supports the Natural Resources objective by protecting this resource. The additional text regarding flood risk ensures an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.4 NUA/Ho/6

This policy has been amended to address flood risk to ensure an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.5 NUA/Ho/7

Additional text has been added to this policy to include reference to the opportunity site OS1 – Tarmac Site. The amendments are assessed to have a neutral impact on the IIA objectives.

6.6 NUA/Ho/8

The number of dwellings allocated within this policy has been increased because the available site area has been extended. This increased allocation will have a strong and significant beneficial impact on the Housing objective in ensuring the housing needs of the District can be met. It will also have potentially significant benefits in relation to the Sustainable Communities and Landscape and Land Use objectives.

6.7 NUA/Ho/9

This policy has been amended to address flood risk to ensure an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.8 NUA/Ho/10

The number of dwellings allocated within this policy has been increased because the available site area has been extended. Additional text has also been added to ensure any identified mineral resource is not needlessly sterilised. The increased allocation will have a strong and significant beneficial impact on the Housing objective in ensuring the housing needs of the District can be met and potentially significant benefits in relation to the Sustainable Communities objective. Additionally, the amendments support the Landscape and Land Use and Natural Resources objectives by providing a more comprehensive approach to development and protecting any mineral resource. The additional text regarding flood risk ensures an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective and the additional text regarding ecology will ensure an overall neutral impact on the Biodiversity objective.

6.9 NUA/SPA/1

The text in this policy has been amended to better reflect the strategic role of the Newark Showground Policy Area, including facilitating the relocation of the Newark Livestock Market and Newark Lorry Park within the Policy Area. The amendments to this policy support the Transport and Employment objectives, although the beneficial impacts may be minor, through the expansion of an existing employment site which is well located on the strategic highway network. However, it has the potential to have minor adverse impacts in relation to the Historic Environment and Cultural Assets objective due to the site's proximity to Winthorpe Conservation Area, although it is considered that any adverse impacts could be suitably mitigated.

6.10 NUA/MU/1

This policy has been amended to cross reference to policy DM5(b) to ensure an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective. In addition, the reference to employment development being inappropriate has been removed from the policy resulting in a minor beneficial impact on the Employment objective.

6.11 NUA/MU/3 (now re-named NUA/OS)

This policy has been re-allocated as an opportunity site to allow flexibility as the delivery of the site within the Plan period is uncertain. The policy has been re-named **NUA/OS**. The assessment of **NUA/OS** considers that this policy will have potentially significant beneficial impacts on the Housing and Sustainable Communities objectives through securing the delivery of housing in a flexible and timely manner in the event that the delivery of other allocations is delayed.

6.12 NUA/E/2

The size of the allocation in this policy has been reduced as part of the site has been developed. This amendment has a neutral impact on the Employment objective. The policy has also been amended to address flood risk to ensure an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.13 NUA/E/3

This policy has been amended and the site area reduced to reflect development which has been undertaken on the site and the designation of a Tree Preservation Order covering part of the site. This amendment may have a minor beneficial impact on the Employment objective by making the allocation more attractive to developers. The additional text regarding flood risk ensures an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.14 NUA/E/4

This policy has been amended to address flood risk to ensure an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.15 NUA/TC/1

This policy has been amended to provide support to the Newark Town Investment Plan and to reflect changes to the Use Classes Order and changes in permitted development rights. The amendments have the potential to have minor beneficial impacts in relation to the Sustainable Communities, Transport, Employment, Education and Deprivation objectives through the promotion of growth and social mobility.

6.16 **NUA/LC/3**

This new policy has been added to promote the strength of Fernwood as a local shopping destination. The new policy will have potentially significant benefits on the Sustainable Communities, Transport and Employment objectives and minor beneficial impacts on the Deprivation objective.

6.17 NUA/AR/1

This new policy has been added to protect and enhance the historic Farndon and River Devon Ice Age Landscape. The new policy will have strong and significant beneficial impacts on the Historic Environment and Cultural Assets and Landscape and Land Use objectives.

6.18 NUA/AR/2

This new policy has been added to protect and enhance the historic assets associated with the English Civil War in and around Newark. The new policy will have strong and significant beneficial impacts on the Historic Environment and Cultural Assets and Landscape and Land Use objectives.

6.19 NUA/OB/1

Amendments have been made to this policy to allow greater flexibility in relation to proposals for minor development. These amendments have the potential to have a minor beneficial impact on the Sustainable Communities objective through the location of development in more sustainable locations. However, there could be either minor positive or minor negative impacts on the Landscape and Land Use objective because although the policy will largely protect the distinctive landscape, it will allow some additional development.

6.20 So/Ho/5

This policy has been amended to address flood risk to ensure an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.21 So/Ho/7

The number of dwellings allocated within this policy has been increased because there is no longer a requirement to provide a bypass for Southwell and so the site area has been extended. The requirement for pre-determination archaeological evaluation has been strengthened in this policy. The increase in the allocation will have a strong and significant beneficial impact on the Housing objective and a potentially significant beneficial impact on the Sustainable Communities objective. The strengthening of the policy in relation to archaeology supports the Historic Environment and Cultural Assets objective. The additional text regarding flood risk ensures an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.22 So/HN/1

This policy has been deleted because it was out of date and instead, reliance will be placed on the most up to date Housing Needs Assessment and Core Policy 3 for the determination of applications. The deletion of this policy is assessed as having a potentially significant beneficial impact on the Housing objective as it will ensure that the range of housing delivered is in line with the most up to date evidence of need.

6.23 So/E/2

A requirement for pre-determination archaeological evaluation and post-determination mitigation measures has been added to this policy. The amendments to the policy support the Historic Environment and Cultural Assets objective. The additional text regarding flood risk ensures an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.24 So/E/3 (now re-named So/RL/1)

This site has been re-allocated as reserved land suitable for development in the future. This policy has been re-named **So/RL/1**. The re-allocation of this site has a strong and significant impact on the Housing objective by ensuring that the site remains available for future housing development. It also has the potential to have minor beneficial impacts on the Sustainable Communities objective due to its sustainable location.

6.25 So/DC/1

Amendments have been made to this policy to reflect the desire to produce and implement a District Centre Strategy. These amendments have the potential to have minor beneficial impacts on the Health, Historic Environment and Cultural Assets, Sustainable Communities, Transport and Employment objectives.

6.26 SO/AR/1

This new policy has been added to protect and enhance the area surrounding the Southwell Roman Villa Scheduled Monument. The new policy will have strong and significant beneficial impacts on the Historic Environment and Cultural Assets and Landscape and Land Use objectives.

6.27 Lo/HN/1

This policy has been deleted because it was out of date and instead, reliance will be placed on the most up to date Housing Needs Assessment and Core Policy 3 for the determination of applications. The deletion of this policy is assessed as having a potentially significant beneficial impact on the Housing objective as it will ensure that the range of housing delivered is in line with the most up to date evidence of need.

6.28 ShA/L/1

This new policy has been added to protect and enhance the historic open field system of farming in Laxton. The new policy will have strong and significant beneficial impacts on the Historic Environment and Cultural Assets and Landscape and Land Use objectives. In addition, it may have potentially significant beneficial impacts on the Housing objective and minor beneficial impacts on the Sustainable Communities objectives by providing a framework for allowing retirement homes for agricultural workers associated with the heritage asset.

6.29 OB/MU/1

Additional text has been added to this policy to reflect the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC, thus protecting this internationally designated nature conservation site. The additional text will have a strong and significant beneficial impact on the Biodiversity objective.

6.30 OB/MU/2

Additional text has been added to this policy to reflect the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC, thus protecting this internationally designated nature conservation site. The additional text will have a strong and significant beneficial impact on the Biodiversity objective. The amendments regarding flood risk ensure an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.31 OB/E/1

This policy has been amended to address flood risk to ensure an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.32 OB/E/2

This policy has been amended to address flood risk to ensure an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.33 OB/E/3

Additional text has been added to this policy to reflect the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. The additional text will have a strong and significant impact on the Biodiversity objective. The additional text regarding flood risk ensures an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.34 OB/DC/1 & OB/LC/1

Amendments have been made to this policy to reflect the desire to produce and implement a District Centre Strategy. These amendments have the potential to have minor beneficial impacts on the Health, Historic Environment and Cultural Assets, Sustainable Communities, Transport and Employment objectives.

6.35 OB/Re/1

Additional text has been added to this policy to reflect the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. The additional text will have a strong and significant impact on the Biodiversity objective.

6.36 ED/Ho/2

Additional text has been added to this policy to reflect the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC, thus protecting this internationally designated nature conservation site. The additional text will have a strong and significant impact on the Biodiversity objective.

6.37 Bi/Ho/2

The number of dwellings allocated within this policy and the site area have been increased to reflect an extant planning permission, including land previously in employment use. Additional text has also been added to ensure any identified mineral resource is not needlessly sterilised and to reflect the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC, thus protecting this internationally designated nature conservation site. The increase in the allocation in this policy will have a strong and significant beneficial impact on the Housing objective, ensuring the housing needs of the District can be met, which will also have potentially significant beneficial impacts on the Sustainable Communities objective. The additional text will have a strong and significant beneficial impact on the Biodiversity objective. Through the provision of a more comprehensive development in a sustainable location and the protection of mineral resources, the amendments may have minor beneficial impacts on the Landscape and Land Use and Natural Resources objectives.

6.38 Bi/MU/1

Additional text has been added to this policy to reflect the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC, thus protecting this internationally designated nature conservation site. The additional text will have a strong and significant beneficial impact on the Biodiversity objective.

6.39 Bi/E/1

This policy has been amended to cross reference to policy DM5(b) to address flood risk to ensure an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.40 Ra/MU/1

Additional text has been added to this policy to reflect the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC, thus

protecting this internationally designated nature conservation site, and to reflect the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. The additional text will have a strong and significant impact on the Biodiversity objective.

6.41 Ra/E/1

Additional text has been added to this policy to reflect the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. The additional text will have a strong and significant impact on the Biodiversity objective. The additional text regarding flood risk ensures an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.42 Cl/MU/1

Additional text has been added to this policy to reflect the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC, thus protecting this internationally designated nature conservation site, and to reflect the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. The additional text will have a strong and significant impact on the Biodiversity objective. The amendments regarding flood risk ensure an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.43 Bl/Ho/1

Additional text has been added to this policy to reflect the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. The additional text will have a strong and significant impact on the Biodiversity objective.

6.44 Bl/Ho/3

The number of dwellings allocated within this policy has been decreased to reflect what is achievable on the site and an extant planning permission. The decrease in the allocation will have a neutral impact on the Housing objective as the housing requirement of the District can still be met. It will, however, have a potentially significant beneficial impact on the Sustainable Communities objective and minor beneficial impacts on the Landscape and Land Use and Climate Change objectives.

6.45 Bl/E/1

This policy has been amended to cross reference to policy DM5(b) to ensure an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective. The site area included within this policy has been reduced as the site has been partially developed. This amendment is assessed as having a neutral impact on all of the IIA objectives.

6.46 DM2

Amendments have been made to this policy to set out a clear approach to comprehensive planning and to make factual changes. These amendments will have a strong and significant beneficial impact on the Housing, Landscape and Land Use and Design objectives; potentially significant beneficial impacts on the Sustainable Communities and Transport objectives; and minor beneficial impacts on the Health, Historic Environment and Cultural Assets, Community Safety, Biodiversity, Natural Resources and Water Management and Flood Risk objectives.

6.47 DM3

The text of this policy is replaced with new wording setting out the approach to facilitating infrastructure provision to support new development. These amendments will have potentially significant beneficial impacts on the Health, Sustainable Communities, Transport and Education objectives through the delivery and on-going maintenance and management of appropriate infrastructure. There will also be minor beneficial impacts on the Housing and Biodiversity objectives.

6.48 DM4

This policy is amended to reflect changes in the NPPF with respect to wind energy schemes. The amendments made may have minor beneficial impacts on the Health, Historic Environment, Biodiversity and Landscape and Land Use objectives through consideration of impacts on matters these objectives seek to protect. However, the amendments may have adverse impacts on the Natural Resources, Energy and Climate Change objectives due to the restrictions on wind energy development schemes.

6.49 DM5

This policy is deleted and replaced with a suite of four new policies seeking to raise the standards of design and quality in new developments. The IIA undertaken in relation to this is set out below for each of the new policies.

6.50 DM5a

This new policy sets out the design process development proposals must comply with, placing an increased emphasis on consideration of good quality design from the outset and securing high quality development. This new policy will have strong and significant beneficial impacts on the Design objective; potentially significant beneficial impacts on the Health, Community Safety, Sustainable Communities and Transport objectives; and potentially minor beneficial impacts on the Historic Environment and Cultural Assets and Landscape and Land Use objectives.

6.51 DM5b

This new policy is very similar to the original Policy DM5 but has been amended and added to, to strengthen and broaden the scope of design issues to be taken into consideration. This policy now seeks opportunities to reduce flood risk and supports development for the improvement of health and wellbeing. This new policy will have strong and significant beneficial impacts on the Health, Community Safety, Sustainable Communities and Design objectives. It will have potentially significant beneficial impacts on the Biodiversity, Landscape and Land Use, Transport, Water Management and Flood Risk and Equality objectives. In addition, it may have minor beneficial impacts on the Historic Environment and Cultural Assets, Waste and Deprivation objectives.

6.52 DM5c

This new policy establishes the approach to be taken towards the flood risk sequential test across the District. This policy will have potentially significant beneficial impacts on the Sustainable Communities and Water Resources and Flood Risk objectives through the provision of greater clarity in directing development away from areas at highest risk of flooding.

6.53 DM5d

This new policy requires residential development to meet high water efficiency standards. This will have potentially significant beneficial impacts on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective and minor beneficial impacts on the Natural Resources and Climate Change objectives.

6.54 DM7

Additional text has been added to this policy to strengthen the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC in line with the most up to date research that has informed the Habitats Regulations Assessment, thus protecting this internationally designated nature conservation site, and to reflect the requirement to adopt a risk based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. This policy has also been amended to reflect the Environment Act requirement for securing 10% Biodiversity Net Gain and wider protection to trees has been added. The amendments will have a strong and significant beneficial impact on the Biodiversity objective; potentially significant beneficial impacts on the Landscape and Land Use objective; and minor beneficial impacts on the Natural Resources and Climate Change objectives.

6.55 DM8

Changes are made to this policy to reflect previous changes to the Amended Core Strategy Spatial Policy 3 and Core Policy 7 regarding a new approach towards

development in villages and tourism development. This policy has also been amended to reflect the approach in the NPPF towards new isolated dwellings in the countryside and to require protected species surveys for development involving the conversion of agricultural buildings. The amendments to this policy will have potentially significant beneficial impacts on the Sustainable Communities objective and minor beneficial impacts on the Housing, Health, Historic Environment and Cultural Assets, Biodiversity, Landscape and Land Use, Employment and Education objectives. The amendments made may have adverse impacts on the Climate Change objective and have the potential to have either minor beneficial or minor adverse impact on the Natural Resources and Transport objectives.

6.56 DM9

This policy has been amended to better reflect the NPPF and to strengthen the approach towards the historic environment. This will have strong and significant beneficial impacts on the Historic Environment and Cultural Assets and Landscape and Land Use objectives and potentially significant beneficial impacts on the Design objective. In addition, the amendments may have minor beneficial impacts on the Housing and Employment objectives through the re-use of listed buildings and the promotion of tourism.

6.57 DM10

This policy has been amended to strengthen the approach to air quality and to reflect the Air Quality Strategy for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. A specific requirement to consider water courses and water quality has also been added. These amendments will have strong and significant beneficial impacts on the Natural Resources objective and potentially significant beneficial impacts on the Health and Biodiversity objectives. They also may have minor beneficial impacts on the Transport, Climate Change and Equality objectives.

6.58 DM11

Substantial changes have been made to this policy as a result of changes previously made to the Amended Core Strategy Core Policy 8, the NPPF, the Use Classes Order and the need to adopt a more flexible approach to retail and non-retail uses across the District. These amendments may have minor beneficial impacts on the Sustainable Communities and Transport objectives through the focus on development in sustainable locations.

6.59 DM12

This policy has been amended to ensure any identified mineral resource is not needlessly sterilised. This amendment supports the Natural Resources objective by protecting this resource.

6.60 DM13

This new policy seeks to support the regeneration of Newark in line with the Newark Town Investment Plan and Newark High Street Heritage Action Zone. Additionally it adopts a positive approach to regeneration across the District. This new policy will potentially have significant beneficial impacts on the Employment, Education and Design objectives and may have minor beneficial impacts on the Housing, Historic Environment and Cultural Assets, Sustainable Communities, Transport and Deprivation objectives.

6.61 Core Policy 1

Information has been added to this policy regarding affordable housing and it has been brought into line with national policy. This policy will have strong and significant benefits in relation to the Housing and Sustainable Communities objectives and potentially significant benefits in relation to the Health, Deprivation and Equality objectives through the delivery of appropriate affordable housing.

6.62 Core Policy 2A

A new policy has been added to meet the requirement of the NPPF to provide support for the development of entry-level exception sites which are suitable for first time buyers on land which is not already allocated for housing. This policy will have strong and significant benefits in relation to the Housing objective. It will have potentially significant benefits in relation to the Sustainable Communities, Landscape and Land Use and Water Management and Flood Risk objectives through the location of entry-level exception sites in appropriate locations. It also supports the objectives relating to Deprivation and Equality, although the benefits might be minor.

6.63 Core Policy 3

This policy has been amended to reflect the updated Housing Needs Assessment (2020) and to ensure that accessible and adaptable homes are not sited in inappropriate locations. This policy will have potentially significant benefits in relation to the Housing, Health, Sustainable Communities, Design and Equality objectives through the provision of an appropriate mix, type and density of new housing. There is also potential for minor beneficial impacts in relation to the Deprivation objective.

6.64 GRT1

This is a new policy establishing the pitch requirements for Gypsy Roma Traveller sites that meet locally identified pitch requirements. This policy will have strong and significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Housing, Health, Education and Equality objectives. In addition, it will have potentially significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Community Safety and Deprivation objectives.

6.65 GRT2 – Overarching Text and Broad Location OB/GRT/BL/1

This policy identifies a broad location to meet identified Gypsy Roma Traveller needs. This approach will have strong and significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Housing and Equality objectives. It will have potentially significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Health, Sustainable Communities and Education objectives and potentially minor beneficial impacts in relation to the Community Safety, Deprivation and Design objectives. The amendments to the overarching text of the policy regarding flood risk ensure an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective. The broad location does, however, have a minor conflict with the Landscape and Land Use and Transport objectives due to its location being beyond the Urban Boundary.

6.66 Sites NUA/GRT/1 to NUA/GRT/9 in policies GRT2 – Additional Provision on Existing Sites and GRT3 – Site to be Brought Back into Gypsy Roma Traveller Use at Tolney Lane and Policy GRT5 – Tolney Lane Policy Area

These are new policies which include the allocation of land at the existing Tolney Lane Gypsy Roma Traveller site for additional pitch provision and the establishment of a new policy area to support the delivery of pitches to meet the needs of the Gypsy Roma Traveller communities. These policies, insofar as they relate to the Tolney Lane location, have been assessed collectively as their aims and impacts are aligned. The elements of these policies relating to pitch provision at Tolney Lane will have strong and significant beneficial impacts with respect to the Housing, Health and Equality objectives and potentially significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Community Safety, Sustainable Communities, Transport, Education, Climate Change and Deprivation objectives. In addition, there is the potential for minor beneficial impacts in relation to the Landscape and Land Use and Design objectives. Impacts in relation to the Water Management and Flood Risk objective are neutral overall, reflecting both potential positive and negative impacts regarding flood risk.

6.67 GRT2 Additional Provision on Existing Sites: Site OB/GRT/1 Shannon Caravan Park, Ollerton

This site has been allocated for an additional 9 pitches to meet identified Gypsy Roma Traveller needs. This allocation will have strong and significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Housing and Equality objectives. It will have potentially significant

beneficial impacts in relation to the Health, Sustainable Communities and Education objectives and potentially minor beneficial impacts in relation to the Community Safety, Deprivation and Design objectives. The amendments regarding flood risk ensure an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective. The policy does, however, have a minor conflict with the Transport objective due to the location being beyond the Urban Boundary.

6.68 GRT2 Additional Provision on Existing Sites: Site OB/GRT/2 The Paddock, Ollerton

This site has been allocated for an additional 3 pitches. This allocation will have strong and significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Equality objective and potentially significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Housing, Health, Sustainable Communities and Education objectives. The allocation has the potential to have minor beneficial impacts in relation to the Community Safety, Deprivation and Design objectives, but due to its location beyond the Urban Boundary, there is a minor conflict with the Transport objective.

6.69 GRT2 Additional Provision on Existing Sites: Site OB/GRT/3 The Stables, Ollerton

This site has been allocated for an additional 4 pitches to meet identified Gypsy Roma Traveller needs. This allocation will have strong and significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Housing and Equality objectives. It will have potentially significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Health, Sustainable Communities and Education objectives and potentially minor beneficial impacts in relation to the Community Safety, Deprivation and Design objectives. It does, however, have a minor conflict with the Transport objective due to the location being beyond the Urban Boundary.

6.70 GRT2 Additional Provision on Existing Sites: Site OB/GRT/4 Dunromin, Ollerton

This site has been allocated for an additional 4 pitches. This allocation will have strong and significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Equality objective and potentially significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Housing, Health, Sustainable Communities and Education objectives. The allocation has the potential to have minor beneficial impacts in relation to the Community Safety, Deprivation and Design objectives, but due to its location beyond the Urban Boundary, there is a minor conflict with the Transport objective. The amendments regarding flood risk ensure an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.71 GRT2 Additional Provision on Existing Sites: Site OB/GRT/5 Greenwood, Ollerton

This site has been allocated for one additional pitch to meet identified Gypsy Roma Traveller needs. This allocation will have strong and significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Housing and Equality objectives. It will have potentially significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Health, Sustainable Communities and Education

objectives and potentially minor beneficial impacts in relation to the Community Safety, Deprivation and Design objectives. The amendments regarding flood risk ensure an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective. The policy does, however, have a minor conflict with the Transport objective due to its location beyond the Urban Boundary.

6.72 GRT4 – Site Allocations: Site NUA/GRT/10 Chestnut Lodge, Barnby

This site has been allocated for around 19 pitches and a new dwelling to assist with the management and operation of the new pitches. This allocation will have strong and significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Housing and Equality objectives. It will have potentially significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Health, Sustainable Communities and Education objectives and potentially minor beneficial impacts in relation to the Community Safety, Deprivation and Design objectives. It does, however, have a minor conflict with the Transport objective due to the location being beyond the Urban Boundary.

6.73 GRT4 – Site Allocations: Site NUA/GRT/11 Belvoir Ironworks North, Newark

This site has been allocated for between 15 and 27 pitches and a new site office to assist with the management and operation of the new pitches. This allocation will have strong and significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Housing and Equality objectives. It will have potentially significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Health, Sustainable Communities and Education objectives and potentially minor beneficial impacts in relation to the Community Safety, Deprivation and Design objectives. There would be a neutral impact on both the Climate Change objective, as a result of potentially positive and negative impacts, and on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective. It does, however, have minor conflicts with the Transport objective due to the location being beyond the Urban Boundary.

6.74 GRT4 – Site Allocations: Site NUA/GRT/12 Old Stable Yard, Land North of Winthorpe Road, Newark

This site has been allocated for 14 pitches. This allocation will have strong and significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Housing and Equality objectives. It will have potentially significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Health and Education objectives and potentially minor beneficial impacts in relation to the Community Safety, Sustainable Communities and Deprivation objectives. In relation to the Transport and Design objectives, the overall impacts are neutral, as are impacts in relation to the Water Management and Flood Risk objective because, although the site is located within Flood Zone 2, it has the potential to reduce overall flood risk. It does, however, have minor conflicts with the Landscape and Land Use and Climate

Change objectives due to the location being beyond the Urban Boundary and within an Open Break.

6.75 GRT4 – Site Allocations: Site NUA/GRT/13 Land at Appleby Lodge, Barnby Road, Newark

This site has been allocated for around 8 pitches. This allocation will have strong and significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Housing, Health and Equality objectives. It will have potentially significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Sustainable Communities, Transport, Education, Climate Change objectives and potentially minor beneficial impacts in relation to the Community Safety, Landscape and Land Use, Deprivation and Design objectives. The additional text regarding flood risk ensures an overall neutral impact on the Water Management and Flood Risk objective.

6.76 GRT4 – Site Allocations: Site OB/GRT/6 Land at Newark Road, Ollerton

This site has been allocated for around 6 pitches. This allocation will have strong and significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Equality objective and potentially significant beneficial impacts in relation to the Housing, Health, Sustainable Communities and Education objectives. The allocation has the potential to have minor beneficial impacts in relation to the Community Safety, Deprivation and Design objectives, but due to its location beyond the Urban Boundary, there is a minor conflict with the Transport objective. Whilst there is the potential for archaeology and the site is adjacent to a Local Wildlife Site, the provisions of the policy will ensure a neutral impact on the Historic Environment and Cultural Assets and Biodiversity objectives.

6.77 Sites De-Allocated as Completed

The following policies have been deleted from the AADM DPD because the development on the sites has been completed and as such no IIA has been undertaken: **So/Ho/1**, **So/Ho/3**, **So/Ho/6**, **Fa/Ho/1**, **Fa/MU/1**, **Lo/Ho/2**, **OB/Ho/1**, **OB/Ho/2**, **OB/Ho/3**, **OB/Re/2**, **ED/Ho/1**, **ED/VC/1**, **Bi/E/2**, **Ra/Ho/1** and **Bl/Ho/2**.

6.78 Sites De-Allocated as No Longer Available Or Deliverable

The following sites have been de-allocated because they are either no longer available or deliverable: **NUA/Ho/1**, **NUA/Ho/3**, **NUA/MU/2**, **So/MU/1**, **Lo/Ho/1** and **Bl/Ho/4**. The de-allocation of these policies will have an almost exclusively neutral impact on the objectives of the IIA because the housing and employment requirements of the District can be met elsewhere, and the continued allocations of these sites would introduce unnecessary uncertainty in the Plan. There may be minor beneficial impacts in relation to the Transport objective through the de-allocation of **NUA/Ho/3** and **Bl/Ho/4** due to a reduction in traffic. The de-allocation of **So/MU/1** may have minor

beneficial impacts on the Historic Environment and Cultural Assets objective through the removal of potential adverse impacts on heritage assets. The de-allocation of **Bl/Ho/4** may have minor beneficial impacts on the Biodiversity, Landscape and Land Use and Climate Change objectives as there will be no requirement to relocate the allotments.

6.79 Policies Subject To Minor Change Where No IIA Necessary

The following policies were only subject to minor changes, for example, corrections of previous errors, updating development plan references and such like and therefore no IIA has been undertaken: **NA/MOA**, **NUA/Ho/4**, **NUA/MU/4**, NUA/Ph/1, **Co/LC/1**, **ST/MU/1**, **ST/LC/1**, ST/MOA, **So/Ho/2**, **So/Ho/4**, **So/E/1**, **OB/Ph/1**, **OB/E/3**, **ED/DC/1**, **Bi/Ho/1**, Bi/Ph/1, **Bi/LC/1**, **Ra/Ho/2**, **Ra/DC/1**, **Cl/LC/1**, **Bl/LC/1**, **DM1** and **DM6**.

6.80 Unchanged Policies

All of the other policies in the AADM DPD remain unchanged and no IIA has been undertaken in relation to the unchanged policies.

6.81 Equality

The following new and amended policies are assessed as having positive impacts in relation to equality: Core Policy 1, Core Policy 2A, Core Policy 3, GRT1, GRT2, GRT3, GRT4, GRT5, DM5b and DM10. Core Policies 1, 2A and 3, relating to specific types of housing provision, together with the suite of Gypsy Roma Traveller policies GRT1 to GRT5, enhance the opportunities for all members of the District's communities to access appropriate, good quality accommodation in suitable locations, ensuring equality of opportunity for all. Policy DM5b requires consideration of a range of measures to improve health and well-being, integration and social interaction and therefore has a potentially significant beneficial impact on equality and policy DM10 promotes improvements in air quality, helping to address inequalities associated with deprivation linked to poor air quality.

Overall, the AADM DPD has a positive and beneficial impact in relation to equality and there are no new or amended policies which have been assessed as having any negative or conflicting impacts upon equality.

6.82 Health

The following policies are assessed as having positive impacts in relation to health: Core Policy 1, Core Policy 3, GRT1, GRT2, GRT3, GRT4, GRT5, So/DC/1, OB/DC/1 & OB/LC/1, DM2, DM3, DM4, DM5a, DM5b, DM8 and DM10. The amendments made to Core Policies 1 and 3, relating to specific types of housing provision, and the new suite of policies GRT1 to GRT5, relating to meeting the pitch requirements of the Gypsy Roma Traveller communities, all ensure that sufficient good quality, appropriate and

suitably located housing and pitch sites are available to meet the needs of all members of the District's communities. This will ensure that negative health outcomes associated with lack of access to and poor-quality accommodation are overcome.

The amendments made to policies So/DC/1 and OB/DC/1 & OB/LC/1 will have beneficial impacts on the health and vitality of District and Local Centres which in turn can reduce health inequalities. The amendments made to policies DM2, DM3, DM4, DM8 and DM10 and new policy DM5a ensure high quality design in new development which has positive impacts on health and well-being. In addition, the amendments made to policies DM2 and DM3 secure the provision of appropriate infrastructure to support new development, for example, health centres and areas for physical activities to take place, which facilitate improvements to health.

New policy DM5b has the most significant beneficial impacts in relation to health and addressing health inequalities through the addition of a new set of criteria supporting improvements to health and well-being.

There are no new or amended policies which have been assessed as having any negative or conflicting impacts upon health.

6.83 Overall Conclusion

Overall, the amendments and additions to the AADM DPD are positive and very few negative impacts on the objectives of the IIA have been identified.

The amended and new suite of development management policies provide significant beneficial impacts, particularly in relation to the Health and Sustainable Communities objectives.

Throughout the AADM DPD, a range of amended and new policies will ensure that the housing needs and Gypsy Roma Traveller pitch needs of the District are met; the strategic role of Newark Showground has been emphasised; the promotion of Newark Town Centre for growth and social mobility has been added; and the desire to produce and implement District Centre Strategies has also been added. These additions and amendments result in beneficial impacts on a range of IIA objectives, including Housing, Health, Sustainable Communities, Deprivation and Equality.

Whilst potential adverse impacts are identified in amended policy DM4, these are as a direct result of amendments to bring the policy in line with the NPPF and so the amendments are necessary.

Other adverse impacts identified in the amendments and new policies are largely due to locational factors, for example, allocated sites being located outside urban boundaries or within Flood Zone 2, but in all instances, the adverse impacts are minor and the new or amended policies themselves, together with the new and amended

suite of development management policies, ensure that the potential adverse impacts can be avoided or minimised.

There are no instances in the assessment of potentially significant, or strong and significant, adverse impacts on any of the IIA objectives.

In conclusion, the AADM DPD will have significant beneficial impacts on the IIA objectives which substantially outweigh any of the minor, potentially adverse impacts identified.

Appendix 1: The Integrated Impact Assessment Framework

Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it reduce homelessness? Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? Will it meet the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community?	• Affordable housing completions • House prices; housing affordability • Homelessness figures • Housing completions (type and size) • Profile of housing types tenure • Percentage of homes declared non decent by tenure • Sheltered accommodation provision • Vacant dwellings by tenure • New pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller community compared with identified need • Number of unauthorised Gypsy and Traveller encampments
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	Will it reduce health inequalities? Will it improve access to health services? Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity?	• Adults taking part in recreational physical activity • Health inequalities • Life expectancy at birth • New or enhanced health facilities • Teenage conception rate • Obesity rates • Levels of healthy eating • Accessible natural green space • Accessible health care facilities • Rates of substance misuse
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	Will it protect, conserve and enhance the condition and setting of features and areas of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest in the environment? Will it promote the sensitive re-use of historic or culturally important buildings or areas where appropriate? Will it improve access to historic and cultural sites? Will it improve the understanding of the area's heritage and culture?	• Number of listed buildings and number at risk • Number of Conservation Areas and number at risk • Percentage of Conservation Areas with up-to-date Conservation Area character appraisals or Management Plans • Number of Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites and number at risk • Number of Historic Parks and Gardens and number at risk • Access to local heritage sites

	Will it positively enhance and promote the perceived sense of place held by the community?	• Visitor numbers to local historic and cultural attractions
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	Will it provide safer communities? Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?	• Crimes – by category and total • Fear of crime • Reports of anti-social behaviour including noise complaints
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	Will it provide integrated community facilities and services, housing and employment uses where appropriate? Will it focus development in sustainable locations? Will it encourage sustainable patterns of transport? Will it support cultural diversity, social interaction and civic participation and promote more diverse and cohesive communities, enhancing social capital? Will it facilitate healthy lifestyles? Will it help reduce social inequality, poverty and social exclusion in communities in the area? Will it support the viability and vitality of town centres and local shopping areas? Will it support a diversity of lifestyles and communities? Will it promote accessibility for those people who are elderly or disabled? Will it help to sustain the provision of community facilities and open space that meets local needs?	• Accessibility of community facilities and services, housing and employment uses • Accessibility of new development by public transport, walking or cycling • Levels of walking and cycling • Public transport use • Accessible natural green space and recreational facilities • Indices of multiple deprivation • Health outcomes • Adults taking part in recreational physical activity • Levels of deprivation including relative deprivation • Levels of hate crime
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	Will it help protect and enhance biodiversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species? Will it help protect and enhance habitats?	• Number of designated sites • Land area of designated sites • Area of SSSIs in favourable condition, neither favourable nor

	Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? Will it lead to habitat re-creation, restoration or expansion? Will it avoid fragmentation of habitats by maintaining wildlife corridors or providing new wildlife linkages?	recovering condition and in recovering condition. • Area of SSSIs in adverse condition as a result of development • Number of planning applications with conditions to ensure works to manage or enhance the condition of SSSI features of interest • Number of planning applications which result in the need for a protected species licence. • Number of planning applications with conditions imposed to ensure working practices and works to protect or enhance habitats of protected species. • Change in area of habitats and records of flora and fauna species in respect of biodiversity objectives
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	Will it protect and enhance the distinctive landscapes within the District? Will it improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space? Will it provide open space in areas with deficiencies in publicly accessible open space? Will it improve access to green and blue space for all? Will it provide opportunities for or improve the provision of sports, recreation and play facilities? Will it protect soil resources and minimise the loss of soils to development? Will it protect the best and most versatile agricultural land? Will it avoid harmful impacts upon the Green Belt? Will it result in the loss of open or previously undeveloped land?	• Percentage of landscape showing no change or showing change consistent with the recommendations in the Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment • Accessible natural green and blue spaces • Provision of sports, recreation and play facilities • Area of ancient woodland • New woodlands provided or existing woodlands enhanced • Number of new homes built on previously developed land • Proportion of employment and housing development on previously developed land • Percentage of new development on green field sites • Number of contaminated sites • Number of contaminated sites not remediated

	Will it minimise the loss of soils to development? Will it promote re-use of previously developed land and buildings? Will it use land effectively and efficiently, including mixed use and higher density development?	• Total area of Grade 1 to 3a agricultural land • Density of new development • Development impacting upon the Green Belt
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	Will it improve water quality? Will it improve air quality? Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions? Will it maintain and enhance soil quality? Will it encourage the remediation of land identified as potentially contaminated? Will it impact on a Mineral Safeguarding Area or a Mineral Consultation Area?	• Mortality attributable to long-term exposure to current levels of anthropogenic particulate air pollution • Carbon Dioxide emissions • Change in PM10, NO_2 and SO_2 levels • Peak hour traffic congestion • Households in Air Quality • Management Areas • Number of days of moderate or high air pollution • Number of contaminated sites • Number of contaminated sites not remediated • Total area of Grade 1 to 3a agricultural land • Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Mineral Consultation Areas
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	Will it reduce household waste? Will it increase waste recovery and recycling? Will it reduce hazardous waste? Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? Will it protect existing waste management facilities from development on land adjacent to them which could prejudice their future operation?	• The amount of controlled waste produced • The amount of waste sent to landfill • Percentage of waste recycled or reused • Weight of household waste collected per head • Percentage of household waste composted • Percentage of household waste used to recover heat, power, and other energy sources
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy	Will it improve energy efficiency in homes, businesses and elsewhere?	• Proportion of new development meeting BREEAM standards

schemes, including community led initiatives	Will it reduce the demand and need for energy? Will it facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes? Will it support community energy projects?	• Average Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating of new buildings • Average consumption of gas and electricity in kWh • Amount of renewable energy generated in the District
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	Will it reduce car use by encouraging a shift to alternative modes of transport including public transport, walking and cycling? Will it improve access to walking, cycling and public transport routes and services? Will it utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure? Will it reduce traffic volumes and congestion? Will it improve access to key local services, facilities and places of employment? Will it reduce the distances people have to travel to access work, services and leisure? Will it enhance the public rights of way and cycling networks?	• Percentage of the local population within 20 minutes public transport or walking time of facilities including: hospital, GP, primary school, secondary school, further education, employment, food stores and town or local centres • Percentage of households with no car or van available • Length of footpaths and cycle paths improved and created within the District • Levels of bus and railway use • Proportion of people who travel to work by public transport, walking or cycling • Number, distance and percentage of journeys undertaken by public transport, walking or cycling • Congestion levels • People killed or seriously injured in road accidents
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	Will it increase average income levels? Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? Will it reduce unemployment? Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs within the area? Will it promote and enable tourism opportunities to be exploited, and employment created?	• Average annual income • Numbers and percentage of out of work benefit claimants • Levels of worklessness • Percentage of long-term unemployment claimants • VAT business registration rate • Businesses per one thousand of the District population • Indices of multiple deprivation • Sectors of new employment • Locations of new employment

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

16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	Will it steer development away from areas at highest flood risk? Will it avoid increasing flood risk elsewhere? Will it avoid increased vulnerability to flood risk due to the impact of climate change? Will it contribute to the positive management of the water environment? Will it incorporate measures to minimise impacts on the water environment, for example through surface water management measures? Will it encourage water efficiency and drought resilience?	• Number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds • Number of properties at risk of flooding • Number of new developments built within the floodplain • Number of new developments incorporating grey water recycling technology or Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) • Flood protection projects delivered as part of consents and otherwise • Developments incorporating of measures to manage the impacts on the water environment and to provide resilience to the impact of climate change • Number of flooding incidents (including sewer flooding) • Condition of flood defences • Number of new developments meeting national standards of 125 litres per person per day for domestic buildings as set out in Part G of the Building Regulations.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? Will it enhance the quality of the public realm? Will it promote high quality design and sustainable construction? Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? Will it conserve and enhance local townscape character, and visual amenity, strengthening local distinctiveness? Will it protect, and provide opportunities to enhance, the distinctive landscapes within the District?	• Proportion of new developments using sustainable design, materials and construction techniques • Deficiencies in access to natural green space and recreational facilities • Conservation Area Character Appraisals • Building for Life Standards • Proportion of new development meeting BREEAM standards • Average Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating of new buildings

	Will it protect historic landscapes and settlement character? Will it protect important views? Will it improve the relationship between different buildings, streets, squares, parks and waterways and other spaces that make up the townscape character?	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	Will it promote equality of opportunity? Will it avoid discrimination against or between individuals or groups with protected characteristics? Will it facilitate access to services, facilities, employment and recreational opportunities for all? Will it promote social inclusion and community cohesion? Will it reduce social inequality?	• Educational attainment within the District of ethnic groups, people with disabilities and by gender • Qualification levels of people with protected characteristics • New developments designed to serve the needs of older adults, people with disabilities, pregnant women, people with pushchairs, people in charge of young children and people with specific cultural or religious requirements such as appropriate prayer rooms. • Levels of hate crime • Provision of refuge and childcare facilities for people suffering from or at risk of domestic abuse • Health outcomes for individuals or groups with protected characteristics

Appendix 2: Integrated Impact Assessments – Amended Allocations & Development Management DPD

Policy NUA/Ho/1 – Land at the end of Alexander Avenue and Stephen Road, Newark

NUA/Ho/1 is deallocated. There has been no contact with the owners and the site is therefore no longer considered deliverable. The site lies within the main urban area of Newark and its deallocation would not prevent it from being developed at the later date should a suitable planning application be submitted.

Key:

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

Policy NUA/Ho/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	The deallocation of this site would likely have no impact upon meeting the IIA housing objective as the housing requirement can be met without the continued allocation of the site. The site is no longer considered deliverable as there has been no contact with the owners. However, the site is in the urban boundary and there is nothing to prevent the site coming forward in the future.

2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	Neutral impact on this IIA objective. Any future application would be expected to avoid or mitigate any harmful impacts upon the District's heritage and cultural assets.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	The deallocation of this site may result in the possibility that housing sites are developed elsewhere. However, any future development will have to comply with the policies in the Development Plan and accord with the Spatial Strategy which will limit the opportunity for development in less sustainable locations.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective. Any future planning application will be expected to help protect and enhance biodiversity, habitats and avoid harm to protected species.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	The deallocation of the site may mean the loss of minor enhancements for the District's landscapes, although such enhancements could be proposed in future planning applications. Therefore, there is a neutral impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	Deallocating this site could lead to less traffic being generated in the area but opportunities for improvements to the transport network may be less likely to arise, however. It is therefore likely that there will be a neutral impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	Neutral impact on IIA objective. Landscaping to provide screening from the A46 would still be required to make any future planning application acceptable.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

Policy NUA/Ho/2 – Land south of Quibells Lane, Newark

The allocation boundary to NUA/Ho/2 is amended to remove the area to the west and operational area of the homeless hostel from the allocation. Due to the reduction in site capacity, any development proposals should take access via Hatchets Lane which is already connected to the adopted highway. The site was originally allocated for residential development for around 86 dwellings. The site includes the District Council's Seven Hills Homeless Hostel and redevelopment of the site was dependent upon suitable alternative provision for the Hostel being made. The District Council has now determined the Hostel will be replaced on site and in addition the western part of the allocation is no longer available. The site is identified for around 25 dwellings.

Key:

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

Policy NUA/Ho/2		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	The reduction in size of the allocation would likely have no impact upon meeting the IIA housing objective as the housing requirement can still be met if this allocation is reduced in size.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of	**0**	Neutral impact on this IIA objective. It is expected that any harmful impacts upon the District's heritage and cultural assets would be avoided or mitigated as part of any development on the

archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them		site. Particularly in relation to any post-determination archaeological evaluation which is required on the site.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	All the allocated sites were originally selected to support the Spatial Strategy. This focuses development in sustainable locations. The allocation of this site, albeit reduced in size still has a significant beneficial impact.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**+**	The provision of appropriate landscaping scheme to screen the site from the East Coast Main Line is required as part of the allocation policy.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	The development of this site would likely to increase motor vehicle use but concentrating development in sustainable locations will make best use of the existing transport networks. It is likely therefore that there will be a neutral impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on IIA objective.

14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**+**	Focusing housing development in the most sustainable locations may reduce motor vehicle use and therefore limit harmful emissions.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No Impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential fluvial, surface water and groundwater flooding risk and reservoir inundation identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**+**	The policy seeks to promote good design through measures such as addressing the sites proximity to the East Coast Mainline.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

Policy NUA/Ho/3 – Lincoln Road, Newark

NUA/Ho/3 is deallocated. The site owners do not wish to continue with the allocation so the site is no longer considered deliverable. The site lies within the main urban area of Newark and its deallocation would not prevent it from being developed at the later date should a suitable planning application be submitted.

Key:

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

-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy NUA/Ho/3		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	The deallocation of this site would likely have no impact upon meeting the IIA housing objective as the housing requirement can be met without the continued allocation of the site. The site owners do not wish to continue with the allocations so it is no longer considered deliverable. However, the site is in the urban boundary and there is nothing to prevent the site coming forward in the future.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	Neutral impact on this IIA objective. Any future application would be expected to avoid or mitigate any harmful impacts upon the District's heritage and cultural assets.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	The deallocation of this site may result in the possibility that housing sites are developed elsewhere. However, any future development will have to comply with the policies in the Development Plan and accord with the Spatial Strategy which will limit the opportunity for development in less sustainable locations.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective. Any future planning application will be expected to help protect and enhance biodiversity, habitats and avoid harm to protected species.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	The deallocation of the site may mean the loss of enhancements to the existing green space, although such enhancements could be proposed in future planning applications. The deallocation means the loss of open space will not now occur. Therefore there is a neutral impact on this IIA objective.

8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**+**	Deallocating this site could lead to less traffic being generated in the area. It is therefore likely that there will be a minor beneficial impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

Policy NUA/Ho/5 – Land north of Beacon Hill Road

The site has been confirmed as being available and so the allocation is retained with the addition of text to prevent the needless sterilisation of mineral resources and to address potential flood risk issues.

Key:

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

Policy NUA/Ho/5		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective as the allocation is retained as previously.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**+**	Safeguards mineral resource to prevent needless sterilisation.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential surface water and groundwater flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.

17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

Policy NUA/Ho/6

This policy has been amended to address potential flood risk identified in the SFRA.

Key:

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

Policy NUA/Ho/6		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential surface water and groundwater flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

Policy NUA/Ho/7 – Bowbridge Road Policy Area

NUA/Ho/7 is amended to include reference to opportunity site OS1.

Key:

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

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

Policy NUA/Ho/7		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No impact on this IIA Objective.

9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

Policy NUA/Ho/8 – Land on Bowbridge Road

The allocation capacity of NUA/Ho/8 is increased from 66 dwellings to 86 dwellings to reflect the increase in the area available for development. The front portion of the site had an extant permission for a 64-bed care home which has now expired.

Key:

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

Policy NUA/Ho/8		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+++**	An increase to the total allocation capacity will provide additional assurance the housing needs of the District will be met on an already allocated and sustainable site. This is a strong and beneficial impact.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective. Policy requirements remain for pre-determination archaeological evaluation and post-determination mitigation measures.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services,	**++**	All the allocated sites were originally selected to support the spatial strategy. This focuses development in sustainable locations. This site is already allocated and to increase the site

housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles		capacity ensures development will occur in a sustainable location. This will have a potentially significant beneficial impact on the IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**++**	Increasing the site area to include the additional portion of the site which once had permission for a care home will ensure a more comprehensive development and enhancement of a wider landscape. This will have a potentially significant beneficial impact.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	An increased capacity will likely see an increase in motor vehicle use to/from the site. However, concentrating development in sustainable locations will make best use of the existing transport networks. It is likely that there will be a neutral impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

Policy NUA/Ho/9

This policy has been amended to address potential flood risk identified in the SFRA.

Key:

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

Policy NUA/Ho/9		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential surface water and groundwater flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

Policy NUA/Ho/10 – Land north of Lowfield Lane, Newark

The allocation boundary for NUA/Ho/10 has been amended and the proposed number of dwellings has been increased from 120 to 170. Originally part of the site was not available and this portion has since been purchased by the Council's wholly owned development company, Arkwood Developments Ltd. The additional land lies within the urban boundary.

Key:

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

-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy NUA/Ho/10		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+++**	An increase to the total allocation capacity will provide additional assurance the housing needs of the District will be met on an already allocated and sustainable site. This is a strong and beneficial impact.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective. Policy requirements remain for pre-determination archaeological evaluation and post-determination mitigation measures as well as requirement for development to reflect plot shapes of medieval field system.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	All the allocated sites were originally selected to support the spatial strategy. This focuses development in sustainable locations. This site is already allocated and to increase the site capacity ensures a greater quantum of development will occur in a sustainable location. This will have a potentially significant beneficial impact on the IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	An ecological appraisal has identified that the site has ecological value. The policy requires ecological evaluation, mitigation and enhancement which will protect and enhance biodiversity.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**+**	Increasing the site area to include additional land will ensure a more comprehensive development and enhancement of a wider landscape and more efficient land use. This may have a minor beneficial impact.

8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**+**	Safeguards mineral resource to prevent needless sterilisation.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	The site is located within Newark Urban Area and could have potential to reduce car use. Therefore, the impact on this IIA objective is neutral.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No impact on this IIA Objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential surface water and groundwater flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy. Development should be steered away from Flood Zone 2.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

Policy NUA/SPA/1 – Newark Urban Area – Newark Showground Policy Area

Policy NUA/SPA/1 is amended to ensure that it accurately represents the strategic role and location of the Showground site, along with additional land within the existing site being made available as part of the existing allocation. The key driver for this approach is that land off Great North Road, on which the former Newark Livestock Market and Newark Lorry Park are located now forms part of the 'Newark Gateway' site that has been identified for redevelopment through the Newark Town Investment Plan (TIP). The Newark Livestock Market has now been vacated and Newark Lorry Park will need relocating if the full Newark Gateway site is to be redeveloped. As such, support for a new Livestock Market and relocated Lorry Park is provided for this to occur on an appropriate location within the Showground Policy Area.

Key:

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

Policy NUA/SPA/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of	-	Potential conflict with this IIA objective arising from increasing the extent of the area allocated for employment or leisure/visitor economy uses, relative to the site's proximity to Winthorpe Conservation Area. It is, however, expected that any potentially harmful impacts could be mitigated as part of any future development proposals.

archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them		
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	Provision of employment uses in isolation, away from residential areas does not support the development of sustainable communities. While the A1 and A46 may limit access by non-vehicular modes of transport the site is nevertheless well-placed to be accessible on the strategic road network.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**?**	Uncertain impact on this IIA objective due to the unknown nature of potential future uses on the site and impacts on traffic flows, congestion and air quality.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**+**	Whilst the site is located on the edge of Newark Urban Area therefore limiting potential to reduce car use, it is well located on the strategic road network. Furthermore, the potential for the site to accommodate a new Livestock Market and Lorry Park has potential to reduce HGV movements within the built-up area and reduce congestion on arterial roads at peak times.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**+**	Positive impact on this IIA objective. Although there is no identified need for additional employment land within the plan period, increasing the land availability for economic growth on an existing site and in an area benefitting from good access to the strategic road network, could enhance deliverability. Amendments to the policy supporting proportionate

		complementary uses and the leisure and visitor economy offer also has potential to improve the diversity of jobs and
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

Policy NUA/MU/1

This policy has been amended to cross reference to policy DM5(b) to address potential flood risk identified in the SFRA and the reference to not allowing employment development has been removed from the policy.

Key:

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

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

Policy NUA/MU/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**+**	Employment development is no longer stated as being inappropriate and so opportunities exist for such development, where it is demonstrated to be acceptable.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential surface water and groundwater flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

Policy NUA/MU/2 – Land at Brownhills Motor Homes

NUA/MU/2 is deallocated as there is uncertainty over its delivery within the Plan Period. The site is within the Newark Urban Area and diversification of this site could happen without an allocation. Permission to construct a hotel on this site has now lapsed.

Key:

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

Policy NUA/Mu/2		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	

5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	There is enough employment land available in the District that continued allocation of this site is not necessary to ensure adequate supply.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	

17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	

Policy NUA/MU/3 – Land at NSK Factory, Northern Road, Newark

NUA/MU/3 has been re-allocated as an Opportunity Site. There is currently no fixed timeframe from the transfer of the existing NSK engineering plant to a new site within Newark Urban Area, so the delivery of the site within the Plan Period is no longer certain. The identification of the opportunity site provides extra flexibility, in line with SP5, if development on the allocated sites do not progress as anticipated.

Key:

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

Policy NUA/MU/3		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+**	Reallocation as an Opportunity Site provides flexibility for the Council in seeking to deliver / achieve the housing requirement of the District should it come forward for delivery within the Plan Period. The site is within the urban boundary and there is nothing to prevent the site coming forward in the future.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective. It is expected that investigation and recording of the site's industrial heritage will be undertaken as part of the development of any scheme on the site.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	All the allocated sites were originally selected to support the spatial strategy. This focuses development in sustainable locations. The retention of this site, albeit as an opportunity site, still has a potentially significant beneficial impact.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	Neutral impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**+**	The site is located within Newark Urban Area and as a mixed-use site could provide the opportunity to reduce car use and concentrate development in sustainable locations to make best use of existing transport networks and facilities available on foot. Therefore, there is a minor beneficial impact on this IIA objective through reallocating the site as an Opportunity Site.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**+**	Reallocation as an Opportunity Site provides flexibility for the Council in seeking to deliver / achieve the employment land requirements of the District should it come forward for delivery within the Plan Period. The site is within the urban boundary and there is nothing to prevent the site from coming forward in the future.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	Focusing development in the most sustainable locations may reduce motor vehicle use and therefore limit harmful emissions. This may result in a minor beneficial impact but as there is currently no certainty that the site will come forward within the Plan Period, this is more likely to be a neutral impact on the IIS objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	Neutral impact on IIA objective. Design requirements would still be required as part of any future planning application.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

NUA/OS – Opportunity Sites

The Amended Core Strategy at Spatial Policy 5 (SP5) – Delivering the Strategy sets out that a number of sites which were allocated or had planning permission previously, which are still considered developable but are subject to uncertainty over timescales for delivery, will be identified as Opportunity Sites in the Amended Allocations & Development Management DPD.

Key:

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

Policy NUA/OS		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**++**	This policy is designed to ensure the delivery of housing in the District in a timely fashion and provides for flexibility in meeting the target by identifying additional sites which can be bought forward if the delivery of planned housing is delayed.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of	**0**	

archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them		
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	The provision of appropriate types and numbers of new dwellings in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing, employment and other land uses are integrated, should promote social cohesion and interaction, and facilitate healthy lifestyles.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	

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

Policy NUA/E/2

The allocated area of this policy has been reduced as the site has been partially developed and the policy has been amended to address potential flood risk identified in the SFRA.

Key:

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

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

Policy NUA/E/2		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	Whilst the allocated site has been reduced in size, this is to reflect development which has already taken place on the site and there is no detrimental impact on the overall supply of employment land in the District.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential surface water and groundwater flooding risk and reservoir inundation identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

NUA/E/3 Land off Telford Drive

This allocation is in three parcels of land at the end of Telford Drive. One parcel has been developed and parts of the other two parcels are now protected by Tree Preservation Order. At the time of allocation an additional parcel of land adjacent to NUA/E/3 had planning permission which has since lapsed. The areas that are developed or covered by Tree Preservation Orders have been removed and the area with the lapsed permission has been included, leaving an allocation of 1.01 hectares. Text is included to address the flood risk potential identified in the SFRA.

Key:

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

Policy NUA/E/3		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	

4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**+**	The reduction in the size of the allocation and removal of the land with Tree Preservation Order protection might encourage employment development by making the allocated site more attractive to developers than if the original allocation was retained.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	

15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential surface water and groundwater flooding risk and reservoir inundation identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	

Policy NUA/E/4

This policy has been amended to address potential flood risk identified in the SFRA.

Key:

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

Policy NUA/E/4		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential fluvial, surface water and groundwater flooding risk and reservoir inundation identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

Policy NUA/TC/1 – Newark Urban Area – Newark Town Centre

NUA/TC/1 policy wording has been amended to reflect changes to use classes affecting development types referenced in the current town centre policy. This change is required following the coming into force of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020, further amendments to the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 and the NPPF 2021.

Key:

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

Policy NUA/TC/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**+**	The proposed new policy makes a positive contribution to this objective, reinforcing other policies within the DPD by providing support to projects that will deliver growth that is integral to the creation of sustainable communities. Similarly, the Newark Town Investment Plan (TIP) places a strong emphasis on enhanced connectivity and local living.

6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**?**	Uncertain impact on this IIA objective due to the unknown nature of potential future uses on the site and impacts on traffic flows, congestion and air quality.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**+**	The TIP places a strong emphasis on enhanced connectivity, therefore prioritising management of the town centre in accordance with this plan will help facilitate modal shift towards sustainable transport and reduce car dependency.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**+**	Skills education and business forms one of the four pillars of the Newark TIP. Although existing policy provides a robust framework against which development proposals must be assessed, the amended policy reinforces support for delivery of TIP projects that will enhance prospects for social mobility, improve the diversity and quality of jobs within the area, including in high knowledge sectors and tourism provides strong support for this objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**+**	Skills education and business forms one of the four pillars of the Newark TIP. Although existing policy provides a robust framework against which development proposals must be assessed, the amended policy reinforces support for delivery of TIP projects that will enhance prospects for social mobility, improve the diversity and quality of jobs within the area, including in high knowledge sectors and tourism provides strong support for this objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**+**	Supporting delivery of TIP projects that are designed to enhance prospects for social mobility provides support for this objective.

16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

Policy NUA/LC/3 Fernwood Village Centre – Local Centre

A new policy added to the Amended Allocations & Development Management DPD to promote the strength of the village as a local shopping destination.

Key:

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

Policy NUA/LC/3		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	The aim of the policy is to promote the strength of the village as a local shopping destination which has potential benefits to the sustainability of the community.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	

11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**++**	The promotion of Fernwood as a local shopping destination has the potential to reduce the need to travel to access retail and town centre uses, which may be increasingly available within the community.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**++**	The promotion of Fernwood as a local shopping destination has the potential to enhance employment opportunities within the village.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**+**	The promotion of Fernwood as a local shopping destination has the potential to enhance access to retail and town centre uses within the community.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	

Policy NUA/AR/1 Archaeology – Farndon and River Devon Ice Age Landscape

A new policy NUA/AR/1 has been added to protect and enhance the historic Farndon and River Devon Ice Age Landscape.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact

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

Policy NUA/AR/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**+++**	Reinforces the protection and enhancement of the heritage asset and the potential for further heritage assets, including through the requirement for pre-determination assessment and evaluation.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate	**+++**	This policy protects and enhances the district's historic landscapes and the archaeological significance contained within them.

access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks		
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

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

Policy NUA/AR/2 Archaeology – Newark Civil War

A new policy NUA/AR/2 has been added to protect and enhance the historic assets associated with the English Civil War in and around Newark.

Key:

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

Policy NUA/AR/2		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of	**+++**	Reinforces the protection and enhancement of this heritage asset and the potential for further associated heritage assets in the surrounding area, including through the

archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them		requirement for pre-determination assessment and evaluation and securing post-determination protection.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**+++**	This policy protects and enhances the district's historic landscapes and the archaeological significance contained within them.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

Policy NUA/OB/1 – Newark Urban Area – Open Breaks

The policy amendments reflect a need for an increased level of flexibility to allow for more minor forms of development (which are unlikely to detrimentally impact the openness of the designation) to be determined in a more proportionate way. To improve clarity and consistency of implementation, the policy has been amended to make it clear that it applies to all forms of development, save for the listed exceptions.

Key:

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

-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy NUA/OB/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	+	Will encourage development in more sustainable locations
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	0	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**+/-**	Continued designation will mostly protect the distinctive landscape and avoid the loss of open or previously undeveloped land but will result in some additional development.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	0	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	0	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

Policy So/Ho/5

This policy has been amended to address potential flood risk identified in the SFRA.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact

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

Policy So/Ho/5		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential surface water risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality		

Policy So/Ho/7 – Former Southwell Depot, Southwell

Site So/Ho/7, Southwell Depot was previously allocated for 15 dwellings. The land to the rear of the allocation was covered by the protected route of the Bypass. There is no longer a requirement to provide a bypass for Southwell and therefore no need to protect a route. The site area has been amended to include the whole of the depot site and the allocation increased to 18 dwellings. This will also require an amendment to the exiting Urban Boundary to better reflect the site boundary on the ground.

Key:

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

Policy So/Ho/7		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+++**	An increase to the total allocation capacity will provide additional assurance the housing needs of the District will be met on an already allocated and sustainable site. This is a strong and beneficial impact.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**+**	The requirement for pre-determination archaeological evaluation has been strengthened.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	All the allocated sites were originally selected to support the spatial strategy. This focuses development in sustainable locations. This site is already allocated and to increase the site capacity ensures a greater quantum of development will occur in a sustainable location. This will have a potentially significant beneficial impact on the IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**+**	Increasing the site area to include additional land will ensure a more comprehensive development and enhancement of a wider landscape and more efficient land use. This may have a minor beneficial impact.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	The site is located within the Southwell Urban Area and could have potential to reduce car use. Therefore, the impact on this IIA objective is neutral.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No impact on this IIA Objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential surface water and groundwater flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

Policy So/MU/1 – Land at the former Minster School

This site was allocated for mixed use development of around 13 dwellings and enhanced open space. This site is no longer available as the site has been gifted to the Chapter of Southwell Minster for the benefit of the town and now forms the Higgons Mead open space.

Key:

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

--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy So/Mu/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	The deallocation of this site would likely have no impact upon meeting the IIA housing objective as the housing requirement can be met without the continued allocation of the site. The site is now in alternative use.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**+**	Minor positive impact on this IIA objective. Not developing this site will help protect the views of the principal heritage assets and Scheduled Ancient Monument and the Conservation Area setting.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	The site is now in use as an open space and the deallocation of the site will have a neutral impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	Deallocating this site could lead to less traffic being generated in the area but opportunities for improvements to the transport network may be less likely to arise, however. It is therefore likely that there will be a neutral impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	Neutral impact on IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

Policy SO/HN/1 & LO/HN/1

Both Southwell and Lowdham currently contain policies which seek to secure smaller housing units in line with the evidence available at that time. Policies HE/1 of the Southwell Neighbourhood Plan also relied on this evidence alongside the consultation responses received during the production of the

Neighbourhood Plan. Both Policy SO/HN/1 and Policy SLO/HN/1 have been deleted and reliance is placed upon the up-to-date evidence in the Housing Needs Assessment 2020.

Key:

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

Policies SO/HN/1 & LO/HN/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / Proposed Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**++**	Positive impact on the objective as will ensure the range of housing delivered is in line with the most up to date evidence of what is needed. It will also improve the profile of housing types / tenures to that which is required.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0	No direct impact to this objective.

16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	No direct impact to this objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0	No direct impact to this objective.

So/E/2 – Land east of Crew Lane

The area formerly protected as the line of the Southwell Bypass has been included within the allocation. The site has been reduced to 2.33 hectares in size. Text has been added to address the flood risk potential identified in the SFRA.

Key:

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

Policy So/E/2		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	0	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	0	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	+	Policy requirement added for pre-determination archaeological evaluation and post-determination mitigation measures.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	0	
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	0	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	0	
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0	

11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	0	
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	Potential fluvial, surface water and groundwater flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA, sequential site design and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0	

So/E/3 – Land South of Crew Lane – Renamed: So/RL/1 Southwell – Reserved Land South of Crew Lane

This site has been de-allocated and re-allocated as reserved land, to ensure that it remains available for future housing development. The policy has been renamed accordingly. It is already within the Urban Boundary and this would allow for its comprehensive consideration in a future plan making process. The area formerly protected as the line of the Southwell Bypass has been included within the reserved land. The site is 3.47 ha in size.

Key:

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

Former Policy So/E/3 - Renamed So/RL/1 Southwell		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+++**	Re-allocation ensures that this site remains available for future housing development. Development management processes should make sure that an appropriate range of housing is provided including affordable homes.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	0	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	0	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services,	+	Re-allocation means that a site is available for development in a sustainable location.

housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles		
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	0	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	0	
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	0	
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	0	The re-allocation of this site would have no impact upon the employment objective of the IIA as the employment land requirement can be met through existing allocations.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0	
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	

17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**+**	Development management processes should ensure that any future housing development will be well designed
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0	

Policy SO/DC/1 – Southwell – Southwell District Centre

The policy amendments reflect the desire to produce a District Centre strategy.

Key:

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

Policy So/DC/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / Proposed Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**+**	A district centre strategy would create a vision along with specific objectives and actions intended to improve the health and vitality of the District and Local Centres.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**+**	A district centre strategy would create a vision along with specific objectives and actions intended to improve the health and vitality of the District and Local Centres.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**+**	A district centre strategy would create a vision along with specific objectives and actions intended to improve the health and vitality of the District and Local Centres.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**+**	A district centre strategy would create a vision along with specific objectives and actions intended to improve the health and vitality of the District and Local Centres.

12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**+**	A district centre strategy would create a vision along with specific objectives and actions intended to improve the health and vitality of the District and Local Centres.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0	No direct impact to this objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	No direct impact to this objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0	No direct impact to this objective.

Policy SO/AR/1 Archaeology – Southwell Roman Villa

A new policy SO/AR/1 has been added to protect and enhance the area surrounding the Southwell Roman Villa Scheduled Monument.

Key:

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

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

Policy SO/AR/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**+++**	Reinforces the protection and enhancement of the extended area surrounding this nationally designated heritage asset in light of the potential for further heritage assets, including through the requirement for pre-determination assessment and evaluation.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**+++**	This policy protects and enhances the district's historic landscape.

8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

Policy Lo/Ho/1

Policy Lo/Ho/1 has been de-allocated as it has been confirmed by the landowner that it is no longer available for development.

Key:

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

Policy Lo/Ho/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	The de-allocation of this site would likely have no impact upon meeting the IIA housing objective as the housing requirement can be met without the continued allocation of the site. The site owners do not wish to continue with the allocation and the site is no longer available for development, however, if the site was to come forward in the future it is within the settlement boundary for Lowdham and would be assessed against Policy SP2.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	The de-allocation of this site may result in the possibility that housing sites are developed elsewhere. However, the housing requirement can be met without this site and any future development will have to comply with the policies in the development plan and accord with the Spatial Strategy which will limit the opportunity for development in less sustainable locations.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**+**	De-allocating this site could lead to less traffic being generated in the area. It is therefore likely that there will be a minor beneficial impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

Policy ShA/L/1 - Laxton

A new policy ShA/L/1 has been added to protect and enhance the historic open field system of farming in Laxton.

Key:

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

---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy ShA/L/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**++**	This policy provides a framework for allowing retirement housing for agricultural workers who have been engaged in the operation of the open field system, contributing to meeting this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**+++**	This policy provides for the protection and enhancement of both the historic open field system and Conservation Area in Laxton.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**+**	Through the potential provision of retirement housing for agricultural workers who have been engaged in the operation of the open field system, this policy promotes social cohesion through allowing such housing in the location of former employment.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**+++**	This policy protects and enhances the district's historic landscapes and the archaeological significance contained within them.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

Policy OB/MU/1 Ollerton & Boughton – Mixed Use Site 1

The policy amendments reflect the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC.

Key:

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

Policy OB/MU/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / Proposed Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**+++**	The additional text reflects the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC and as such protects this internationally designated nature conservation site.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0	No direct impact to this objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	No direct impact to this objective.

18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0	No direct impact to this objective.

Policy OB/MU/2 Ollerton & Boughton – Mixed Use Site 2

The policy amendments reflect the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC and address potential flood risk identified in the SFRA.

Key:

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

Policy OB/MU/2		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / Proposed Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**+++**	The additional text reflects the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC and as such protects this internationally designated nature conservation site.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0	No direct impact to this objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	Potential surface water and groundwater flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	No direct impact to this objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0	No direct impact to this objective.

Policy OB/E/1

This policy has been amended to address potential flood risk identified in the SFRA.

Key:

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

--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy OB/E/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential fluvial and surface water flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA, sequential approach to site design and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

Policy OB/E/2

This policy has been amended to address potential flood risk identified in the SFRA.

Key:

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

Policy OB/E/2		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential fluvial and surface water flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA, sequential approach to site design and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

Policy OB/E/3 Ollerton & Boughton – Employment Site 3

The policy amendments reflect the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA and address potential flood risk identified in the SFRA.

Key:

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

Policy OB/E/3		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / Proposed Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them		
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**+++**	The additional text reflects the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0	No direct impact to this objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	Potential fluvial and surface water flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA, sequential approach to site design and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	No direct impact to this objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0	No direct impact to this objective.

Policy OB/DC/1 & OB/LC/1 – Ollerton District Centre & Boughton Local Centre

The policy amendments reflect the desire to produce a District Centre strategy.

Key:

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

---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy OB/DC/1 & OB/LC/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / Proposed Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**+**	A district centre strategy would create a vision along with specific objectives and actions intended to improve the health and vitality of the District and Local Centres.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**+**	A district centre strategy would create a vision along with specific objectives and actions intended to improve the health and vitality of the District and Local Centres.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**+**	A district centre strategy would create a vision along with specific objectives and actions intended to improve the health and vitality of the District and Local Centres.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**+**	A district centre strategy would create a vision along with specific objectives and actions intended to improve the health and vitality of the District and Local Centres.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**+**	A district centre strategy would create a vision along with specific objectives and actions intended to improve the health and vitality of the District and Local Centres.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0	No direct impact to this objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	No direct impact to this objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0	No direct impact to this objective.

Policy OB/Re/1 Ollerton & Boughton – Retail Allocation 1

The policy amendments reflect the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact

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

Policy OB/Re/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / Proposed Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**+++**	The additional text reflects the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks		
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0	No direct impact to this objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	No direct impact to this objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0	No direct impact to this objective.

Policy Ed/Ho/2

This policy has been strengthened to reflect the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC.

Key:

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

Policy Ed/Ho/2		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**+++**	The additional text reflects the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC and as such protects this internationally designated nature conservation site.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

Policy Bi/Ho/2 –North of Wycar Leys, Bilsthorpe

The proposed number of dwellings has been increased from 55 to 137 and the allocation boundary amended. Originally, the land adjacent was identified as having planning permission on the proposals map. This original permission lapsed. The whole site is within the same ownership and the employment use has ceased and the building demolished. Both areas of land are now have the benefit of an outline planning consent. Additional text is also added to reflect the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC.

Key:

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

Policy Bi/Ho/2		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+++**	An increase to the total allocation capacity will provide additional assurance the housing needs of the District will be met on an already identified and sustainable site. This is a strong and beneficial impact.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	All the allocated sites were originally selected to support the spatial strategy. This focuses development in sustainable locations. This site is already allocated and to increase the site capacity ensures a greater quantum of development will occur in a sustainable location. This will have a potentially significant beneficial impact on the IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**+++**	The additional text reflects the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC and as such protects this internationally designated nature conservation site.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**+**	Increasing the site area to include additional land will ensure a more comprehensive development and enhancement of a wider landscape and more efficient land use. This may have a minor beneficial impact.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**+**	Safeguards mineral resource to prevent needless sterilisation.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	The site is located within Bilsthorpe Village Envelope and could have potential to reduce car use. Therefore, the impact on this IIA objective is neutral.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No impact on this IIA Objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

Policy Bi/MU/1 Bilsthorpe – Mixed Use Site 1

The policy amendments reflect the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC.

Key:

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

Policy Bi/MU/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / Proposed Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**+++**	The additional text reflects the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC and as such protects this internationally designated nature conservation site.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0	No direct impact to this objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	No direct impact to this objective.

18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0	No direct impact to this objective.

Policy Bi/E/1

This policy has been amended to cross reference to policy DM5(b) to address potential flood risk identified in the SFRA.

Key:

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

Policy Bi/E/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them		
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential surface water flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA, sequential approach to site design and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

Policy Ra/MU/1 Rainworth – Mixed Use Site 1

The policy amendments reflect the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC and to reflect the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. The site no longer contains a SINC and reference to it has been removed from the policy.

Key:

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

--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy Ra/MU/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / Proposed Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**+++**	The additional text reflects the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC and as such protects this internationally designated nature conservation site. The additional text also reflects the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0	No direct impact to this objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	No direct impact to this objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0	No direct impact to this objective.

Policy Ra/E/1 Rainworth – Employment Site

The policy amendments reflect the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA and address potential flood risk identified in the SFRA.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact

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

Policy Ra/E/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / Proposed Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**+++**	The additional text reflects the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks		
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0	No direct impact to this objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	Potential fluvial and surface water flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA, sequential approach to site design and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	No direct impact to this objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0	No direct impact to this objective.

Policy Cl/MU/1 Clipstone – Mixed Use Site 1

The policy amendments reflect the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC and to reflect the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. The amendments also address potential flood risk identified in the SFRA.

Key:

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

Policy Cl/MU/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / Proposed Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**+++**	The additional text reflects the requirement to provide SANGS to relieve recreational pressure on the Birklands & Billhaugh SAC and as such protects this internationally designated nature conservation site. The additional text also reflects the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0	No direct impact to this objective.

16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	Potential fluvial and surface water flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA, sequential approach to site design and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	No direct impact to this objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0	No direct impact to this objective.

Policy Bl/Ho/1 Blidworth – Housing Site 1

The policy amendments reflect the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA.

Key:

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

Policy Bl/Ho/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / Proposed Mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**+++**	The additional text reflects the requirement to adopt a risk-based approach to protect the Sherwood Forest ppSPA.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0	No direct impact to this objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	No direct impact to this objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	No direct impact to this objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0	No direct impact to this objective.

Policy Bl/Ho/3 – Land south of New Lane, Blidworth

Site Bl/Ho/3 was previously allocated for residential development providing up to a maximum of 100 dwellings. An application for 99 dwellings was refused as it was considered a heavily compromised proposal. An application for 81 dwellings is now approved and the site allocation has been amended to provide up to 81 dwellings.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact

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

Policy Bl/Ho/3		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	The reduction in size of the allocation would likely have no impact upon meeting the IIA housing objective as the housing requirement can still be met if this allocation is reduced in size.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	Neutral impact on this IIA objective. It is expected that any harmful impacts upon the District's heritage and cultural assets would be avoided or mitigated as part of any development on the site. Particularly in relation to any post-determination archaeological evaluation which is required on the site.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	All the allocated sites were originally selected to support the Spatial Strategy. This focuses development in sustainable locations. The allocation of this site, albeit reduced in size still has a significant beneficial impact.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green	**+**	The provision of appropriate landscaping scheme which seeks to retain and enhance the boundary treatments retained as part of the allocation policy.

spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks		
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	The development of this site would be likely to increase motor vehicle use but concentrating development in sustainable locations will make best use of the existing transport networks. The preparation of a Transport Assessment to look at the impact on New Lane and its junction with Mansfield Road and consider the provision of appropriate mitigating measures forms part of the policy. It is likely therefore that there will be a neutral impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**+**	Focusing housing development in the most sustainable locations may reduce motor vehicle use and therefore limit harmful emissions.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No Impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	The positive management of surface water through the design and layout of development to ensure that there is no detrimental impact in run-off into surrounding residential areas or the existing drainage regime forms part of the policy. Therefore, there will be a neutral impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality		

Policy Bl/Ho/4 –Dale Lane Allotments, Blidworth

BL/Ho/4 Dale Lane Allotments were proposed for residential development of around 45 dwellings subject to the replacement of the allotment provision elsewhere within Blidworth. The owners of the site have now confirmed that they no longer wish this site to be allocated for development and it is de-allocated accordingly.

Key:

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

Policy Bl/Ho/4		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	The deallocation of this site would likely have no impact upon meeting the IIA housing objective as the housing requirement can be met without the continued allocation of the site. The site owners do not wish to continue with the allocation so it is no longer considered deliverable.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	The deallocation of this site may result in the possibility that housing sites are developed elsewhere. However, any future development will have to comply with the policies in the Development Plan and accord with the Spatial Strategy which will limit the opportunity for development in less sustainable locations.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**+**	Not having to relocate the allotments could have a minor beneficial impact on biodiversity
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**+**	The deallocation of the site means not having to relocate the allotments which could have a minor beneficial impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**+**	Deallocating this site could lead to less traffic being generated in the area. It is therefore likely that there will be a minor beneficial impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**+**	The deallocation of the site means not having to relocate the allotments which could have a minor beneficial impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No impact on this IIA objective.

Policy Bl/E/1 – Land on Blidworth Industrial Park

The previous allocation was in two parcels of land. One discrete parcel has been developed so has been de-allocated, leaving an allocation of 0.33 hectares. This policy has been amended to cross reference to policy DM5(b) to address potential flood risk identified in the SFRA.

Key:

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

-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy Bl/E/1 – Land on Blidworth Industrial Park		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	

9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential surface water flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	

Policy DM2 – Development on allocated sites

This policy has been updated with factual amendments concerning the Developer Contributions & Planning Obligations SPD and the strategic site at Edwinstowe. It now also includes a clear policy approach of comprehensive site planning.

Key:

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

Policy DM2		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+++**	This policy includes the factual amendments to policy and sets out a clear policy approach of comprehensive planning first, followed by a requirement regarding refusing proposals which prejudice overall delivery of an allocation. This should facilitate the delivery of affordable housing and help to ensure that the appropriate range of housing types are available. This approach should also ensure that necessary infrastructure is provided.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**+**	Good design and the provision of appropriate infrastructure should facilitate healthy lifestyles.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage	**+**	A comprehensive approach to the development of sites should ensure that historic or culturally important buildings, sites and areas are respected, although beneficial effects are

assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them		likely to be minor as these issues would be considered anyway through development management processes.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**+**	Good design and the provision of appropriate infrastructure should improve community safety although beneficial effects are likely to be minor as these issues would be considered anyway through development management processes.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	Good design and the provision of appropriate infrastructure should facilitate sustainable communities; support the viability and vitality of town centres and local shopping areas; support a diversity of lifestyles and communities and provide community facilities and open spaces meeting local needs.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**+**	Good design and the provision of appropriate infrastructure should improve biodiversity although beneficial effects are likely to be minor as these issues would be considered anyway through development management processes.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**+++**	The policy should protect and enhance distinctive landscapes; provide public open space and recreation space where necessary and improve access to green and blue space.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**+**	This policy would facilitate the remediation of contaminated land although beneficial effects are likely to be minor as this issue would be considered anyway through development management processes.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	The policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	The policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**++**	Good design and the provision of appropriate infrastructure should improve access to walking, cycling and public transport routes and services; utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure and provide new public rights of way.

12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	The policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	The policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	The policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	The policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**+**	This policy would facilitate the positive management of the water environment although beneficial effects are likely to be minor as this issue would be considered anyway through development management processes.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**+++**	The policy should enhance the quality of the public realm; contribute positively to townscape character and respect historic environments and heritage assets.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	The policy is unlikely to affect this objective.

Policy DM3 - Developer Contributions and Planning Obligations

The amendments provide greater emphasis of the weight that the District Council attaches to the importance of infrastructure provision and on-going maintenance and management and to reflect that the Developer Contributions and Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) is now adopted. The policy makes clear the means by which new infrastructure may be funded; that provision of appropriate infrastructure for new development is considered an essential aspect of sustainable development; and amends the tense of the existing policy text that makes reference to the SPD.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact

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

Policy DM3		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+**	The policy plays an important role in ensuring that new residential development is supported by appropriate infrastructure to ensure the development of sustainable communities. It reinforces the importance of infrastructure provision.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**++**	Where need for new or enhanced health services are identified in relation to new development proposals, the amended policy will be decisive in securing new health facilities including doctors, dentists and pharmacies.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	Where need for new or enhanced community facilities and services are identified in relation to new development proposals, the amended policy will be decisive in securing these.

6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**+**	The amended policy will help to secure contributions or obligations towards the provision of new or enhancement of existing green and blue infrastructure assets and on-going maintenance and management.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**++**	The amended policy will play an important role in ensuring that new development is supported by appropriate transport infrastructure.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**++**	The amended policy will play an important role in ensuring that there is adequate capacity in existing education and training infrastructure/ facilities to accommodate additional demand arising from new development.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	

16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	

Policy DM4 - Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation

Policy DM4 is amended to reflect restrictions in the current NPPF on the development of onshore wind turbines of sufficient size to require planning permission. The new text in the policy states that applications to develop new wind energy schemes involving turbines of sufficient size to require planning permission will only be considered acceptable in areas identified as suitable for wind energy development in the development plan; where it is demonstrated that the local community has been consulted and are supportive; and where the planning impacts identified by the affected local community have been fully addressed. There is also a requirement that any new wind energy scheme must be set away from sensitive receptors.

Key:

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

---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy DM4		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	0	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	+	There is a requirement for wind energy development to be set away from sensitive receptors. The beneficial effects of this are likely to be minor however, as effects would be considered anyway through development management processes.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	+	The policy makes it clear that wind energy schemes will only be considered acceptable where the planning impacts identified by the affected local community have been fully addressed. This would be likely to include impacts on the historic environment and cultural assets. The beneficial impact of this is likely to be minor however, as effects on heritage assets would be considered with any planning application where relevant.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	0	
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	+	Wind energy schemes will only be considered acceptable where the planning impacts identified by the affected local community have been fully addressed. This would be likely to include impacts on biodiversity, including birds and bats. There is also a requirement for wind energy development to be set away from sensitive receptors. The beneficial impact of this is likely to be minor however, as effects on biodiversity would be considered with any planning application where relevant.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	+	Wind energy schemes will only be considered acceptable where the planning impacts identified by the affected local community have been fully addressed. This would be likely to include impacts on the landscape. The beneficial impact of this is likely to be minor however, as effects on the landscape would be considered with any planning application where relevant.

8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	-	New restrictions are introduced on the development of wind energy schemes, which can contribute to an overall reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases by lessening dependence on fossil fuels and thus improve air quality. Adverse impacts are likely to be minor as the changes merely reflect national policy, and direct local effects on air quality through the development of wind energy schemes are unlikely to be significant.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	-	New restrictions are introduced on the development of wind energy schemes, but the adverse impacts are likely to be minor as the changes merely reflect national policy.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	0	
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	0	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	-	New restrictions are introduced on the development of wind energy schemes, but the adverse impacts are likely to be minor as the changes merely reflect national policy.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0	
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0	

Policy DM5a The Design Process

The policy amendments reflect the change in focus by the Government towards raising the standards of design and quality of new development. Policy DM5 has been split into 4 policies to reflect this.

Key:

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

Policy DM5a		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**++**	Positive effect as policy will require developments to perform positively against Building for a Healthy Life which encourages active travel. The comprehensive design process will result in high quality and well-designed developments which will increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of	**+**	Positive effect as policy requires developers to think more comprehensively to better conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and promote the perceived sense of place held by the community.

archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them		
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**++**	Positive effect as policy requires development to consider the effect on public safety through a higher standard of design.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	Positive effect as cumulatively, the policy will result in more sustainable development through a thorough design process.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct link to this objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**+**	Positive effect as thorough design process will support this objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct link to this objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct link to this objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct link to this objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**++**	Positive effect as thorough design process will support this objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct link to this objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct link to this objective.

14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No direct link to this objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No direct link to this objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No direct link to this objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**+++**	Positive effect as policy requires development to consider the contribution to townscape qualities of the area and the extent to which local distinctiveness is reinforced and created. The policy promotes high quality design and enhanced quality of the public realm. Emphasises the importance of good design from the outset of development proposals.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No direct link to this objective.

Policy DM5b Design

The policy amendments reflect the change in focus by the Government towards raising the standards of design and quality of new development. Policy DM5 has been split into 4 policies to reflect this.

Key:

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

-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy DM5b		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**+++**	A range of issues requiring consideration of measures to improve health and well-being will have a positive effect on this objective. Positive effect as policy will require developers to give careful consideration to the location of vehicle and cycle parking in relation to public transport provision in order to maximise opportunities for multi-modal travel.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**+**	Positive effect as policy requires developers to think more comprehensively to better conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and promote the perceived sense of place held by the community.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**+++**	Positive effect as policy requires development to consider the effect on public safety through a higher standard of design and promotes inclusive, integrated environments.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**+++**	Positive effect as cumulatively, the policy will result in more sustainable development. It promotes cycling and walking opportunities in the development of schemes. It promotes social interaction and integration, assisting in the sustainability of communities.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**++**	The policy strengthens the current position on biodiversity by helping to protect and enhance biodiversity and avoid harm by ensuring that all natural features within or adjacent to development site are not unnecessarily adversely impacted and first seek to respect existing features before considering removal of such features.

7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**++**	The Open Space Strategy will support the implementation of DM5 (particularly 5. Public Realm) to identify areas with deficiencies in open space and to secure additional provision through new developments. The policy will also assist in improving the quality of publicly accessible open space.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct link to this objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**+**	The requirement to consider waste and recycling storage and collection in the design of new development is a positive addition.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct link to this objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**++**	Policy encourages a modal shift to alternative modes of public transport, walking and cycling through dedicated walking and cycling corridors connecting to existing defined routes in the surrounding area and carefully considering the location of vehicle and cycle parking to maximise opportunities for multi-modal transport.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct link to this objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct link to this objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No direct link to this objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**+**	Positive effect on this objective through consideration of measures to improve health and well-being, assisting in tackling deprivation.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**++**	Policy will positively contribute towards the management of the water environment through pursuing opportunities to reduce overall flood risk and seeking to proactively manage surface water including the use of appropriate surface treatments in new development, highway design and SuDs.

17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**+++**	Positive effect as policy seeks to ensure developments enhance the quality of the public realm and conserve and enhance local townscape character, local distinctiveness and improve the relationship between different buildings, the streetscene and other spaces.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**++**	Positive effective on this objective as it requires consideration of a range of measures to improve health and well-being, integration and social interaction.

Policy DM5c Sequential Test

The new policy provides additional detail on how the Test will be applied locally.

Key:

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

Policy DM5c		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation

1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	This objective is met by the policy. By providing additional detail on how to undertake a Sequential Test it will focus development in sustainable locations, including rural villages where it is necessary to sustain an existing community, and encourage sustainable patterns of transport.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.

12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**++**	This objective is met by this policy by providing additional guidance to ensure that development is steered away from areas at highest risk of flooding.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.

Policy DM5d Water Efficiency Measures in New Dwellings

The new policy takes a proactive approach to mitigation and adapting to climate change including taking account of the long-term implications for water supply (in line with the NPPF). The previous Allocations and Development Management DPD made no explicit reference to water efficiency / re-use measures. The policy is applied to the whole District, as it is identified as an area of water stress, as part of responding to the challenge of climate change.

Key:

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

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

Policy DM5d		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.

6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**+**	Policy will help reduce water stress at the local level and have a minor beneficial impact.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**+**	Policy will have positive effect at local level as it reduces consumption of water and in effect reduce the consumption of energy related to it.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.

16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**++**	Policy will help reduce water stress at the District level and have a potentially significant beneficial impact.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	Impact is neutral due to local level.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No direct impact on this objective.

Policy DM7 - Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

The scope of Policy DM7 has been widened to protect sites of international, national and local nature conservation importance, ancient woodland and ancient, veteran, protected and significant trees, and states that development proposals should seek to enhance biodiversity. The reference to enhancing biodiversity is taken from the Environment Act which requires applications for development to include a plan to deliver a biodiversity net gain of 10 per cent.

Key:

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

---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy DM7		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	0	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	0	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	0	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	0	
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	+++	The additions to the text of the policy will protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats. This will be beneficial for sites of international, national and local nature conservation importance and woodlands throughout the District, affording appropriate levels of protection. It will contribute to the maintenance of wildlife corridors and potentially provide new wildlife linkages.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	++	The policy will protect and enhance the District's landscapes.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	+	The protection and enhancement of biodiversity including ancient, veteran, protected and significant trees and ancient woodland will have a minor beneficial effect on the District's air and soils.

9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	0	
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	0	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	+	The protection and enhancement of biodiversity including ancient, veteran, protected and significant trees and ancient woodland will have a minor beneficial effect on the adaptability and resilience of wildlife to climate change.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0	
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0	

Policy DM8 Development in the Open Countryside

The policy amendments seek to reflect the new approach towards development in villages covered by Spatial Policy 3 and tourism development in Core Policy 7 of the Amended Core Strategy. Amendments have been made so that the policy fully reflects the approach towards isolated dwellings in the countryside as set out in paragraph 78-80 of the 2021 NPPF.

Key:

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

Policy DM8		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+**	Allows limited small-scale housing to meet local need in sustainable rural locations. The level of housing development however will be restricted.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**+**	Enables local health provision to be maintained and enhanced where possible.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**+**	Enables access to the historic environment and cultural assets to be maintained and where possible enhanced.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	The policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services,	**++**	Will enable development to be concentrated in more sustainable locations and help to encourage walking and cycling. It is also likely to encourage the use of previously developed land

housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles		
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**+**	Concentrates development and minimises the use of greenfield sites away from settlements. Requires pre-determination protected species surveys in relation to the proposed re-use of agricultural buildings.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**+**	Concentrates development and minimises the use of greenfield sites away from settlements.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**+/-**	Will result in limited development in rural areas and may thereby affect a number of natural resources.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	The policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	The policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**+/-**	Limited development in rural areas could increase motor vehicle traffic. Further development in these locations will however support existing public transport networks and allow people to maintain connections within the community
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**+**	Allows limited small-scale employment to meet local need in sustainable rural locations. Such development will be restricted accordingly.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**+**	May result in additional development which could support existing schools, however, would require justification of need which may not be possible in all circumstances.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**-**	By allowing limited development in rural areas, which would be likely to increase motor vehicle use more than development in urban areas, this policy may increase the District's contributions towards climate change. The policy does however seek to concentrate development in the most sustainable locations.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	The policy is unlikely to affect this objective.

16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	The policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	The policy is unlikely to affect this objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	The policy is unlikely to affect this objective.

Policy DM9 Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment

The policy amendments reflect the changes in the 2021 National Planning Policy Framework, strengthening the existing policy position in relation to the historic environment.

Key:

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

Policy DM9		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+**	Some listed buildings could potentially be reused and / or returned to housing stock which would help meet the housing needs of the District.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**+++**	This policy directly meets the aims of this Objective by seeking to protect and / or enhance the District's historic environment. Clear and convincing justification is required for any harm, or loss of, significance of the heritage asset in question.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**+++**	This policy directly meets the aims of the Objective by seeking to protect and / or enhance the district's historic environment – including historic landscapes. Clear and convincing justification is required for any harm to, or loss of, the significant of the historic environment.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	

11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**+**	The continued conservation of the District's historic environment has a key role to play in terms of the development of tourism within the District. Tourism has the potential to provide significant support to the local economy providing employment opportunities. In addition, Some Listed Buildings could potentially by re-used/returned to employment use which would also help to meet the employment needs of the District.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**++**	Promotion of good standards of design is integral to the policy and considered crucial to ensuring that the District's historic environment is protected and/or enhanced.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	

Policy DM10 - Pollution and Hazardous Materials

The Air Quality Strategy for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire 2020 -2030 has recently been produced, and reference to this document has been added to Policy DM10. The 2021 NPPF states that opportunities to improve air quality should be considered at the plan-making stage, and the policy reflects this. The District Council intends to produce an Air Quality Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to address issues around air quality in detail, so a commitment to writing this document is included in the policy.

Key:

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

Policy DM10		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**++**	The improvement of air quality in the District could have a potentially significant beneficial effect on health and reduce health inequalities as poor air quality is linked to deprivation.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	

6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**++**	The improvement of air quality in the District could have a minor beneficial effect on habitats.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**+++**	The improvement of air quality in the District could have a strong and significant beneficial effect on the quality of the District's natural resources
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**+**	The policy states that development proposals should identify opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts, such as through traffic and travel management. The beneficial effects are likely to be minor, because traffic issues would be considered anyway as part of the assessment of planning applications where relevant.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**+**	The policy states that development proposals should identify opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts, such as through traffic and travel management. This is likely to have a minor beneficial impact on the emission of greenhouse gases from transport in the District.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	

18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**+**	The improvement of air quality in the District could have a minor beneficial effect on reducing social inequalities as poor air quality is linked to deprivation.

Policy DM11 Retail and Town Centre Uses

The District's hierarchy of centres faces significant challenges to remain healthy and viable, including the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic, continued growth of online retailing, ongoing retailer rationalisation of underperforming stores and property portfolios and the promotion of edge and out-of-centre proposals. To respond to these challenges, the Development Plan needs to support the creation of resilient and flexible centres which are able to adapt to meet modern needs. Therefore, the policy amendments reflect changes in the 2021 National Planning Policy Framework and changes to the use class order in August 2020.

Key:

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

Policy DM11		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**+**	Application of Retail Sequential Test will focus development in sustainable locations. Thereby aiding to encourage sustainable patterns of transport. The policy will also support the viability and viability of town and local centres.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**+**	Positive effect as will reduce the distances people have to travel to services and leisure facilities if contained in one location.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA Objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

Policy DM12 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

Additional text has been added to Policy DM12 to reflect the presence of Minerals Safeguarding Areas within the District and to ensure the minerals resource is not needlessly sterilised.

Key:

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

-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy DM12		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**+**	Safeguards mineral resource to prevent needless sterilisation.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

Policy DM13 Regeneration Programme and Schemes

The Council is committed to delivering transformational regeneration and growth across the District. Notwithstanding the planned growth commitments set out in this DPD and the Amended Core Strategy the Council has secured significant government funding for the Newark Town Investment Plan (TIP) and continues to pursue other opportunities in partnership with other stakeholders to ensure investment in the areas of greatest need. This is consistent with recent changes to the NPPF and the Build

Back Better strategy, forming part of the government's Levelling Up agenda. Whilst all proposals requiring planning permission must demonstrate compliance with existing areas of local and national policy, the policy provides explicit support and commitment to working proactively to deliver an ambitious districtwide growth agenda.

Key:

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

Policy DM13		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+**	Town centre residential development forms one of the four pillars of the Newark TIP. The policy makes clear that in principle delivery of new homes as part of current and future regeneration projects is in conformity with this plan, providing a clear contribution towards meeting District's housing needs.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**+**	In conjunction with existing heritage policies, the policy gives specific reference to the Newark Conservation Area Appraisal and the Newark High Street Heritage Action Zone and any subsequent schemes, therefore giving principle support to the objectives underpinning them.

4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**+**	The policy makes a positive contribution to this objective, reinforcing other policies within the DPD by providing support to projects that will deliver growth that is integral to the creation of sustainable communities.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**+**	Enhanced connectivity forms one of the four pillars of the Newark TIP and is an essential component of integrating new development into the existing built environment. The policy makes clear that in principle the delivery of projects that enhance the efficiency and safety of the transport network and accessibility of jobs and services is in conformity with this plan.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**++**	Skills education and business forms one of the four pillars of the Newark TIP. The policy makes clear that in principle the delivery of projects that will enhance prospects for social mobility, improve the diversity and quality of jobs within the area, including in high knowledge sectors and tourism provides strong support for this objective.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**++**	Skills education and business forms one of the four pillars of the Newark TIP. The policy makes clear that in principle the delivery of projects that will increase levels of qualification, improve

		the skills of the local population and increases opportunity for affordable education and training provides strong support for this objective.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**+**	Supporting delivery of TIP projects that are designed to enhance prospects for social mobility provides support for this objective.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**++**	A wide variety of ambitious and innovative projects are likely to come forward over the plan period and the policy makes reference to a Design Code for the area to guide such development.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**0**	No direct impact on this IIA objective.

Core Policy 1 – Affordable Housing Provision

The previous triggers in Core Policy 1 are replaced with those set out in national policy. With regard to the provision of 10% of new dwellings in normal circumstances being for affordable home ownership, this element of national policy (including First Homes) is broadly accommodated within existing local policy. Whilst affordable housing is generally subject to a test of viability, national policy makes some limited exceptions for the 10% requirements and these have been incorporated into the policy.

Key:

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

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

Core Policy 1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+++**	This policy seeks to maximise the level of affordable housing which can be delivered. 30% of new housing on qualifying sites will be Affordable Housing, unless this would not be financially viable. National policy does not allow an exemption on grounds of viability for the provision of the 10% of affordable home ownership product. Detailed information regarding the types of affordable housing required are provided. Amendments have been made to ensure that the policy is up to date.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**++**	Provision of social housing can help address the negative health outcomes associated with unsuitable accommodation and/or poor-quality housing. This policy seeks to maximise the level of affordable housing which can be delivered. Amendments have been made to ensure that the policy is up to date.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	No impact on this objective
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**0**	No impact on this objective
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services,	**+++**	This policy seeks to maximise the level of affordable housing which can be delivered. This should promote social cohesion and interaction. Amendments have been made to ensure that the policy is up to date.

housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles		
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	No impact on this objective
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	No impact on this objective
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0	No impact on this objective
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	No impact on this objective
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	No impact on this objective
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	No impact on this objective
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	No impact on this objective
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**0**	No impact on this objective
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	No impact on this objective
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**++**	This policy seeks to maximise the level of affordable housing which can be delivered. The provision of affordable housing can contribute to the reduction of levels of deprivation by housing people decently and offering an alternative to market rent and also providing for an affordable home ownership product. 30% of new housing on qualifying sites will be

		Affordable Housing, unless this would not be financially viable. This will remain Affordable Housing in perpetuity. Amendments have been made to ensure that the policy is up to date.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	No impact on this objective
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	No impact on this objective
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**++**	This policy seeks to maximise the level of affordable housing which can be delivered. The provision of affordable housing can contribute to the reduction of levels of inequality by housing people decently and offering an alternative to market rent and also providing for an affordable home ownership product. 30% of new housing on qualifying sites will be Affordable Housing, unless this would not be financially viable. This will remain Affordable Housing in perpetuity. Amendments have been made to ensure that the policy is up to date.

Core Policy 2A – Entry Level Exception Housing

National planning policy requires support for development of entry-level exception sites which are suitable for first time buyers (or those looking to rent their first home), unless the need for such homes is already being met within the authority's area. These sites should be on land which is not already allocated for housing and should offer one or more types of affordable housing where the need for such homes in the area exists.

Key:

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

--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Core Policy 2A		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	+++	Additional Entry Level housing provided in sustainable location would provide additional housing to meet the needs of the District.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	0	No impact on this objective
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	0	No impact on this objective
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0	No impact on this objective
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	++	Additional Entry Level housing provided in sustainable locations would support and promote social cohesion and interaction and facilitate healthy lifestyle.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	0	No impact on this objective
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	++	Entry-level exceptions sites are not acceptable in the Green Belt, on Main Open Areas, Open Breaks, Local Green Space, or on designated nature conservation sites or that impact on the special character of heritage assets contrary to the provisions of Core Policy 14 Historic Environment. This will help to prevent inappropriate development in these locations.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0	No impact on this objective

9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0	No impact on this objective
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0	No impact on this objective
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	0	No impact on this objective
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	0	No impact on this objective
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0	No impact on this objective
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	No impact on this objective
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	+	The provision of Entry Level Exception housing can contribute to the reduction of levels of deprivation by housing people decently in additional affordable housing products.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	++	Entry-level exception sites are not acceptable in areas at risk of flooding, preventing development in such locations.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0	No impact on this objective
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	+	The provision of Entry Level Exception housing can contribute to the reduction of levels of deprivation by housing people decently in additional affordable housing products.

Core Policy 3 – Housing Mix and Type

The updated Housing Needs Assessment 2020 has identified new housing need priorities for the District. These differ to some extent from the current policy contained within the Amended Core Strategy and have been updated accordingly.

Key:

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

Core Policy 3		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	++	Would help ensure that that the housing, mix type and density of new development which better reflects the housing needs of the District in accordance with the up-to-date evidence.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++	Providing for an appropriate mix, type and density of new housing development will result in a high-quality housing stock which can contribute towards improving health and reducing health inequalities. Ensures accessible and adaptable homes are not located in inappropriate locations.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological,		No impact on this objective

historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	0	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0	No impact on this objective
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	++	Providing for a mix, type and density of new housing development which is able to respond to the housing needs of the District can help promote the creation of sustainable communities.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	0	No impact on this objective
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	0	No impact on this objective
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0	No impact on this objective
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0	No impact on this objective
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0	No impact on this objective
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	0	No impact on this objective
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	0	No impact on this objective
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0	No impact on this objective

14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0	No impact on this objective
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	+	Providing for a mix, type and density of new housing development which is able to respond to the housing needs of the District can help promote the creation of sustainable communities helping to tackle deprivation.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0	No impact on this objective
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	++	Providing for an appropriate level of mix, type and density will play an important role in achieving good design and layout within new housing development.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	++	Providing for a mix, type and density of new housing development which is able to respond to the housing needs of the District can help promote the creation of sustainable communities where there is equality of opportunity for all. Ensures accessible and adaptable homes are not located in inappropriate locations.

Policy GRT1 – Pitch Requirements

A new policy is added to the Amended Allocations & Development Management DPD to set out future pitch requirements for the District's Gypsy Roma Traveller communities on the basis of locally identified pitch requirements for households meeting the planning definition for travellers.

Key:

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

-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

~~P~~olicy GRT1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+++**	The identification within policy of the locally identified pitch requirements for Gypsy Roma Traveller households.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**+++**	Understanding Gypsy Roma Traveller accommodation needs, supports development of strategy to allow them to be met. Access to permanent accommodation of a good standard has clear benefits from a health perspective and can contribute towards addressing the health inequalities which Gypsy Roma Traveller communities face. Meeting identified accommodation needs should also lessen the instances of unauthorised encampment and increase the ability for Gypsy Roma Traveller communities to register for medical services.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**++**	Understanding Gypsy Roma Traveller accommodation need allows for the development of a detailed strategy to ensure this is satisfied. Providing the basis for a safe standard of modern accommodation to be provided. This also has the potential to reduce conflicts arising from the unauthorised use of land for pitches.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**0**	The location of future pitch provision is separate to establishing levels of need.

6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	The biodiversity impact of future pitch provision is separate to establishing levels of need.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	The landscape and land use impact of future pitch provision is separate to establishing levels of need.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	The natural resource impact of future pitch provision is separate to establishing levels of need.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	The waste impact of future pitch provision is separate to establishing levels of need.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	The energy impact of future pitch provision is separate to establishing levels of need.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	The transport impact of future pitch provision is separate to establishing levels of need.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	The policy is solely concerned with establishing levels of need.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**+++**	Understanding accommodation needs allows for the development of a detailed strategy to allow these to be met. This has the potential to lessen instances of unauthorised encampment, providing permanent pitches – increasing the potential for education services to be accessed.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	The policy is solely concerned with establishing levels of need.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**++**	Understanding accommodation needs allows for the development of a detailed strategy to allow these to be met. Resulting in provision of permanent pitches of a modern standard.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	The policy is solely concerned with establishing levels of need.

17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	The policy is solely concerned with establishing levels of need.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**+++**	The policy quantifies the full accommodation needs for the District's Gypsy Roma Travellers identified through the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment. This allows for the development of a detailed strategy to allow those needs to be met – providing equality in terms of access to accommodation.

GRT2 – Overarching Text and Broad Location OB/GRT/BL/1

This Broad Location is identified to contribute towards meeting identified Gypsy, Roma and Traveller needs.

Key:

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

Broad Location OB/GRT/BL/1		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+++**	This broad location could contribute towards meeting Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation needs.

2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**++**	Is reasonably located with respect to health services and facilities in Ollerton. Provision of new gypsy and traveller accommodation of a modern standard will contribute towards health benefits and the addressing of the health inequalities which Gypsy and Traveller communities face.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	Wellow Conservation Area is in close proximity to the broad location - however the neighbouring site already accommodates existing gypsy and traveller accommodation, and no outward expansion of the site towards the Conservation Area is proposed. Considered capable of being acceptable in terms of impact on the historic environment and cultural assets.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**+**	Provision of suitable permanent gypsy and traveller sites should contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	Whilst this broad location occupies an open countryside location it is reasonably located with respect to services, facilities and employment uses within Ollerton. Provision of suitable gypsy and traveller sites in appropriate locations should contribute towards promotion of social cohesion.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**-**	This broad location occupies an open countryside location and there is potential conflict with this indicator and the potential for a minor adverse impact. However, given the broad location is adjacent to existing gypsy and traveller accommodation and adjoins the main built-up area of Ollerton, it is considered that there is the potential for development to occur in a way which is sensitive towards its setting. Given the location, facilitating access to the countryside could be possible.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	

11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**-**	This broad location is situated beyond the Urban Boundary for Ollerton & Boughton and lacks existing public transport connectivity, footpath connections to Ollerton are present, but would require crossing Newark Road to access. Accordingly, there may be some reliance on journeys being made by private motor vehicle. These journeys however have the potential to be limited in both distance and duration – with Ollerton in close proximity.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**++**	Provision of suitable permanent gypsy and traveller pitches will provide the basis for better access to educational services and facilities.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**+**	Provision of permanent gypsy and traveller pitches will contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment and the potential deprivation and poverty that can lead to.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential surface water flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**+**	Planned gypsy and traveller development is likely to achieve higher standards of design and layout when compared to unauthorised encampments.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**+++**	Gypsies and Travellers are recognised as an ethnic group. Planning for their needs alongside other sections of the community promotes equality.

Sites NUA/GRT/1 to NUA/GRT/9 in policies GRT2 – Additional Provision on Existing Sites and GRT3 – Site to be Brought Back into Gypsy Roma Traveller Use at Tolney Lane and Policy GRT5 – Tolney Lane Policy Area

Within policies GRT2 and GRT3, land at the existing Tolney Lane site is identified for additional pitch provision. Policy GRT5 establishes a Policy Area for Tolney Lane to support the delivery of pitches to meet the needs of the Gypsy Roma Traveller communities. These sites are assessed as a whole as they are for the expansion of an existing site.

Key:

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

Sites NUA/GRT/1 to NUA/GRT/9 in policies GRT2 and GRT3 and GRT5		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+++**	Identification of a policy area and suitable sites at Tolney Lane contributes towards a greater pool of sites from which to deliver pitches which meet locally identified needs. Given the sites are already in existing use this also increases the confidence around deliverability. These factors are most likely to contribute towards a strategy which help meets Gypsy Roma Traveller accommodation requirements in the Newark Urban Area.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**+++**	Tolney Lane is well located with respect to health services and facilities in Newark Town Centre. Incorporating the location into the site identification strategy will meet accommodation requirements, with provision of a modern standard of accommodation supporting health benefits and addressing health inequality.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	A small section of Tolney Lane is within Newark Conservation Area, with other parts adjacent to it. However, the location hosts existing Gypsy Roma Traveller sites and it is not expected that their increased use would be detrimental towards the designation.

		One of the identified sites is adjacent to a Scheduled Monument, however, impacts on this can be controlled through other development management policies in the plan to ensure no adverse effects.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**++**	It is considered that integrating additional provision at Tolney Lane, on suitable sites, is most likely to result in Gypsy Roma Traveller accommodation needs being met, therefore avoiding unauthorised encampment- with its resultant community safety concerns.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	Tolney Lane occupies a sustainable location, close to Newark Town Centre – with resultant access to services and facilities being excellent. Whilst it is at flood risk the policy requires increased mitigation measures to increase resilience, and even reduce risk to some sites.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	Whilst there are trees on site with TPOs, they can be retained and should not be a constraint to delivery of the pitches.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**+**	Promoting pitches on suitable sites at Tolney Lane reduces the need to identify land for pitches elsewhere in the District, including in potentially open countryside locations.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**++**	Tolney Lane occupies a sustainable location, close to Newark Town Centre – with resultant access to public transport and other sustainable modes of transport, services and facilities all being excellent.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**++**	Tolney Lane occupies a sustainable location, close to Newark Town Centre – with resultant access to education services and facilities being good.

14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**++**	Utilising existing suitable sites on Tolney Lane forms part of a sustainable pattern to future pitch provision. The location is however at flood risk, although the policies require increased mitigation measures to increase resilience, and even reduce risk to some sites.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**++**	The policies significantly contribute towards ensuring that the accommodation needs of the Gypsy Roma Traveller communities are met. This reduces the likelihood of unauthorised encampment and the resultant deprivation this risks. The location is also well related to the opportunities present within the Newark Urban Area with respect to health, education and employment.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	The SFRA identifies that Tolney Lane is at significant flood risk, and whilst additional pitches would increase the number of occupants at risk, the policies require increased mitigation measures to increase resilience, and even reduce risk to some sites. The Policy Area will require flood risk to be addressed as part of ancillary development. There are both positive and negative outcomes of these policies in relation to flood risk, but when the issues are taken as a whole, including the positives for reducing flood risk in comparison to the existing situation, the overall effect is neutral.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**+**	Planned development is likely to achieve higher standards of design and layout, than unauthorised encampment. The Tolney Lane Policy Area will support provision of well-designed sites which meet the modern requirements of Gypsy Roma Traveller communities.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**+++**	Gypsy Roma Travellers are recognised as an ethnic group. Planning for their needs alongside other sections of the community promotes equality.

Policy GRT2 Additional Provision on Existing Sites: Site OB/GRT/1 Shannon Caravan Park, Ollerton

An additional 9 pitches are allocated on this site to meet identified needs.

Key:

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

Policy GRT2 Additional Provision on Existing Sites: Site OB/GRT/1 Shannon Caravan Park, Ollerton		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+++**	The site contributes towards meeting Gypsy Roma Traveller Accommodation needs. It appears capable of meeting its needs over the plan period.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**++**	Is reasonably located with respect to health services and facilities in Ollerton. Provision of new Gypsy Roma Traveller accommodation of a modern standard will contribute towards health benefits and the addressing of the health inequalities which Gypsy Roma Traveller communities face.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**+**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller sites should contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment.

5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	Whilst the site occupies an open countryside location it is reasonably located with respect to services, facilities and employment uses within Ollerton. Provision of Gypsy Roma Traveller sites in appropriate locations should contribute towards promotion of social cohesion.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	The site occupies an open countryside location – and forms part of a cluster of sites around the A616 and Newark Road junction. However, no outward expansion of the existing site would be necessary and so it is considered that there is the potential for development to occur in a way which is sensitive towards its setting. Given the location facilitating access to the countryside could be possible.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**-**	The site is located beyond the Urban Boundary for Ollerton & Boughton and lack existing public transport connectivity, though footpath connections to Ollerton are present. Accordingly, there may be some reliance on journeys being made by private motor vehicle. These journeys however have the potential to be limited in both distance and duration – with Ollerton in close proximity.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**++**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will provide the basis for better access to educational services and facilities.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	

15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**+**	Provision of permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller will contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment and the potential deprivation and poverty that can lead to.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential surface water flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**+**	Planned Gypsy Roma Traveller development is likely to achieve higher standards of design and layout when compared to unauthorised encampments.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**+++**	Gypsy Roma Travellers are recognised as an ethnic group. Planning for their needs alongside other sections of the community promotes equality.

Policy GRT2 Additional Provision on Existing Sites: Site OB/GRT/2 The Paddock, Ollerton

An additional 3 pitches are allocated on this site.

Key:

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

Policy GRT2 Additional Provision on Existing Sites: Site OB/GRT/2 The Paddock, Ollerton		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**++**	The site contributes towards meeting Gypsy Roma Traveller Accommodation needs.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**++**	Is reasonably located with respect to health services and facilities in Ollerton. Provision of new Gypsy Roma Traveller accommodation of a modern standard will contribute towards health benefits and the addressing of the health inequalities which Gypsy Roma Traveller communities face.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	Wellow Conservation Area is in close proximity to site - however the site already accommodates existing Gypsy Roma Traveller accommodation, and no outward expansion of the site is proposed. Considered capable of being acceptable in terms of impact on the historic environment and cultural assets.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**+**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller sites should contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	Whilst the site occupies an open countryside location it is reasonably located with respect to services, facilities and employment uses within Ollerton. Provision of suitable Gypsy Roma Traveller sites in appropriate locations should contribute towards promotion of social cohesion.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	The site occupies an open countryside location – and forms part of a cluster of sites around the A616 and Newark Road junction. However, no outward expansion of the existing site would be necessary and so it is considered that there is the potential for development to occur in a way which is sensitive towards its setting. Given the location facilitating access to the countryside could be possible.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	

9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**-**	The site is located beyond the Urban Boundary for Ollerton & Boughton and lacks existing public transport connectivity, footpath connections to Ollerton are present, but would require crossing Newark Road to access. Accordingly, there may be some reliance on journeys being made by private motor vehicle. These journeys however have the potential to be limited in both distance and duration – with Ollerton in close proximity.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**++**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will provide the basis for better access to educational services and facilities.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**+**	Provision of permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment and the potential deprivation and poverty that can lead to.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**+**	Planned Gypsy Roma Traveller development is likely to achieve higher standards of design and layout when compared to unauthorised encampments.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**+++**	Gypsy Roma Travellers are recognised as an ethnic group. Planning for their needs alongside other sections of the community promotes equality.

Policy GRT2 Additional Provision on Existing Sites: Site OB/GRT/3 The Stables, Ollerton

An additional 4 pitches are allocated on this site to meet identified needs.

Key:

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

Policy GRT2 Additional Provision on Existing Sites: Site OB/GRT/3 The Stables, Ollerton		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+++**	The site contributes towards meeting Gypsy Roma Traveller Accommodation needs.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**++**	Is reasonably located with respect to health services and facilities in Ollerton. Provision of new Gypsy Roma Traveller accommodation of a modern standard will contribute towards health benefits and the addressing of the health inequalities which Gypsy Roma Traveller communities face.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	Wellow Conservation Area is in close proximity to site - however the site already accommodates existing Gypsy Roma Traveller accommodation, and no outward expansion of the site is proposed. Considered capable of being acceptable in terms of impact on the historic environment and cultural assets.

4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**+**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller sites should contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	Whilst the site occupies an open countryside location it is reasonably located with respect to services, facilities and employment uses within Ollerton. Provision of suitable Gypsy Roma Traveller sites in appropriate locations should contribute towards promotion of social cohesion.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	The site occupies an open countryside location – and forms part of a cluster of sites around the A616 and Newark Road junction. However, no outward expansion of the existing site would be necessary and so it is considered that there is the potential for development to occur in a way which is sensitive towards its setting. Given the location facilitating access to the countryside could be possible.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**-**	The site is located beyond the Urban Boundary for Ollerton & Boughton and lack existing public transport connectivity, footpath connections to Ollerton appear technically possible. Accordingly, there may be some reliance on journeys being made by private motor vehicle. These journeys however have the potential to be limited in both distance and duration – with Ollerton in close proximity.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**++**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will provide the basis for better access to educational services and facilities.

14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**+**	Provision of permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment and the potential deprivation and poverty that can lead to.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**+**	Planned Gypsy Roma Traveller development is likely to achieve higher standards of design and layout when compared to unauthorised encampments.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**+++**	Gypsy Roma Travellers are recognised as an ethnic group. Planning for their needs alongside other sections of the community promotes equality.

Policy GRT2 Additional Provision on Existing Sites: Site OB/GRT/4 Dunromin, Ollerton

An additional 4 pitches are allocated on this site and text has been added to address the potential for flood risk identified in the SFRA.

Key:

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

--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy GRT2 Additional Provision on Existing Sites: Site OB/GRT/4 Dunromin, Ollerton		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**++**	The site contributes towards meeting Gypsy Roma Traveller Accommodation needs. It appears capable of meeting its needs over the plan period.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**++**	Is reasonably located with respect to health services and facilities in Ollerton. Provision of new Gypsy Roma Traveller accommodation of a modern standard will contribute towards health benefits and the addressing of the health inequalities which Gypsy Roma Traveller communities face.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	Wellow Conservation Area is in close proximity to site - however the site already accommodates existing Gypsy Roma Traveller accommodation, and no outward expansion of the site is proposed. Considered capable of being acceptable in terms of impact on the historic environment and cultural assets.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**+**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller sites should contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	Whilst the site occupies an open countryside location it is reasonably located with respect to services, facilities and employment uses within Ollerton. Provision of suitable Gypsy Roma Traveller sites in appropriate locations should contribute towards promotion of social cohesion.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	The site occupies an open countryside location – and forms part of a cluster of sites around the A616 and Newark Road junction. However, no outward expansion of the existing site would be necessary and so it is considered that there is the potential for development to occur in a way which is sensitive towards its setting. Given the location facilitating access to the countryside could be possible.

8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**-**	The site is located beyond the Urban Boundary for Ollerton & Boughton and lacks existing public transport connectivity, footpath connections to Ollerton are present, but would require crossing Newark Road to access. Accordingly, there may be some reliance on journeys being made by private motor vehicle. These journeys however have the potential to be limited in both distance and duration – with Ollerton in close proximity.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**++**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will provide the basis for better access to educational services and facilities.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**+**	Provision of permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment and the potential deprivation and poverty that can lead to.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential surface water flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**+**	Planned Gypsy Roma Traveller development is likely to achieve higher standards of design and layout when compared to unauthorised encampments.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation,	**+++**	Gypsy Roma Travellers are recognised as an ethnic group. Planning for their needs alongside other sections of the community promotes equality.

gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality		

Policy GRT2 Additional Provision on Existing Sites: Site OB/GRT/5 Greenwood, Ollerton

One additional pitch is allocated at this site to meet the identified need and text has been added to address flood risk potential identified in the SFRA.

Key:

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

Policy GRT2 Additional Provision on Existing Sites: Site OB/GRT/5 Greenwood, Ollerton		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+++**	The site contributes towards meeting Gypsy Roma Traveller Accommodation needs.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**++**	Is reasonably located with respect to health services and facilities in Ollerton. Provision of new Gypsy Roma Traveller accommodation of a modern standard will contribute towards health benefits and the addressing of the health inequalities which Gypsy Roma Traveller communities face.

3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	Wellow Conservation Area is in close proximity to site - however the site already accommodates existing Gypsy Roma Traveller accommodation, and no outward expansion of the site is proposed. Considered capable of being acceptable in terms of impact on the historic environment and cultural assets.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**+**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller sites should contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	Whilst the site occupies an open countryside location it is reasonably located with respect to services, facilities and employment uses within Ollerton. Provision of suitable Gypsy Roma Traveller sites in appropriate locations should contribute towards promotion of social cohesion.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	The site occupies an open countryside location – and forms part of a cluster of sites around the A616 and Newark Road junction. However, no outward expansion of the existing site would be necessary and so it is considered that there is the potential for development to occur in a way which is sensitive towards its setting. Given the location facilitating access to the countryside could be possible.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**-**	The site is located beyond the Urban Boundary for Ollerton & Boughton and lacks existing public transport connectivity, footpath connections to Ollerton are present, but would require crossing Newark Road to access. Accordingly, there may be some reliance on journeys being made by private motor vehicle. These journeys however have the potential to be limited in both distance and duration – with Ollerton in close proximity.

12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**++**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will provide the basis for better access to educational services and facilities.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**+**	Provision of permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment and the potential deprivation and poverty that can lead to.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential surface water flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**+**	Planned Gypsy Roma Traveller development is likely to achieve higher standards of design and layout when compared to unauthorised encampments.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**+++**	Gypsy Roma Travellers are recognised as an ethnic group. Planning for their needs alongside other sections of the community promotes equality.

Policy GRT4 – Site Allocations: Site NUA/GRT/10 Chestnut Lodge, Barnby

This site is allocated for around 19 pitches and a new dwelling to assist with the management and operation of the new pitches.

Key:

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

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

Policy GRT4 – Site Allocations: Site NUA/GRT/10 Chestnut Lodge, Barnby		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+++**	The site contributes towards meeting Gypsy Roma Traveller Accommodation needs. With a capacity of around 20 pitches this would make a meaningful contribution towards provision within the Newark Urban Area.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**++**	Is reasonably located with respect to health services and facilities in the Newark Urban Area. Provision of new Gypsy Roma Traveller accommodation of a modern standard will contribute towards health benefits and the addressing of the health inequalities which Gypsy Roma Traveller communities face.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**+**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller sites should contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	Whilst the site occupies an open countryside location it is reasonably located with respect to services, facilities and employment uses within the Newark Urban Area. Provision of suitable Gypsy Roma Traveller sites in appropriate locations should contribute towards promotion of social cohesion.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	

7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	The site occupies an open countryside location – though it is considered that there is the potential for development to occur in a way which is sensitive towards its setting. Given the location facilitating access to the countryside should be possible.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**-**	The site is located beyond the Urban Boundary of the Newark Urban Area and lacks public transport connectivity and footpath connections to nearby settlements– accordingly there would be a reliance on journeys being made by private motor vehicle. These journeys however have the potential to be limited in both distance and duration – with the Newark Urban Area in close proximity.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**++**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will provide the basis for better access to educational services and facilities.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	Open countryside location may result in dependence upon private motor vehicles, though the modest scale of development and close proximity of services and facilities within the Newark Urban Area will limit the level of impact on climate change.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**+**	Provision of permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment and the potential deprivation and poverty that can lead to.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**+**	Planned Gypsy Roma Traveller development is likely to achieve higher standards of design and layout when compared to unauthorised encampments.

18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**+++**	Gypsy Roma Travellers are recognised as an ethnic group. Planning for their needs alongside other sections of the community promotes equality.

Policy GRT4 – Site Allocations: Site NUA/GRT/11 Belvoir Ironworks North, Newark

This site is allocated for between 15 and 27 pitches and a new site office to assist with the management and operation of the new pitches. Text is included to address the flood risk potential identified in the SFRA.

Key:

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

Policy GRT4 – Site Allocations: Site NUA/GRT/11 Belvoir Ironworks North, Newark		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+++**	The site contributes towards meeting Gypsy Roma Traveller Accommodation needs. With a capacity of around 15 to 27 pitches this would make a meaningful contribution towards provision within the Newark Urban Area.

2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**++**	Is reasonably located with respect to health services and facilities in the Newark Urban Area. Provision of new Gypsy Roma Traveller accommodation of a modern standard will contribute towards health benefits and the addressing of the health inequalities which Gypsy Roma Traveller communities face.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**+**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller sites should contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	Whilst the site occupies an open countryside location it is reasonably located with respect to services, facilities and employment uses within the Newark Urban Area. Provision of suitable Gypsy Roma Traveller sites in appropriate locations should contribute towards promotion of social cohesion.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	The site occupies an open countryside location – though it is considered that there is the potential for development to occur in a way which is sensitive towards its setting. Given the location facilitating access to the countryside should be possible.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	

11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**-**	The site is located beyond the Urban Boundary of the Newark Urban Area and lacks public transport connectivity, though footpath connections exist to the Middle Beck development. Accordingly, there may be some reliance on journeys being made by private motor vehicle. These journeys however have the potential to be limited in both distance and duration – with the Newark Urban Area in close proximity.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**++**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will provide the basis for better access to educational services and facilities.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	Open countryside location may result in dependence upon private motor vehicles, though the modest scale of development and close proximity of services and facilities within the Newark Urban Area will limit the level of impact on climate change. The policy requires the remediation of the site given its previous contaminative use and therefore has a positive environmental impact.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**+**	Provision of permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment and the potential deprivation and poverty that can lead to.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential surface water and groundwater flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**+**	Planned Gypsy Roma Traveller development is likely to achieve higher standards of design and layout when compared to unauthorised encampments.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**+++**	Gypsy Roma Travellers are recognised as an ethnic group. Planning for their needs alongside other sections of the community promotes equality.

Policy GRT4 – Site Allocations: Site NUA/GRT/12 Old Stable Yard, Land North of Winthorpe Road, Newark

The site is allocated for 14 pitches. Text is included to address the flood risk potential identified in the SFRA.

Key:

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

Policy GRT4 - Site NUA/GRT/12 Old Stable Yard, Land North of Winthorpe Road, Newark		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+++**	The site contributes towards meeting Gypsy Roma Traveller Accommodation needs. With a capacity of around 14 pitches this would make a meaningful contribution towards provision within the Newark Urban Area.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**++**	Is reasonably located with respect to health services and facilities in the Newark Urban Area. Provision of new Gypsy Roma Traveller accommodation of a modern standard will contribute towards health benefits and the addressing of the health inequalities which Gypsy Roma Traveller communities face.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**+**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller sites should contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment.

5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**+**	Whilst the site occupies a location outside of the Urban Boundary it is reasonably located with respect to services, facilities and employment uses within the Newark Urban Area. Provision of suitable Gypsy Roma Traveller sites in appropriate locations should contribute towards promotion of social cohesion. Whilst at flood risk the policy requires application of a sequential approach to site design, a demonstration that there will be wider sustainability benefits and that the development will be safe for its lifetime, not increase flood risk elsewhere and reduce overall flood risk where possible to ensure that risk is managed and not increased. These policy requirements should keep the level of conflict with this indicator to a moderate level. Given the location of the site between the A46 and A1 there are acknowledged issues around noise and vibration, which are unable to be entirely mitigated for. The factors lessen what would otherwise be a potentially significant beneficial impact.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**-**	The site occupies a location within an Open Break designation - whilst this can be mitigated to maintain the impact on the openness of the designation to that of a local scale there will still be a conflict with this indicator and the potential for a minor adverse impact.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**0**	The site is located beyond the Urban Boundary of the Newark Urban Area - accordingly there would be a reliance on journeys being made by private motor vehicle, although this may be lessened by the good footpath connections to Newark and Winthorpe – which in particular opens up access to services and facilities in the Lincoln Road area. Car-based journeys however have the potential to be limited in both distance and duration – with the Newark Urban Area in close proximity.

12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**++**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will provide the basis for better access to educational services and facilities.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**-**	The location beyond the Urban Boundary may result in dependence upon private motor vehicles, though the modest scale of development and close proximity of services and facilities within the Newark Urban Area will limit the level of impact on climate change. The site is located within Flood Zone 2; however the policy requires that risk is managed and not increased. These policy requirements should keep the level of conflict with this indicator to a moderate level.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**+**	Provision of permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment and the potential deprivation and poverty that can lead to.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	The site is located within Flood Zone 2. Potential fluvial, surface water and groundwater flooding risk and reservoir inundation identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA, sequential site design and surface water drainage and run-off strategy. Need to ensure compliance with part 2 of Exception Test regarding being safe for its lifetime, not increasing flood risk elsewhere and, where possible, reduce flood risk overall.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**0**	Planned Gypsy Roma Traveller development is likely to achieve higher standards of design and layout when compared to unauthorised encampments. The policy addresses a number of site-level issues, including recreation and amenity facilities, but there is the potential for adverse noise impacts due to the A1 and A46.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**+++**	Gypsy Roma Travellers are recognised as an ethnic group. Planning for their needs alongside other sections of the community promotes equality.

Policy GRT4 – Site Allocations: Site NUA/GRT/13 Land at Appleby Lodge, Barnby Road Newark

The site is allocated for around 8 pitches.

Key:

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

Policy GRT4 - Site NUA/GRT/13 Land at Appleby Lodge, Barnby Road Newark		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**+++**	The site contributes towards meeting Gypsy Roma Traveller Accommodation needs within the Newark Urban Area.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**+++**	Located within the Urban Boundary the site is well located with respect to health services and facilities. Incorporating the location into the site identification strategy will meet accommodation requirements, with provision of a modern standard of accommodation supporting health benefits and addressing health inequality.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**+**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller sites should contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment.

5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	The site occupies a sustainable location, within the Urban Boundary – with resultant access to services and facilities being excellent.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**+**	Identifying pitches within the Urban Boundary reduces the need to identify land for pitches elsewhere in the District, including in potentially open countryside locations.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**++**	The site occupies a sustainable location, within the Urban Boundary – with resultant access to public transport and other sustainable modes of transport, services and facilities all being excellent.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**++**	The site occupies a sustainable location, within the Urban Boundary – with resultant access to education services and facilities being good.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**++**	Utilising existing suitable sites within the Urban Area forms part of a sustainable pattern to future pitch provision.

15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**+**	Provision of permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment and the potential deprivation and poverty that can lead to.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	Potential surface water and groundwater flooding risk identified in SFRA but can be mitigated through FRA and surface water drainage and run-off strategy.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**+**	Planned Gypsy Roma Traveller development is likely to achieve higher standards of design and layout when compared to unauthorised encampments. An oil pipeline runs through the site, with associated easements which would need to be kept from pitches. The location of the pipeline effectively divides the site into 2, with policy requirements ensuring that this is taken into account in how the site is brought forward, and that the pipeline is not affected by its development.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	**+++**	Gypsy Roma Travellers are recognised as an ethnic group. Planning for their needs alongside other sections of the community promotes equality.

Policy GRT4 – Site Allocations: Site OB/GRT/6 Land East of Newark Road, Ollerton

This site is allocated for around 6 pitches.

Key:

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

-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy GRT2 Site Allocations: Site OB/GRT/6 Land East of Newark Road, Ollerton		
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	**++**	The site contributes towards meeting Gypsy Roma Traveller Accommodation needs.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	**++**	Is reasonably located with respect to health services and facilities in Ollerton. Provision of new Gypsy Roma Traveller accommodation of a modern standard will contribute towards health benefits and the addressing of the health inequalities which Gypsy Roma Traveller communities face.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	**0**	There is the potential for archaeology related to Wellow Hall and unregistered Park and Garden, however, the policy requires an archaeological evaluation and mitigation measures.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	**+**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller sites should contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	**++**	Whilst the site occupies an open countryside location it is reasonably located with respect to services, facilities and employment uses within Ollerton. Provision of suitable Gypsy Roma Traveller sites in appropriate locations should contribute towards promotion of social cohesion.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	**0**	The site lies adjacent to a Local Wildlife Site. The policy requires that the site layout and design minimise impacts on this.
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	**0**	The site occupies an open countryside location – and forms part of a cluster of sites around the A616 and Newark Road junction. However, there is the potential for development to occur in a way which is sensitive towards its setting and the policy requires an appropriate

		landscaping scheme. Given the location facilitating access to the countryside could be possible.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	**0**	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	**0**	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	**0**	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	**-**	The site is located beyond the Urban Boundary for Ollerton & Boughton and lacks existing public transport connectivity, footpath connections to Ollerton are present, but would require crossing Newark Road to access. Accordingly, there may be some reliance on journeys being made by private motor vehicle. These journeys however have the potential to be limited in both distance and duration – with Ollerton in close proximity.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	**0**	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	**++**	Provision of suitable permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will provide the basis for better access to educational services and facilities.
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	**0**	
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	**+**	Provision of permanent Gypsy Roma Traveller pitches will contribute towards a reduction in unauthorised encampment and the potential deprivation and poverty that can lead to.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	**0**	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	**+**	Planned Gypsy Roma Traveller development is likely to achieve higher standards of design and layout when compared to unauthorised encampments.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated	**+++**	Gypsy Roma Travellers are recognised as an ethnic group. Planning for their needs alongside other sections of the community promotes equality.

against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality		

Appendix 3: Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Local:

Plan, policy or programme:	Summary of targets / indicators / objectives:	Implications for the IIA and / or the Local Plan Review
Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (1998)	The Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) seeks: • 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. 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.	The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for biodiversity in the District. The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Biodiversity Implementation Plan or of any document that supersedes it.
The D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan (2013)	The D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) represents Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. The Plan is intended to support the creation of an additional 55,000 private sector employee jobs by 2023.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document.

Nottinghamshire County Council Third Local Transport Plan (2011)	This Plan is made up of two documents – the Local Transport Plan strategy and the Implementation Plan. **The Local Transport Plan Strategy** 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: • 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. 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. **Implementation plan** 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	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with the Local Transport Plan strategy and the Implementation Plan.

	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: • the effective delivery of the local transport strategy and transport improvements in Nottinghamshire; • the effectiveness of the measures contained within it; and • where necessary, measures that are ineffective or are not delivering value for money can be changed.	
The original Waste Local Plan was adopted in January 2002. 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.	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.	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.
Newark & Sherwood Core Strategy (2011)	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. **Newark and Sherwood's Vision**	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.

	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. 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. 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. 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. Access will be improved; key transport improvements will have been secured and non-car use encouraged. 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.	

	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. 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. 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." **Newark and Sherwood's Strategic Objectives** 1. To manage growth and change to ensure that sustainable development is achieved and promoted and the quality of life for all improved. 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. 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. 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.	

	5. To develop a strong, sustainable economy that will provide a diverse range of employment opportunities for local people by: • providing a range of well located sites and premises for employment development, including provision for small and medium sized firms; • supporting the retention of existing jobs and the development of local businesses; • promoting additional growth and diversification of the District's economy, linked to a desire to raise local aspirations and an ambition to secure new service-sector and higher skill level jobs and "knowledge-rich" business, that will increase the scope for good jobs and incomes available; • actively attracting regional, national and international companies to the District; • developing an improved education base with enhanced learning and training opportunities for local people, that will enable the attainment of higher educational standards/qualifications and skill levels; and • stimulating tourism. 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. 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.	

	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: • affordable and social housing; • local needs housing; and • special needs housing. 9. To retain and improve accessibility for all, to employment, services, community, leisure and cultural activities, through: • 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. 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. 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 CO^2 emissions and encouraging the use of appropriate renewable energy solutions, and to adapt to the implications of climate change. 12. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the District's town centres.	

	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. 14. To engage in collaborative working with partner organisations and agencies to secure a better quality of life. 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. The Spatial Policies describe Newark & Sherwood's Spatial Strategy and detail the Agenda for Managing Growth in Newark and Sherwood. The Core Policies address housing; economic growth; sustainable development and climate change; and the natural and built environment. 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. 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.	
Newark & Sherwood Allocations & Development Management DPD (2013)	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	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

	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. 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. 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. **Development Management policies in the DPD address:** 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; Householder development; Biodiversity and green infrastructure; Development in the open countryside; Protecting and enhancing the historic environment; Pollution and hazardous materials; Retail and town centre uses; and The presumption in favour of sustainable development.	additions to the Allocations & Development Management DPD.

	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.	
Newark & Sherwood District Council Allocations & Development Management DPD Residential Viability Assessment (2012)	The report provides an assessment of the viability of the housing allocations in the Newark & Sherwood Allocations & Development Management DPD. The study considers viability in the context of adopted Core Strategy policies that might affect the cost and value of development (Affordable Housing, Community Infrastructure Levy, Infrastructure requirements and associated Section 106 contributions, Design and Construction Standards) as well as site specific cost constraints identified in the SHLAA assessment (e.g. contamination, site stability, flood defence etc.). The study also considers delivery over the remaining 14 years of the Development Plan to 2026.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Allocations & Development Management DPD Residential Viability Assessment.
Newark & Sherwood District Council Allocations & Development Management DPD Commercial Viability Assessment (2012)	The report provides an assessment of the viability of the commercial site allocations in the Newark & Sherwood Allocations & Development Management DPD. The study considers viability in the context of adopted Core Strategy policies that might affect the cost and value of development (Affordable Housing, Community Infrastructure Levy, Infrastructure requirements and associated Section 106 contributions, Design and Construction Standards) as well as site specific cost constraints identified by the Authority (e.g. contamination, site stability, flood defence etc.). The study also considers delivery over the remaining 14 years of the Development Plan to 2026.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Allocations & Development Management DPD Commercial Viability Assessment.
Newark & Sherwood District Council Economic Development Strategy (2014)	The revised Newark & Sherwood District Council Economic Development Strategy is based these key priorities: • Inward Investment • Business Growth	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the Newark & Sherwood District Council Economic Development Strategy.

	• Employability and Skills • Infrastructure and • Key Sectors The three main objectives identified in the strategy are: 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. 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. Objective 3: To plan and support growth for the District.	
Newark & Sherwood Statement of Community Involvement (2015)	This document sets out the District Council's approach to public consultation in two areas of planning: • 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.	Consultation on the Local Plan Review and on the IIA will be carried out in line with the Statement of Community Involvement.
Newark & Sherwood Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2010)	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.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the existing IDP and any successor documents that are produced.

	The IDP was undertaken in two stages. Stage 1 was to review the available baseline data to: • 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. Stage 2 was to identify the shortfalls in infrastructure against the proposed growth in the District and to: • 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. At the time of writing, it was expected that an updated IDP would be produced as part of the Local Plan Review.	
Nottingham Outer HMA Strategic Housing Market Assessment Final Report (2007)	This report provides the first Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the Nottingham Outer Housing Market Area (HMA). At the time of writing, work was being undertaken on producing an updated SHMA.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the existing SHMA and any successor documents that are produced.
Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment (2007)	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. At the time of writing, work was being undertaken on producing an updated Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment.	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.

Housing needs market & affordability study (2009)	The objectives of the study were to: • Support future housing strategy and to prioritise investment decisions; • Co-ordinate housing and community care strategies; and • Inform the Council's affordable housing policies in the Local Development Framework and assist in target setting for site development briefs and for negotiation.	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.
Newark and Sherwood District Council Affordable Housing Viability Assessment (2009)	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. 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.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Affordable Housing Viability Assessment.
Newark and Sherwood Local Housing Strategy 2009 – 2016	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'. In order to realise this vision, four priorities are set out: 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.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Local Housing Strategy.

	2. To take action to improve the condition of existing homes, reduce carbon emissions and fuel poverty along with raising standards of maintenance and management for the benefit of our local residents. 3. To meet the local housing related needs of our diverse communities through partnership working and targeted housing service provision. 4. To enable the new housing required by the East Midlands Regional Plan and Newark New Growth Point initiative to be delivered, to secure the promotion of sustainable communities as part of a balanced approach to the future economy of Newark and Sherwood.	
Bridge Ward Neighbourhood Study (2012)	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: • To reflect the wider objectives and future aspirations of the community, which includes residents and businesses, and open up new opportunities for the future; • To review physical infrastructure (housing and the built environment); the local economy; and community resources; • To identify opportunities to facilitate growth and regeneration and improve prosperity for residents and business; and • To provide a realistic plan which can be delivered over time.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Bridge Ward Neighbourhood Study.
Newark and Sherwood Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2010)	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.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the SHLAA.

	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.	
Newark and Sherwood Housing Position Statement (2012)	This statement sets out the current position relating to housing supply in the District and explains how the proposed Allocations & Development Management DPD will contribute towards meeting this target. This statement also sets out the requirements relating to Gypsy and Traveller housing.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Housing Position Statement.
Newark and Sherwood Retail and Town Centres Study (2010)	This study provided evidence to inform the production of the Council's Local Development Framework (LDF), now referred to as the Local Plan, including the Core Strategy. It was also intended to act as a tool for the Council to make informed choices about the nature and extent of retail and leisure growth to be accommodated in the future. The study was undertaken within the context of Newark's Growth Point designation and the level of housing provision set out in the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy, which anticipated the delivery of around 14,800 new homes in the District over the period up to 2026. 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.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Housing Position Statement.
Newark and Sherwood Biodiversity Implementation Plan (2003)	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). At the time of writing, it was expected that this document would be reviewed and possibly updated, replaced or superseded.	The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for biodiversity in the District. The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Biodiversity Implementation Plan or of any document that supersedes it.

Sport and Physical Activity Plan for Newark and Sherwood 2014 – 2017 (2014)	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: 1. To work in partnership to support and develop sporting activities and opportunities that will enable people to participate; 2. Reduce barriers to participation for identified target groups; 3. Support local sports clubs and organisations to enhance their provision To increase the number of volunteers; and 4. To provide high quality provision that meets the identified needs of the growing local community.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Sport and Physical Activity Plan.
Newark and Sherwood Sport and Recreation Facilities Improvement Plan 2014 – 2021 (2014)	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.' In order to deliver the vision the following objectives have been identified: • To ensure that development of built sport and active recreation facilities in the District reflect the priorities of regional and local sport plans; and • To provide high quality provision that meets the identified needs of the growing local community. 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. 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	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Sport and Recreation Facilities Improvement Plan.

	swimming pool provision, and Appendix 2 ,which looks at the provision of Sports Halls. http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/strategiesandpolicies/	
Newark and Sherwood Playing Pitch Strategy (2014)	The Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) for Newark & Sherwood provides a clear, strategic framework for the maintenance and improvement of existing outdoor sports pitches and ancillary facilities between 2014 and 2019. The PPS covers football pitches; cricket pitches; rugby pitches; hockey/artificial grass pitches (AGPs); bowls; netball; tennis and athletics. The Strategy is accompanied by an assessment which presents a supply and demand assessment of playing pitch facilities in accordance with Sport England's guidance. The Strategy contributes to: • Providing adequate planning guidance to assess development proposals affecting playing fields; • Informing land use decisions in respect of future use of existing outdoor sports areas and playing fields (capable of accommodating pitches) across the District; • Providing a strategic framework for the provision and management of outdoor sports across the District; • Supporting external funding bids and maximise support for outdoor sports facilities; • Providing the basis for on-going monitoring and review of the use, distribution, function, quality and accessibility of outdoor sport; and • 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.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Playing Pitch Strategy.

Newark & Sherwood District Wide Transport Study (2010)	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. 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.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the District Wide Transport Study or of any document that supersedes it.
Lindhurst Development, Mansfield Traffic Impacts in Rainworth, Blidworth & Clipstone (2012)	An assessment of the potential traffic impacts of the Lindhurst Development on the three settlements in the title. Work on this development had begun at the time of writing this document.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of this document where it is appropriate to.
A Green Infrastructure Strategy for Newark & Sherwood (2010)	This Strategy sought to allow for the expansion of settlements whilst ensuring that the District, its assets and landscapes suffered no negative effects and instead prospered from new development. Whilst new development is essential, the need for a high level of environmental quality, provision of recreational opportunities and access to green space, and the need to respond to the threats and challenges of climate change for communities and wildlife also shaped the Strategy's development. The Strategy: • 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;	The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for green infrastructure in the District. The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Green Infrastructure Strategy or of any document that supersedes it.

	• 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) 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.	
Newark and Sherwood Green Spaces Strategy 2007 – 2012 (2007)	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.	The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for green spaces in the District. 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.
Community Greenspace Provision Improvement Plans (2010)	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.	The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for green spaces in the District. The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Community Greenspace

	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.	Provision Improvement Plans or of any document that supersedes it.
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)	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. '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. 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.	The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for flooding in the District. 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 curing the Local Plan Review.
Water Cycle Strategy (2009)	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:	The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for the water cycle in the District. The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the WCS and of any document that supersedes it.

	1. To co-ordinate planning and actions between the main water-related authorities/companies; 2. To inform and direct the LDF with regard to water-cycle issues; 3. To be a tool for planners and developers in the future to facilitate future expansion design and evaluation. 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.	
Newark & Sherwood Allocations & Development Management DPD Sequential Approach to Flood Risk (2012)	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.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Allocations & Development Management DPD Sequential Approach to Flood Risk as far as it is relevant to do so.
Towards a Sustainable Energy Policy for Nottinghamshire Policy Framework (2009)	This document was prepared by the Nottinghamshire Sustainable Energy Planning Partnership (NSEPP) which has officer representation from each of the local planning authorities within the County and is co-ordinated by the County Council. It was intended to be used as a body of evidence and analysis to support each Council in establishing policies in Development Plan Documents (DPD), and sets out a common county-wide approach to sustainable energy policies (utilising renewable, low and zero carbon energy sources). In addition, it indicates that there may be options to introduce different performance levels in different locations (e.g. town centres, urban extensions) and for various land use types.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Policy Framework.
Southwell Landscape Setting Study (2012)	This Study outlines the underlying information and the approach taken to define the principal protected views of Southwell, and the boundary of the immediate surroundings of Thurgarton Hundred Workhouse.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Southwell Landscape Setting Study.

Southwell Gateway Sites Assessment (2012)	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. 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. 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.	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.

	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	Through the Consultation and Engagement Strategy, the District Council seeks to: • Keep people well-informed about the Council's services and policies; • Listen and respond to people's views and concerns; • Encourage participation so a wide range of views can be taken into account; • Encourage new ideas; • Improve accessibility and accountability to local people, and • Build trust and public confidence.	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	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.

Supplementary Planning Document (2014)		
Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Developer Contributions and Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (2013)	This SPD describes national and local policy on developer contributions and planning obligations and deals with procedural matters relating to the preparation and monitoring of Section 106 Agreements. In addition, it sets out the types of obligation that the Council may seek to secure from development and how these are identified, the types of development to which the obligation will apply, thresholds over which the obligation will be sought and, where possible, the basis on which the level of obligation will be calculated.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Developer Contributions and Planning Obligations SPD.
Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Householder Development Supplementary Planning Document (2014)	This document provides guidance on policy and design for householder development.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Householder Development Supplementary Planning Document.
Landscape Character Assessment SPD (2013)	The Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is a District-level assessment of landscape character which forms part of the wider assessment for the County. Its preparation has followed the County-level methodology and the document provides an explanation of the differences between landscapes that is based 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.	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. The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the LCA.
Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Shopfronts and	This SPD sets out local and national policy on the appearance and design of shopfronts and advertisements, and offers best practice guidance.	As far as it is relevant, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the

Advertisements Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (2014)		Shopfronts and Advertisements Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document.
Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document (2014)	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.	As far as it is relevant, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document.
Newark and Sherwood Landscape Capacity Study for Wind Energy Development	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. 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. 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	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. The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the LCS.

	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. 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. Following the guidelines an evaluation of likely capacity is given, based on the sensitivity, heritage values, and existing and consented development within each landscape type. This leads to an overall statement of capacity for change for the LCT, in terms of the level of development likely to be acceptable, without significant change to landscape character. 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.	
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)	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.	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. The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Advice Note.

National:

Plan, policy or programme:	Summary of targets / indicators / objectives:	Implications for the IIA and / or the Local Plan Review
UK Biodiversity Action Plan 1994, and Securing biodiversity: a new framework for delivering priority habitats and species in England	The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) is the UK Government's response to the international Convention on Biological Diversity signed in 1992. 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. The key targets and indicators are picked up locally through the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around biodiversity. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's biodiversity.
The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)	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. 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)*Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and its 5 strategic goals and 20 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets', published in October 2010; and the EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS), released in May 2011. 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	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around biodiversity. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's biodiversity.

	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. 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. 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.	
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	This strategy provides a comprehensive picture of how the UK is implementing its international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. The strategy aims to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around biodiversity. 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)	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. 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.	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)	**Part L** (Conservation of fuel and power) 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: • new 2013 editions of Approved Documents L1A and L2A • further amendments to the 2010 editions of Approved Documents L1B and L2B **Part G** (Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency) 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.	The Local Plan Review will take account of these parts of the Building Regulations where appropriate.
Climate Change Act (2008)	The Climate Change Act creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by: • setting ambitious, legally binding targets • raking powers to help meet those targets • strengthening the institutional framework • enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around 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)	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. 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.	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)	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: • Facilitate major infrastructure work; • Promote building by encouraging reconsideration of Section 106 agreements; • Reforming permitted development householder, and make sure adjoining neighbours are consulted when the new rights are used. • Speed up development procedures; • Create a new employment status of 'employee shareholder' and introduce alterations in the way that businesses are regulated; • Fix business rates for five years; and • Reform legislation on town and village greens.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Growth and Infrastructure Act where it is relevant.
Human Rights Act (1998)	An Act to give further effect to rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights.	The Local Plan Review will take account of the Human Rights Act. 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.
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)	Part I of this Act introduces a new power for local authorities to promote the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of an area. 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. 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.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Local Government Act where it is relevant.
Localism Act (2011)	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. Some of the key aspects of the Localism Act for local authorities are as follows: **General Power of Competence (GPC)** 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'.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the Localism Act.

	Community right to challenge 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. **Community right to bid** The Community right to bid came into force in September 2012. This allows communities to nominate buildings and land that they consider to be of value to the community, to be included on a local authority maintained list. If any of the assets on the register are put up for sale, the community is given a window of opportunity to express an interest in purchasing the asset, and another window of opportunity to bid. **Community right to build** 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. 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).	

	Neighbourhood Plans 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.	
Equality Act (2010)	This Act replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single act to make the law simpler and to remove inconsistencies. This makes the law easier for people to understand and 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: • Age • Disability • gender reassignment • marriage and civil partnership • pregnancy and maternity • race • religion or belief • sex • sexual orientation (In Newark & Sherwood District, impacts are also considered in terms of social inequality).	The IIA will fulfil all the requirements of Equality Act in terms of carrying out an Equality Impact Assessment.
Welfare Reform Act (2012)	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	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Welfare Reform Act where it is relevant.

	benefit paid to claimants if they are deemed to have 'too much' living space in the property they are renting. Other key measures include: • The introduction of Personal Independence Payments to replace Disability Living Allowance; • Linking Local Housing Allowance rates to the Consumer Price Index; • Proposing changes to the statutory child maintenance scheme; • Limiting the payment of contributory Employment and Support Allowance to a 12-month period; and • Capping the total amount of benefit that can be claimed.	
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	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.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Flood and Water Management Act where it is relevant.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	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.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will be in line with the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act.

	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. 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. 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.	
The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations (2012)	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.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations.
Planning Act (2008)	The Planning Act 2008 was granted Royal Assent on 26 November 2008. The Act introduced a new stream-lined system for decisions on applications to build nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) in England and Wales, alongside further reforms to the town and country planning system and the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Planning Act.

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

		In fulfilling the requirements of SA and SEA, the IIA will assess sustainability issues around the Local Plan Review.
Town and Country Planning Act (1990)	The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is an act of the British Parliament regulating the development of land in England and Wales.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Town and Country Planning Act.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (2011)	These regulations are used to determine whether a planning application will require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). These Regulations replace the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact assessment (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 (SI No. 293) ("the 1999 regulations") and subsequent amending instruments. The Town and Country Planning (Environmental impact Assessment) (Mineral Permissions and Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008 remain in force. These Regulations, except for the provisions relating to projects serving national defence purposes, extend to England only. The 1999 Regulations remain in force for Wales.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and Permitted Development) Regulations (1995)	These Regulations are concerned with the further implementation in England and Wales of Council Directive 85/337/EEC.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and Permitted Development) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order (1995)	The main purpose of this Order is to grant planning permission for certain classes of development without any requirement for an application to be made under Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order.

The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2008)	This order provides permitted development rights for the installation of specified types of microgeneration equipment including solar PV and solar thermal equipment on or within the curtilage of dwelling houses subject to certain criteria.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2010)	This order amends the GPDO 1995 to expand the scope of non-domestic permitted development and amend the procedure by which local authorities make Article 4 Directions. It also gives permitted development rights for buildings used as small scale houses in multiple occupation shared by three to six people, to use as dwelling houses, so that specific planning permission is not required.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2010).
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2011)	The order amends the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 ("GPDO").	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2011).
The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations (2012)	The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2012 amends the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 ("GPDO").	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) (Amendment) Regulations (2014)	The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Amendment) Regulations 2014 ("the Compensation Regulations") amend the Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations 2013 to limit the circumstances in which compensation is payable in the event that the new permitted development rights are withdrawn.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) (Amendment) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (General	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	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development)

Permitted Development) (Amendment and Consequential Provisions) (England) Order (2014)	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.	(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 (Local Planning) (England) Regulations (2012)	These regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2009, in response to the enactment of the Localism Act 2011.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Major Infrastructure Project Inquiries Procedure) (England) Rules (2005)	These rules outline the procedures to be followed for local inquiries into: Applications for planning permission; or The approval of local planning authorities for major developments deemed to have national or regional importance.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Major Infrastructure Project Inquiries Procedure) (England) Rules.
The Town and Country Planning (Modification and Discharge of Planning Obligations) Regulations (1992)	These Regulations provide further detail on the procedure for appeals against enforced planning obligations.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Modification and Discharge of Planning Obligations) Regulations.

The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations (2012)	Local planning authorities protect trees in the interests of amenity by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). Provisions are spread across primary and various secondary legislation and different rules apply depending on when the TPO is made.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order (2010)	This amendment introduces a definition of houses in multiple occupation into the Use Classes Order.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order.
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 produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.' 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: • "*living within the planet's environmental limits;* • *ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;* • *achieving a sustainable economy;* • *promoting good governance; and* • *using sound science responsible*."	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with The National Planning Policy Framework.

	The Government believed that sustainable development could play three critical roles in England: • 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. The NPPF sets out 12 core planning principles which "*should underpin both plan-making and decision-taking*." These stipulate that planning should: • 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; • Protect the diversity of different areas of England, protecting Green Belts and recognising the "*intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside*"; • 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 "*lesser environmental value*"; • 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 "*in a manner appropriate to their significance*"; • 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. Before sections discussing plan-making and decision-taking, the NPPF sets out policy for planning in England, broken down into thirteen areas: 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.	

National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2014)	On 6 March 2014 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched this planning practice guidance web based resource. This was accompanied by a Written Ministerial Statement which includes a list of the previous planning practice guidance documents cancelled when this site was launched.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with National Planning Practice Guidance.
Our Shared Future (2007)	The Commission on Integration and Cohesion's final report provides practical approaches to building communities' own capacity to reduce tensions and create opportunities for more integrated and cohesive societies. A collection of case studies illustrating examples of local good practice was produced alongside Our Shared Future.	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the integration and community cohesion. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on integration and community cohesion.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	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. The Strategy: • Sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; • Sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; • Introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and Identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.	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. The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Air pollution: Action in a changing climate (2010)	This 'forward look' document from Defra does not replace the current air quality strategy but accounts for the rapid development of climate change policy since the strategy was published in 2007. In particular, the publication includes the following key messages: • Air pollution often originates from the same activities that contribute to climate change (notably transport and electricity generation) so it makes sense to consider how the linkages between air quality and climate change policy areas can be managed to best effect. • The UK's commitment to build a Low Carbon Economy by 2050 will reduce air pollution but the choices made to get there will affect the extent of air quality improvements. Optimizing climate policy decisions to account for air pollution could yield additional benefits of approximately £24 billion by 2050. • Air quality/climate change co-benefits can be realised through actions such as promoting low-carbon vehicles and renewable sources of energy that do not involve combustion. At the same time, actions that tackle climate change but damage air quality must be avoided. • Action will be needed at international, EU, national, regional and local levels to make sure air quality and climate change policies are integrated to maximise the co-benefits of tackling both air pollution and climate change together and ensure ambitious but realistic air quality targets are set for the future.	
Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2006/2008)	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.	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.

	The Code also gives new homebuyers better information about the environmental impact of their new home and its potential running costs.	
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.	The Local Plan Review should consider biodiversity. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's biodiversity.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)	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 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. New provisions implement aspects of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (the "Marine Act"). These provisions provide for:	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will consider possible implications for protected species, and upon the District's SAC at Birklands and Bilhaugh, and will be in line with The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended).

	• The transfer of certain licensing functions from Natural England (NE) to the Marine Management Organisation (MMO); and • Marine Enforcement Officers to use powers under the Marine Act to enforce certain offences under the Habitats Regulations. 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.	
Department of Health Public Health Strategy – healthy lives, healthy people (July 2011)	This policy statement sets out the government's approach to public health including: • Clarifying the role of local authorities and the Director of Public Health in health improvement, health protection and population healthcare; • Proposals for who is responsible for commissioning the different public health services; • The mandatory services local authorities will be required to provide; • The conditions expected to be placed on the local authority public health grant; • 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	The Local Plan Review should consider public health. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on public health.

	• Principles for emergency preparedness, resilience and response.	
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.	The Local Plan Review should consider public health and active travel. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on public health.
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.
Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)	This statement from Defra sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy, which is to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. The policy seeks to make explicit the implicit underlying principles	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Noise Policy Statement for England.

	and aims regarding noise management and control that are to be found in existing policy documents, legislation and guidance.	
Plan for Growth – (March 2011)	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: • To create the most competitive tax system in the G20; • To make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; • To encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and • To create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Plan for Growth.
Mainstreaming sustainable development (2011)	This paper concerns the Coalition government's commitment to sustainable development and sets out the measures intended to take to incorporate the promotion of sustainable development into overall government policy. It advocates action to tackle climate change, protecting and enhancing the natural environment, and measures to improve peoples' wellbeing.	The promotion of sustainable development will be central to the Local Plan Review. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of sustainability and it will fulfil the requirements of SA.
Government Progress in Mainstreaming Sustainable Development (May 2013)	A report on progress in advancing the agenda set out in the above document.	The promotion of sustainable development will be central to the Local Plan Review. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of

		sustainability and it will fulfil the requirements of SA.
Fair Society Healthy Lives (The Marmot Review) (2010)	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: • Give every child the best start in life; • Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives; • Create fair employment and good work for all; • Ensure a healthy standard of living for all; • Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities; and • Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of Fair Society Healthy Lives.
Construction 2025 (2013)	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: • Providing clarity to business on the Government's position by bringing together diverse regulations and initiatives relating to sustainability; • Setting and committing to higher standards to help achieve sustainability in specific areas; and • Making specific commitments by industry and Government to 'take the sustainable construction agenda forward'.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of Construction 2025.

Adapting to climate change: national adaptation programme (2013)	The National Adaptation Programme sets out what government, businesses and society are doing to adapt to potential climate change. The NAP is divided into chapters looking at the: • Built environment, • Infrastructure, • Healthy and resilient communities, • Agriculture and forestry, • Natural environment, and • Business and local government.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with Adapting to climate change.
The Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future (2011)	This plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of current energy policy. It sets out how the coalition government intended to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with The Carbon Plan.
UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	The Renewable Energy Strategy sets a path towards increasing UK generation of renewable projects. It sets out the actions the Government are taking to ensure the targets of producing 15% of UK energy needs from renewable energy sources by 2020 are met. To achieve this the strategy calls for: • 30% of electricity supply to come from renewable sources, including 2% from micro-generation; • 12% of heat supply to come from renewable sources; • 10% of transport supply from renewable sources.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the UK Renewable Energy Strategy.

UK Sustainable Procurement Action Plan (2007)	The Action Plan sought to ensure that government policy on sustainability was reflected in its procurement practice. The Plan put in place clear lines of accountabilities and reporting, and developed plans to raise the standards and status of procurement practice in Government in order to contribute to sustainability goals.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the UK Sustainable Procurement Action Plan.
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2011)	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. The national strategic vision for managing water resources in England up until 2030 includes the following objectives: • Reduced per capita consumption of water to an average of 130 litres per person per day or potentially 120 litres per person a day; • Amend building regulations to include a minimum standard of water efficiency in new homes; and • In areas of severe water stress it is believed that near universal metering will be needed.	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around water management. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of water management.
Waste Management Plan for England (2013)	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:	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around waste management. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of waste management.

	• By 2020, at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled; and • By 2020, a least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery.	
Rural White Paper (Our Countryside: The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England) (2000)	This sets out the Government's vision for rural areas. The White Paper's aim is to sustain and enhance the countryside. It promotes: • A living countryside; • A working countryside; • A protected countryside; and • A vibrant countryside.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA should reflect the vision and objectives of the White Paper and encourage rural sustainability. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the countryside.
Rural Strategy, (2004)	This document from Defra sets out the strategy for rural areas developed from the Rural White Paper (see above). The three priorities are: • Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need; • Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people; and • Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.	The Local Plan Review will take account of the Rural Strategy. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the countryside.
Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance (2000)	The key aims of the White Paper are: • 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	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Urban White Paper.

	• Improving quality of life, opportunity and economic success through tailored solutions.	
Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)	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: • Facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature; • 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; • Strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and • Showing leadership in the EU and internationally to protect and enhance natural assets globally.	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. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the natural environment.
Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	This document replaces 'A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK', published in 1999. It is a strategy for sustainable development, building on the 1999 publication. Its aims include encouraging sustainable consumption and production; contributing to reducing climate change and energy consumption; natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and developing sustainable communities.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA should reflect the vision and objectives of the strategy and promote sustainable development.
Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (2013)	The Environment Agency's Groundwater protection: Principles and practice (commonly referred to as GP3) sets out: • 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 Local Plan Review and the IIA should reflect the vision and objectives of GP3 and promote good groundwater management.

	• the tools The Environment Agency uses to do its work • technical guidance for groundwater specialists 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.	The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on groundwater management.
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	In April 2010, the Flood & Water Management Act became law. The Act, which applies to England & Wales, aims to create a simpler and more effective means of managing the risk of flood and coastal erosion. The Act also aims to help improve the sustainability of our water resources and protect against potential droughts.	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around water management and promote the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on water management.
Water for people and the environment: Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009) and Managing Water Abstraction (2013)	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. 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: • Support housing and associated development where the environment can cope with the additional demands placed on it; • Allow a targeted approach where stress on water resources is greatest; • Ensure water is used efficiently in homes and buildings, and by industry and agriculture;	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around water management and promote the use of SuDS. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on water management.

	• Provide greater incentives for water companies and individuals to manage demand; • Share existing water resources more effectively; • Further reduce leakage; • Ensure that reliable options for resource development are considered; and • Allocate water resources more effectively in the future.	
Water Act 2003	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: • The sustainable use of water resources; • Strengthening the voice of consumers; • A measured increase in competition; and • The promotion of water conservation. There is a requirement on local planning authorities to take steps to encourage water conservation where appropriate.	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around water management and promote the use of SuDS. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on water management.
Strategic environmental assessment and climate change: guidance for practitioners (2011)	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.	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. Conformity with the requirements of SEA will be demonstrated by the Quality Assurance Checklist in Appendix 1 of this Scoping Report.
The Government's Statement on the Historic	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	The Local Plan Review should acknowledge and where appropriate seek to enhance

Environment for England (2010)	environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation. The Statement sets out the value of heritage for all of these aspects and the role of Government and of its partners in recognising this. It presents six broad strategic aims for the future: strategic leadership, a protective framework, local capacity, public involvement, direct ownership and a sustainable future.	the value of the District's historic environment. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's historic environment.
The National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) (2011 – 2015) and Heritage 2020	Produced by the Historic Environment Forum, Heritage 2020 is the successor document to the NHPP. It was only available in draft form at the time of writing, and, at this stage, the vision concentrated on five strategic areas: • Discovery, identification & understanding • Constructive conservation and sustainable management • Public engagement • Capacity building • Helping things to happen 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.	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the management of the District's heritage. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's heritage.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas)	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom that altered the laws on granting of planning permission for building works, notably including those of the listed building system in England and Wales. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment No. 2) (England) Regulations 2009 were made on 6 October 2009 and came into force on	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the management of the District's heritage.

(Amendment No. 2) (England) Regulations 2009	2 November 2009. They amend The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (England) Regulations 1990 as amended ('the 1990 Regulations'), by substituting Schedule 4 of the 1990 Regulations (notices that a building has become listed or that a building has ceased to be listed), to reflect the fact that Historic England (formerly English Heritage) now compiles lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and the Secretary of State (SoS) is responsible for approving them.	The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's heritage.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	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. 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.	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)	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. Part I is concerned with the protection of wildlife;	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the protection of wildlife. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's wildlife.

	Part II relates to the countryside and national parks (and the designation of protected areas); Part III covers public rights of way; and Part IV deals with miscellaneous provisions of the Act.	
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 wildlife; to make further provision with respect to areas of outstanding natural beauty; and for connected purposes. 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: • Part I: Access • Part II: Rights of Way • Part III: Nature Conservation.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.
Planning policy for traveller sites (2012)	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:	The Local Plan Review will consider issues around planning for the Gypsy and Traveller community.

	Enable local planning authorities to make their own assessment to set their own pitch/plot targets; Encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale; Protect Green Belt land from development; Reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in the planning system; Ensure that local planning authorities, working together, have fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites; Promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites; Reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective if local planning authorities have had regard to this policy; 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 Reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions.	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.
Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods – A National Strategy for	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.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with this strategy.

Housing in an Ageing Society (2008)	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.	
Sustainable communities: building for the future (2005)	An action plan intended to deliver sustainable communities. The main elements are: • Sustainable communities; • Step change in housing supply; • New growth areas; • Decent homes; and • Countryside and local environment.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with Sustainable Communities.
Sustainable Communities: A Shared Agenda, A Share of the Action. A guide for Local Authorities (2006)	This guidance sets out seven priorities: • Creating safer and stronger communities; • Improving the quality of life of older people and children, young people and families at risk; • Meeting transport needs more effectively; • Promoting healthier communities and narrowing health inequalities; • Promoting the economic vitality of localities; • Raising standards in schools; and • Transforming the local environment.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with Sustainable Communities.
Local Growth White Paper (2010)	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:	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this White Paper.

	• Shift power to local communities and business, enabling places to tailor their approach to local circumstances; • 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 • Support investment in places and people to tackle the barriers to growth. • Measures introduced to implement these commitments included: • The creation of Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), replacing Regional Development Agencies (RDAs); • 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; • Significantly reducing ring-fencing for local government; • Allowing councils to borrow against their future tax revenues; and • 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)	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: • Deliver quantified reductions in greenhouse gas emissions within cities and regional networks, taking account of cross-network policy measures;	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with these documents.

	• Ensure local transport networks are resistant and adaptable to shocks and impacts such as adverse weather, accidents, terrorist attacks and impacts of climate change; • 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; • Reduce the risk of death, security or injury due to transport accidents; • Reduce social and economic costs of transport to public health, including air quality impacts; • Improve the health of individuals by encouraging and enabling more physically active travel; • Manage transport-related noise in a way that is consistent with the emerging national noise strategy and other wider Government goals; and • Minimise the impacts of transport on the natural environment, heritage and landscape and seek solutions that deliver long-term environmental benefits.	
A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2005)	This Practical Guide provides information and guidance on how to comply with the European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment", known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA Directive.	The IIA will fulfil all the requirements of SEA. This is demonstrated in Appendix 1 of this document, the Quality Assurance Checklist.
The Historic Environment in Local Plans - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 1 (2015)	The purpose of this Good Practice Advice note is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document.

Historic England advice note - The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans (Consultation Draft) (2015)	The purpose of this Historic England advice note is to support those involved in the Local Plan site allocation process in implementing and applying historic environment legislation and policy. At the time of writing, this document was available as a consultation draft only.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document as a draft out for consultation and in its final version.
Conservation Principles policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008)	This Historic England document aims to set out a logical approach to making decisions and offering guidance about all aspects of the historic environment, and for reconciling its protection with the economic and social needs and aspirations of the people who live in it.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document.
Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (2010)	This Historic England document provides guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal in the context of the Historic Environment.	The IIA will have regard to this guidance in fulfilling the requirements of SEA and SA.
Understanding Place: Historic Area Assessments in a Planning and Development Context, English Heritage (2010) and Understanding Place Historic Area Assessments: Principles and Practice (2010)	These Historic England documents set out guidance for undertaking Historic Area Assessments to inform plan making and development management.	If the Local Plan Review involves Historic Area Assessments, they will be undertaken in line with these documents.

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2015)	This Historic England document provides guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this guidance.
Seeing the History in the View (2011)	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. 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. 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.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this guidance.
Understanding Place: Character and context in local planning (2011) (Revised 2012)	This Historic England document offers ideas for local authorities, councils and communities on the practical uses of historic characterisation within local and neighbourhood planning. Twenty-two case studies have been chosen to show how the results of historic characterisation have been used singly and in combination, and in a wide variety of ways, to inform plan-making and development management.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this guidance.
Planning sustainable cities for community food growing (2014)	This guide brings together in one place examples of planning policies around the UK that support community food growing. It is aimed primarily at planning authorities to help them to use food growing as a way of creating healthy	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of 'Planning sustainable cities for community food growing'.

	communities, itself a specific recommendation within the Planning Practice Guidance that goes with the NPPF.	
Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement Incorporating the Government's Response to the Independent Panel on Forestry's Final Report (2013)	This document, produced by Defra and the Forestry Commission England, lists the following key objectives, in priority order: • Protecting the nation's trees, woodlands and forests from increasing threats such as pests, diseases and climate change; • Improving their resilience to these threats and their contribution to economic growth, people's lives and nature and • Expanding them to increase further their economic, social and environmental value.	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around forestry. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's forests and woodlands.
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (2011)	Safeguarding our Soils, produced by Defra, sets out a vision that by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. The key aims are: • Agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed; • Soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts; • Soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will • ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and • Pollution of our soils is prevented, and the historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document.

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)	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. 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).	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. 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.
EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020 (2012)	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:	The Local Plan Review should promote biological diversity and should seek to avoid any detrimental effects on species and habitats.

	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; • More sustainable agriculture and forestry; • Better management of EU fish stocks and more sustainable fisheries; • Tighter controls on Invasive Alien Species; and • A greater EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.	The IIA should consider the potential effects on biodiversity.
EU Biodiversity Action Plan (2006) and 2010 Assessment	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.	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.
European Landscape Convention (2004) (ratified by the UK Government in 2006)	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. 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	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will seek to ensure that landscape in the District is managed appropriately.

	landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.	
Directive 2010/40/EU on the framework for the deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems (2010)	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.	The Local Plan Review should consider including measures, if appropriate, to support European targets.
A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001)(revised 2006) (reviewed 2009)	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. 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: • Climate change and clean energy; • Public health; • Social exclusion, demography and migration; • Management of natural resources; • Sustainable transport; and • Global poverty and development challenges.	The Local Plan Review should consider the key issues highlighted in the document as they relate to planning policies. The IIA will consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review with regard to climate change, sustainable transport, equalities, health and natural resources.
Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC (2008) (Previous Directives exist which have	This Directive is on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe and includes the following key elements: • 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*;	The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of air quality.

been largely incorporated into this one – see footnote.)	• New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target; • The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values; and • 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. ** 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.*	
Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise (END Directive 2002/49/EC) (2002)	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: • The determination of exposure to environmental noise, through noise mapping; • The provision of information on environmental noise and its effects on the public; • 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 • The preservation by the member states of areas where environmental noise quality is good. • The Directive requires mapping and action planning in relation to noise from major roads, major railways, major airports and in large urban areas.	The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of environmental noise.

Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (1992)	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. Objectives include: • The designation of special areas of conservation (SACs) in order to create a coherent European ecological network under the title Natura 2000; • 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; • 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 • Promoting planning and development policies that encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild flora and fauna.	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.
Conservation of Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC (2009)	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. 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	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.

	including deliberate killing or capture, destruction of nests or eggs, and disturbance during breeding periods.	
Energy Performance of Buildings (EU Directive 2002/91/EC) (2002)	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 : • The general framework for the energy performance of buildings; • The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings; • The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation; • The energy certification of buildings; and • 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.	If it is appropriate, the IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of the energy performance of buildings.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive (2014/52/EU) (2014)	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. 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.	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 (1999)	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: • To establish a polycentric and balanced urban system; • To promote integrated transport and communications concepts; • Develop and conserve natural and cultural heritage; and • 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.	The Local Plan Review should be mindful of cross border and cross boundary planning strategies, and of inter-relationships between District settlements and other centres.
Floods Directive (EU Directive 2007/60/EC) (2007)	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.	The Local Plan Review will be in line with the Floods Directive.
General Union Environment Action Plan to 2020: Living well, within the limits of our planet (EU Seventh Environment Action Programme) (2014)	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; • To protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital; • To turn the Union into a resource efficient, green, and competitive low carbon economy; and • To safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing.	The Local Plan Review should take a positive approach to resource efficiency and the enhancement of natural capital.

	Four so called 'enablers' will help Europe to deliver on these goals: • Better implementation of legislation; • Better information by improving the knowledge base; • More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy; and • Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies. • Two additional priority objectives complete the programme: • To make the Union's cities more sustainable; and • To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.	
The EU Nitrates Directive (1991)	This Directive is intended to reduce and prevent water pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources and its objectives include: • Identifying waters, either actually or potentially affected by nitrate pollution and designating all areas draining into such waters as vulnerable zones; and • Preparing action plans where pollution is likely.	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)	This Directive is designed to prevent and combat groundwater pollution. Its provisions include: • Criteria for assessing the chemical status of groundwater; • Criteria for identifying significant and sustained upward trends in groundwater pollution levels, and for defining starting points for reversing these trends; and • Preventing and limiting indirect discharges (after percolation through soil or subsoil) of pollutants into groundwater.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of issues around the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.

Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC (1999)	The Landfill Directive aims to reduce reliance on landfill as a disposal option. It seeks to decrease the environmental impacts of landfills and reduce the risk to human health while imposing a consistent minimum standard for landfills across the EU. The Landfill Directive: • Sets minimum standards for the location, design, construction and operation of landfills; • Sets targets for the diversion of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) from landfill things will run; • Controls the nature of waste accepted for landfill; and 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.	Where appropriate, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the provisions of the Landfill Directive.
Renewables Directive (EU Directive 2009/28/EC) (2009)	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.	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.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA Directive 2001/42/EC) (2001)	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: 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	The IIA will fulfil all the requirements of SEA. This is demonstrated in Appendix 1 of this document, the Quality Assurance Checklist.

	Have been determined to require an assessment under the Habitats Directive.	
Urban Waste Water Directive (91/271/EEC) (1997)	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.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of issues around the management of urban waste water.
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) (2008)	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. 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. 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.	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around waste and the possibility of utilising waste as a means of power generation. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on waste management and recycling.
Water Framework Directive (EU	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	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the protection of water quality and SUDS.

Directive 2000/60/EC) (2000)	were intended to reach good ecological status by 2015. The Directive promotes the development and application of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) policy.	The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on water protection and SUDS.
Industrial Emissions Directive (Directive 2010/75/EU) (2010)	This directive commits European Union member states to control and reduce the impact of industrial emissions on the environment.	Where appropriate, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of issues around industrial emissions.

Global:

Plan, policy or programme:	**Summary of targets / indicators / objectives:**	**Implications for the IIA and / or the Local Plan Review**
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	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. 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. 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.	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). Relevant commitments should be reflected in the IIA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.

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 environmental matters. (1998) (Implemented in 2003 by the EU Directive on public access to environmental information)	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: • Access to information on the environment; • The opportunity and ability to participate in decision-making in key environmental matters; and • Access to justice in matters involving the previous two points.	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 methods when producing policy documents, as set out in the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). These procedures and methods will be used in the production of the IIA and for the other elements of the Local Plan Review.
Kyoto Climate Change Protocol (1997), and the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol (2012)	The Kyoto Protocol established a legal framework for delivering reductions in the emission of greenhouse gases. The Doha amendment includes a second commitment period between 2013 and 2020, and a revised list of greenhouse gases to be reported.	The IIA will consider the potential impacts of the Local Plan Review on the emission of greenhouse gases.

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species – A Global Species Assessment (1994)	The Red List is an objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species.	The IIA will consider the potential impacts of the Local Plan Review on biodiversity.
Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological heritage of Europe (Revised 1992)	Known as the Valletta Treaty or Malta Convention, this is an initiative from the Council of Europe. The treaty aims to protect the European archaeological heritage 'as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. All remains and objects and any other traces of humankind from past times are considered elements of the archaeological heritage. The notion of archaeological heritage includes structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water. Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention require Member States to preserve and protect archaeological heritage. Article 5 requires member states to involve archaeologists in developing plans and decision making.	The preservation and protection of archaeological heritage is an important issue for the Local Plan Review and the IIA, especially if new sites or areas are to be allocated for development.
Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	The Convention promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in order to meet the food, health and other needs of the growing world population. Objectives include: • Developing national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; • Making conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity part of planning and policy making; • Establishing laws to protect threatened species, and promoting environmentally sound development;	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.

	• Using environmental impact assessment, with public participation, on projects that threaten biological diversity, in order to avoid or minimise damage.	
Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets. (2010)	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. 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. There are twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and full details can be found at the following web address: https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/.	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.
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)	The Rio Declaration states that the only way to have long-term economic progress is to link it with environmental protection. The Declaration promotes: • A precautionary approach to the environment; • Making environmental protection integral to development process; • Developing national law regarding liability for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage; • Ensuring that environmental policies should not be used as an unjustifiable means of restricting international trade; and • Acknowledging that local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development and encouraging their participation in the achievement of sustainable development.	Environmental protection should be seen as a central part of future development in both the Local Plan Review and the IIA. Local communities will be given the opportunity to participate in the Local Plan Review and comment on policies within it relating to environmental protection.

Unesco World Heritage Convention (1972)	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. 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.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA should consider the protection of the District's heritage.

Appendix 4 - Baseline Information

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

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

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

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

Characteristics of Newark and Sherwood

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

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

Transport

A4.6 Relatively good access to the primary road network is available throughout the District. On the east side of the District is the A1, one of the Country's main trunk roads, which runs north to south providing links with London, the north and East Anglia. At Newark, the A1 meets the A46 trunk road, with the A46 carrying on to Lincoln to the north-east and Leicester to the south-west. The development of the Mansfield Ashfield Regeneration Route (MARR) has opened up

the west of the District to Mansfield and Ashfield, although this has also led to increased traffic on the A617 as it serves as a proxy link road between the A1 and M1.

A4.7 The District as a whole is well served by rail and Newark itself has two railway stations. The East Coast Main Line stops at Newark North Gate, providing good links to London, Edinburgh, Newcastle, York, Doncaster, Wakefield, Leeds, Darlington and Peterborough. The route forms a key artery on the eastern side of Great Britain and is broadly paralleled by the A1 trunk road. The journey time between Newark North Gate and London is usually one and a half hours or less. In addition Newark Castle and numerous village stations along the Lincoln-Nottingham line provide access to the region's main urban centres. Services between Nottingham, Newark Castle and Lincoln Central have recently been significantly improved following more than two million pounds of investment.

A4.8 The pattern of bus transport in Newark and Sherwood is variable. Whilst the settlements of Newark, Southwell and Ollerton are relatively well served by a range of bus services, outside of these centres service provision can be poor. At present, large villages within rural hinterland areas of the District generally have service links with urban areas close by. However, most small villages have limited services only, and many of the District's settlements have no evening or Sunday service. Indeed, there are large areas of the District that, at best, have a bus service only every hour throughout the day.

A4.9 The River Trent between Nottingham and Gainsborough is a commercial waterway known as the Trent Navigation. The use of waterways to transport freight, however, has been in a more or less steady decline since 1988. Despite this, the Canals and Rivers Trust advise that the Trent Navigation is a waterway of substance which still carries a considerable amount of commercial traffic - especially in its lower reaches (https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/canals-and-rivers/river-trent). The Trent Valley Way is a long-distance walking route, following the banks of the river. The scenery is mostly arable farmland, with villages, churches, watermills and old ferry crossings along the way. Newark Castle sits directly on the banks of the river, its high stone walls dropping straight down to the water.

A4.10 According to the 2011 census, 81.4% of households in the District have a car or van. Car ownership rates tend to be higher outside the urban areas of the District – in three areas of Newark, fewer than 60% of households have a car or van, while in some rural areas car ownership rates exceed 95%. 17,340 people from outside the District work here, and 20,962 residents work elsewhere, meaning 3,622 more people commute out of the District than into it.

A4.11 The dispersed and rural nature of the District is reflected in 'travel to work' patterns picked up in the 2011 census. Only 810 residents, less than 1%, use trains to get to work and 1,380 (1.6%) use buses, minibuses or coaches. 37,481 people, or 44.5%, travel in cars. 2,103 people cycle and 5,099 travel on foot (2.5% and 6.1% respectively). 35.2% of residents, or 29,590 people, were not in employment. This compares with figures for the whole of England of 3.3% of commuters using trains, 4.7% using bus, minibus or coach, and 38.1% travelling in a car or van. 1.9% of people nationally cycle to work and 6.3% travel on foot. Both locally and nationally, the vast majority of people who get to work in a car or van drive rather than travel as passengers, suggesting that most vehicles have a single occupant.

Leisure provision – green spaces

A4.12 Newark & Sherwood District is well provided with parks, public gardens and other attractive outdoor areas free for the public to use. Newark itself contains examples including Newark Castle and gardens, Sconce and Devon Park, Riverside Park, Sherwood Avenue Park, Fountain Gardens, Beaumond Gardens and Friary Gardens. Vicar Water Country Park is just to the south of Clipstone village and has been mainly formed on the site of former colliery spoil tips, near the headstocks of Clipstone Colliery. The District also contains Rufford Abbey Country Park which includes the ruins of a medieval monastery, gardens, woodland walks, a children's play village, a sculpture trail, and a lake. Sherwood Forest National Nature Reserve with some of the oldest trees in Europe, lies in the west of the District, and contains a 450 acre country park. Nearby is Sherwood Pines Forest Park, with trails for walking and cycling and other facilities.

A4.13 The Newark & Sherwood Community Greenspace Provision Improvement Plans look at twenty-one settlement areas in the District. Green space provision is audited for quality and quantity, and improvement plans set out. These documents provide detailed information about green spaces around the District and can be viewed at the following web address: http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/media/newarkandsherwood/imagesandfiles/planningpolicy/pdfs/openspaceandgreeninfrastructure/communitygreenspaceimprovementplans/

A4.14 The Green Space Strategy (2007) identified the following District wide deficiencies in provision:

- Children and young people; deficiency of over 43 hectares.
- Outdoor sports facilities; deficiency of over 30 hectares in the north western sub -area of the District.
- Allotments; deficiency of 12 hectares.
- Cemeteries and churchyards; deficiency of seven hectares.

A4.15 The District contains a variety of formal and natural green and open spaces that includes but goes beyond those detailed in the documents mentioned above. The Green Infrastructure Strategy provides detailed information about these spaces and can be viewed at the following web address: http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/media/newarkandsherwood/imagesandfiles/planningpolicy/pdfs/openspaceandgreeninfrastructure/greeninfrastructurestrategy/CSEB18%20Green%20Infrastructure%20Strategy.pdf

Leisure provision - sports

A4.16 There are a total of 137 football pitches in Newark & Sherwood, of which 128 are available, at some level, for community use. The Playing Pitch Strategy 2014 (see web link below) describes 44 of the pitches available for community use as good quality, 54 as standard quality and 30 as poor quality. 215 teams were identified as playing on pitches within Newark & Sherwood.

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

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

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

Shopping provision

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

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

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

Source: Newark & Sherwood State of the District 2009

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

Town Centre Vitality

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

- **A1 Shops -** Shops, retail warehouses, hairdressers, undertakers, travel and ticket agencies, post offices, pet shops, sandwich bars, showrooms, domestic hire shops, dry cleaners, funeral directors and internet cafes.

- **A2 Financial and professional services -** Financial services such as banks and building societies, professional services (other than health and medical services) and including estate and employment agencies. It does not include betting offices or pay day loan shops - these are now classed as "sui generis" uses.
- **A3 Restaurants and cafés -** For the sale of food and drink for consumption on the premises - restaurants, snack bars and cafes.
- **A4 Drinking establishments -** Public houses, wine bars or other drinking establishments (but not night clubs).
- **A5 Hot food takeaways -** For the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3 – District centre vacant units

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

Rainworth	17	0	0%
Southwell	126	2	1.59%

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

Population and age

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

Table 4 – District age structure

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

Source: Office for National Statistics 2011

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

Table 5 – Age brackets by ward

	Population aged 0 to 17 (census)	Population aged 18 to 64 (census)	Population aged 65 and over (census)
	2011	2011	2011
	people	people	people
Balderton North & Cod-dington	1,321	3,923	1,367
Balderton South	1,103	3,015	984
Beacon	1,861	5,430	1,377
Bilsthorpe	792	2,005	578
Boughton	691	1,948	654
Bridge	1,448	4,300	820
Castle	503	2,269	513
Collingham	917	2,965	1,504
Devon	2,093	5,384	1,702
Dover Beck	603	1,717	659
Edwinstowe & Clipstone	2,170	5,847	1,836
Farndon & Fernwood	1,223	3,660	1,064
Farnsfield	517	1,538	676
Lowdham	554	2,480	609
Muskham	575	1,729	626
Ollerton	1,701	5,046	1,510
Rainworth North & Rufford	1,213	3,629	869

	Population aged 0 to 17 (census)	Population aged 18 to 64 (census)	Population aged 65 and over (census)
	2011	2011	2011
	people	people	people
Rainworth South & Blidworth	1,422	3,978	1,114
Southwell	1,832	4,955	2,125
Sutton-on-Trent	580	1,754	575
Trent	653	1,688	623

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

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

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

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

Table 6 – Ward areas and residents by number and sex

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

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

Ethnicity

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

Table 7 – District residents by ethnicity

Ethnic group:	Newark & Sherwood:	East Midlands:	England:
All Usual Residents	114,817	4,533,222	53,012,456
White; English /Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	108,208	3,871,146	42,279,236
White; Irish	641	28,676	517,001
White; Gypsy or Irish Traveller	253	3,418	54,895
White; Other White	2,856	143,116	2,430,010
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black Caribbean	491	40,404	415,616
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black African	133	8,814	161,550

Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Asian	308	21,688	332,708
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; Other Mixed	228	15,318	283,005
Asian/Asian British; Indian (Persons)	366	168,928	1,112,282
Asian/Asian British; Pakistani (Persons)	145	48,940	436,514
Asian/Asian British; Bangladeshi (Persons)	73	13,258	379,503
Asian/Asian British; Chinese (Persons)	220	24,404	819,402
Asian/Asian British; Other Asian (Persons)	232	37,893	977,741
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; African (Persons)	166	41,768	591,016
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British; Caribbean (Persons)	270	28,913	277,857
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; Other Black (Persons)	63	10,803	220,985
Other Ethnic Group; Arab (Persons)	39	9,746	327,433
Other Ethnic Group; Any Other Ethnic Group (Persons)	125	15,989	1,112,282
Asian/Asian British; Indian (Persons)	366	168,928	436,514

Source: Office for National Statistics 30 January 2013

Ethnic mix

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

Table 8 - Ethnic mix by ward

	Residents who are white	Residents who are mixed/mul-tiple ethnic groups	Residents who are Asian/Asian British	Residents who are black/ African/ Caribbean/ black British	Residents who are other ethnic group
	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
	people	people	people	people	people
Balderton North & Coddington	6,476	49	61	21	4
Balderton South	4,980	52	48	16	6
Beacon	8,385	100	118	50	15
Bilsthorpe	3,322	35	8	3	7
Boughton	3,245	20	22	5	1
Bridge	6,311	100	113	35	9
Castle	3,138	51	63	29	4
Collingham	5,310	34	31	10	1
Devon	8,884	131	99	35	30
Dover Beck	2,910	47	10	9	3
Edwinstowe & Clipstone	9,708	79	43	20	3

	Residents who are white	Residents who are mixed/multiple ethnic groups	Residents who are Asian/Asian British	Residents who are black/ African/ Caribbean/ black British	Residents who are other ethnic group
	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
	people	people	people	people	people
Farndon & Fernwood	5,784	64	73	17	9
Farnsfield	2,673	25	23	5	5
Lowdham	3,236	116	129	145	17
Muskham	2,890	24	7	3	6
Ollerton	8,165	30	30	24	8
Rainworth North & Rufford	5,629	33	33	11	5
Rainworth South & Blidworth	6,429	45	26	10	4
Southwell	8,703	84	68	31	26
Sutton-on-Trent	2,885	10	12	2	0
Trent	2,895	31	19	18	1

Religion

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

Table 9 - Religious beliefs

	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Christian	75,869	2,666,172	31,479876
Buddhist	226	12,672	238,626
Hindu	194	89,723	806,199
Jewish	62	4,254	261,282
Muslim	456	140,649	2,660,116
Sikh	123	44,335	420,196
Other Religion	369	17,918	227,825
No Religion	29,453	1,248,056	13,114232

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics

Marital and civil partnership status

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

Table 10 – Marital and civil partnership status

	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Total persons (aged 16 and over)	99,957	3,694,767	42,989,620
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	26,274	1,192,443	14,889,928
Married	48,390	1,790,916	20,029,369
In registered same-sex civil partnership	161	7,179	100,288

Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	2,351	96,149	1,141,196
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	9,404	342,665	3,857,137
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	7,377	265,415	2,971,702

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics

Sexual orientation

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

Deprivation

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

Table 11 – Deprivation in Newark & Sherwood and neighbouring authorities

Authority	IMD rank (with lower meaning more deprived)
Newark & Sherwood	158
Bassetlaw	115
West Lindsey	152
North Kesteven	226
South Kesteven	223

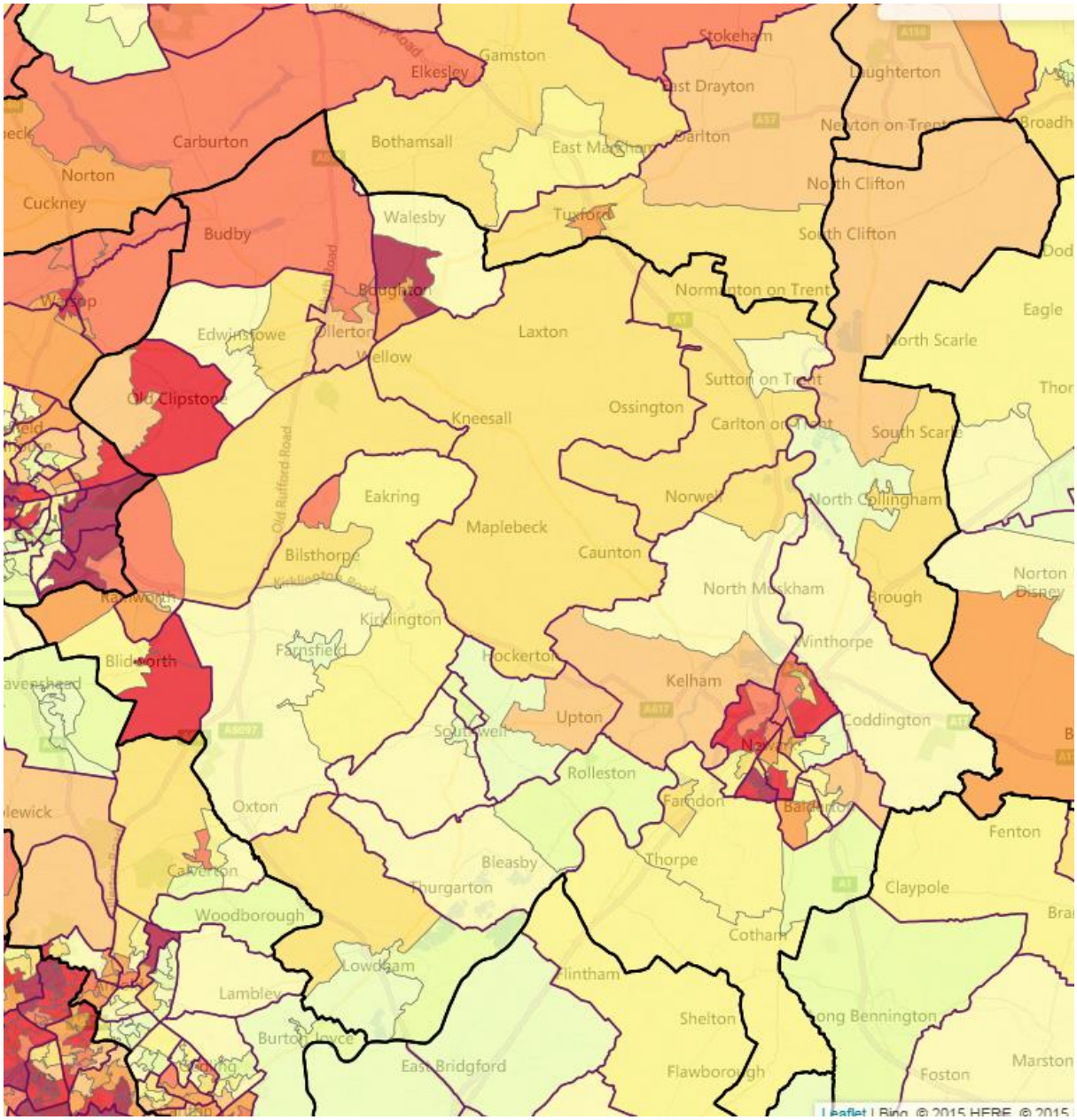
Melton	236
Rushcliffe	318
Gedling	202
Mansfield	59

Table 12 –Newark & Sherwood's deprivation rankings

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

A4.36 Figure 1, below, shows the levels of deprivation in and around Newark and Sherwood District, with the darkest red areas being the most deprived and the palest yellow areas the least deprived.

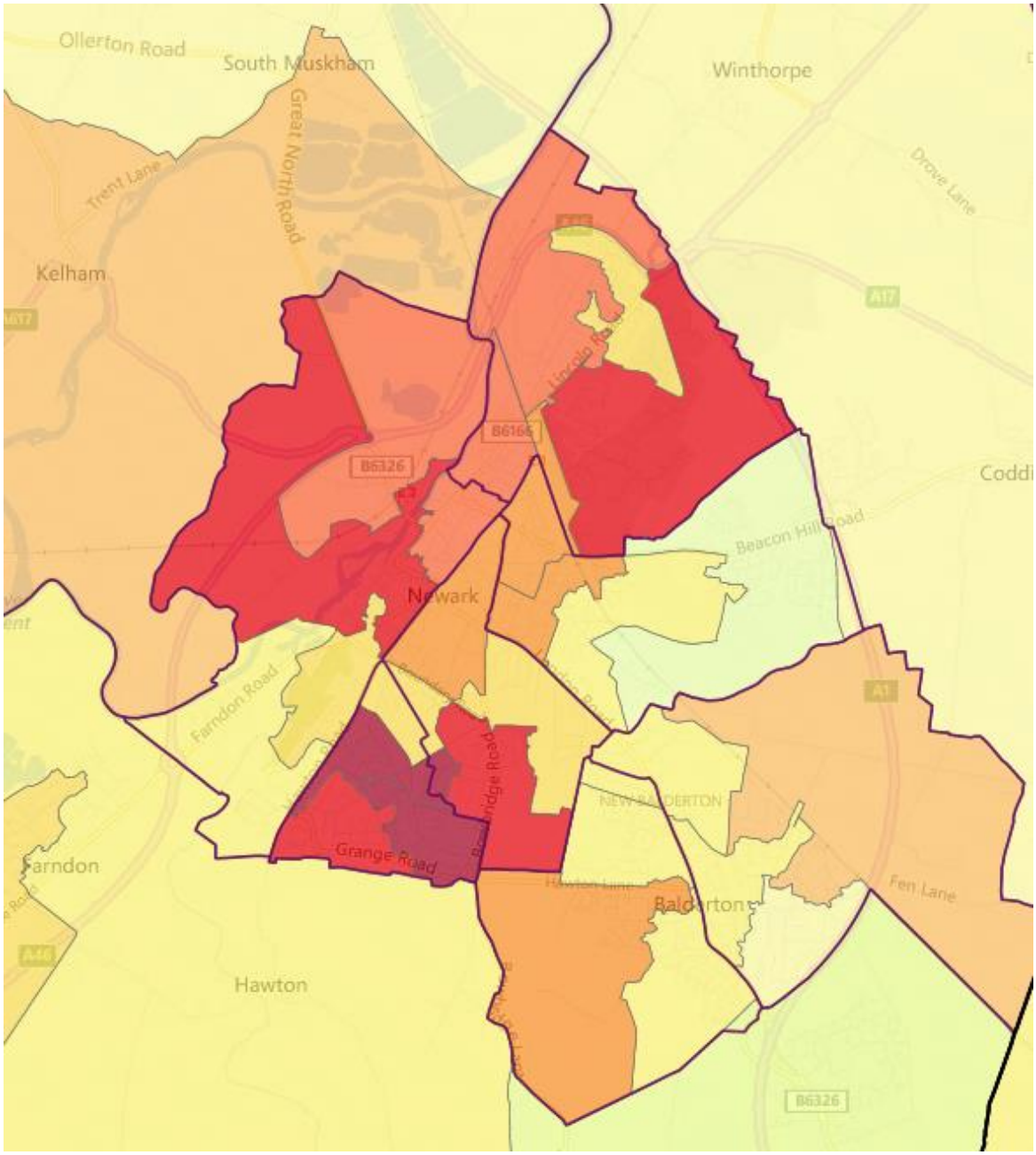
Figure 1 – Deprivation in and around Newark and Sherwood District



Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015

A4.37 Figure 2, below, shows the levels of deprivation in and around Newark, with the darkest red areas being the most deprived and the palest yellow areas the least deprived.

Figure 2 – Deprivation in and around Newark



Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015

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

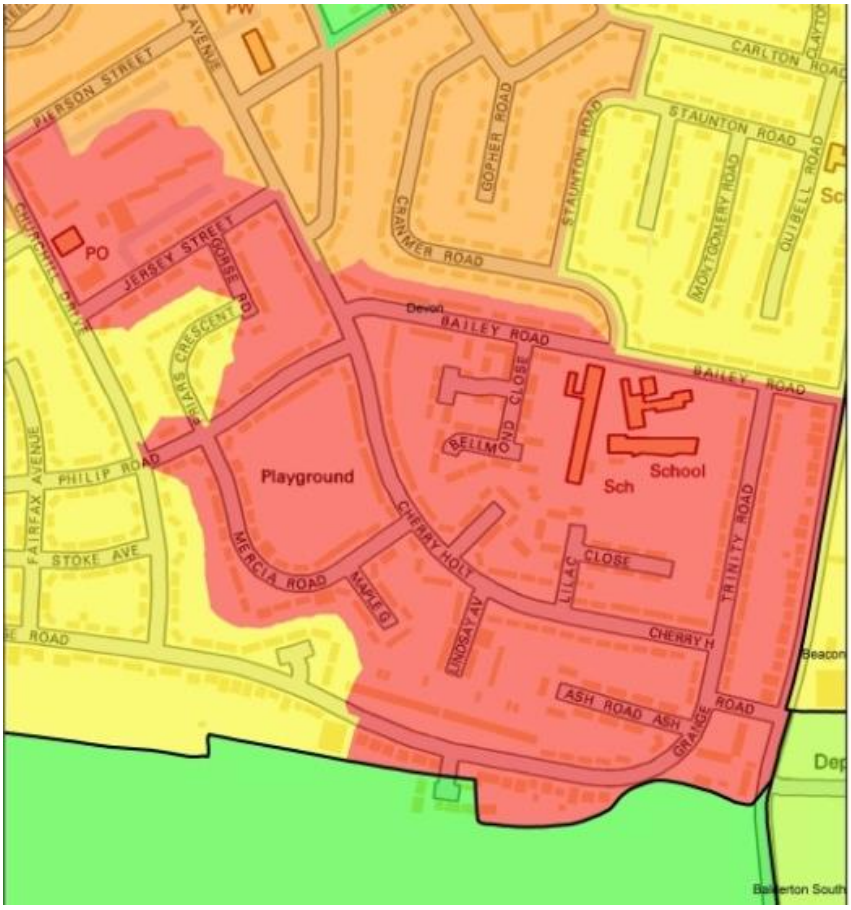


Figure 3: Cherry Holt

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployment

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date	Newark and Sherwood (number)	Newark and Sherwood (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
February 2014	9,230	12.8	12.9	13.3
February 2013	9,810	13.6	13.9	14.3
February 2012	9,870	13.8	14.3	14.8
February 2011	9,740	13.5	13.9	14.5

February 2010	10,180	14.1	14.4	14.9
February 2009	9,980	13.9	14.1	14.7
February 2008	8,910	12.4	12.3	13.2
February 2007	9,190	12.9	12.7	13.7
February 2006	9,140	12.9	12.8	14.0
February 2005	8,980	12.9	12.7	14.0
February 2004	9,170	13.3	13.1	14.4
February 2003	9,320	13.7	13.5	14.7
February 2002	8,960	13.4	13.0	14.1
February 2001	9,320	14.0	13.4	14.5
February 2000	9,270	14.0	13.5	14.9

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

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

Table 15 - JSA claimants by ward

Ward	Number	Percentage
Castle	92	3.0
Devon	104	2.9
Boughton	80	2.6
Magnus	88	2.5
Bridge	75	2.2
Ollerton	77	1.8
Clipstone	57	1.8

Rainworth	75	1.6
Blidworth	40	1.4
Edwinstowe	41	1.3
Balderton West	35	1.2
Beacon	55	1.1
Farnsfield and Bilsthorpe	54	1.1
Balderton North	28	1.0
Farndon	35	0.9
Winthorpe	14	0.9
Collingham and Meering	19	0.8
Muskham	10	0.7
Southwell West	9	0.5
Sutton-on-Trent	8	0.5
Lowdham	15	0.4
Caunton	6	0.4
Southwell North	5	0.4
Trent	5	0.3
Southwell East	4	0.3

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

Crime and community safety

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

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

Incident type	Newark and Sherwood District	East Midlands	England
Violence with Injury (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	485	23,713	291,851
Violence without Injury (Includes Harassment and	466	23,263	271,533

Assault) (Offences, Apr 12 - Mar 13)			
Robbery (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	19	3,008	63,888
Theft from the Person (Offences, Apr 12 - Mar 13)	27	5,525	98,142
Criminal Damage and Arson (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	923	43,128	493,620
Domestic Burglary (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	198	16,135	219,205
Non Domestic Burglary (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	390	18,931	219,523
Vehicle Offences (Includes Theft of and from Vehicles) (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	551	27,774	368,222
Drug Offences (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	246	12,141	191,692
Sexual Offences (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	76	4,108	50,020
Total Fire Service Incidents (Incidents, Jan 06 -Dec 06)	1,524	63,930	840,219
Primary Fires (Incidents, Jan 06 – Dec 06)	252	10,833	130,491
Secondary Fires (Incidents, Jan 06 – Dec 06)	471	14,391	201,936
Special Services - Other Incidents (Incidents, Jan 06 -Dec 06)	336	11,529	152,952
Fatal Casualties (Incidents, Jan 06 – Dec 06)	9	210	1,926
Non-Fatal Casualties (Incidents, Jan 06 – Dec 06)	147	3,996	37,095

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

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

Table 17 – Crime rates comparison

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

Source: Police.UK Compare your area 2015

Housing

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

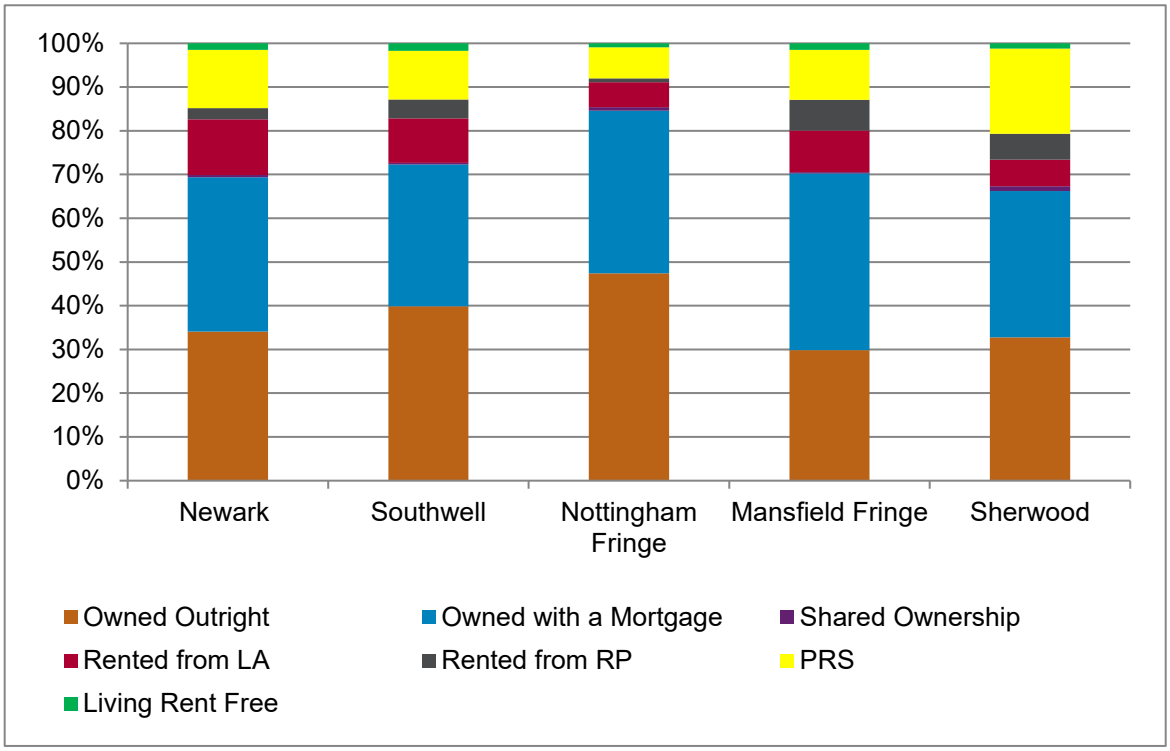
A4.50 Median house price in 2014 were £147,750, this is above the equivalent level in the HMA and region. House prices have increased over the last decade with affordability decreasing. Lower quartile affordability is now 6.4 times lower quartile earnings. Rental costs are also higher than the rest of the HMA although below national levels.

A4.51 58 affordable homes were delivered during 2013-2014, although 28 were a redevelopment of a scheme which was demolished a few years previously, so only 30 can be counted as a net gain. This equates to 9.6% of the total number of dwellings constructed (18.6 using the gross figure). Viability issues caused by the economic situation impacted upon the ability to secure affordable housing units. Of the 58 affordable dwellings, 22 were available on a social rent basis, 33 were affordable rent and 3 were intermediate.

A4.52 Newark has traditionally always had a large population of Gypsies and Travellers due to its position at the junction of the A46 and A1 roads, which were historically the main arterial routes east-to-west and north-to-south respectively. The majority of Gypsy and Traveller sites in the District are in Newark and the District Council calculates that there are a total of approximately 170 households in Newark & Sherwood.

A4.53 Table 18, below, provides information about housing tenure in the District. PRS stands for Private Rented Sector, LA is local authority and RP is Registered Provider.

Table 18 – Tenure in the whole District and by area



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

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

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

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

Source: Empty homes agency 2015

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

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

Previously developed land

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

March 2015. The data shows that the majority of residential completions have occurred on brownfield land.

Table 20 – Previously developed land

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

Health

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

Table 21 – Health in Newark & Sherwood District

Variable	Measure	Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Very Good Health (Persons, Mar11)	%	44.9	45.3	47.2
Good Health (Persons, Mar11)	%	34.6	35.1	34.2
Fair Health (Persons, Mar11)	%	14.7	14.0	13.1
Bad Health (Persons, Mar11)	%	4.6	4.3	4.2
Very Bad Health (Persons, Mar11)	%	1.3	1.2	1.2

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

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

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

Table 22 – Adults accessing NHS specialist mental health services

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

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

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

Table 23 - Long-term health problem or disability

	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands	England

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

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics

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

Table 24 - Deaths related to substance misuse

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 26 - Excess weight in adults (2012)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 28 - Physically active adults

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

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

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

Table 29 - Adult participation in sport

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

2013/14	36.3 %	34.8 %	36.1 %
2014/15	33.2 %	34.6 %	35.5 %

Source: Active People Survey, Sports England

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

Table 30 - Access to sports facilities

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

Education

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

Table 31 – Educational achievement

Variable	Measure	Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	England
16-18 Year Old Students Entered for Level 3	Count	736	29,763	362,952

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

(Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)				
Pupils Achieving Level 2+ at Key Stage 1; in Writing (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	%	85	86	86
Pupils Achieving Level 2+ at Key Stage 1; in Mathematics (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	%	92	92	92
Overall Absence in All Schools (Pupil Half Days, Sep 12 – Aug 13)	%	5.6	5.3	5.3
Unauthorised Absence in All Schools (Pupil Half Days, Sep 12 – Aug 13)	%	1.4	1.1	1.1
16-18 Year Old Students Entered for Level 3 Qualification (Equivalent to at least one A Level) (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	Count	736	29,763	362,952

Source: Department for Education (NOMIS website 2015)

The economy

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

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

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

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

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

Table 33 – Gross weekly and hourly pay

	Newark & Sherwood (£)	East Midlands (£)	Great Britain (£)
Gross Weekly Pay			
Full-time workers	450.3	477.2	520.2
Male full-time workers	489.0	519.2	560.6
Female full-time workers	369.9	412.4	462.5
Hourly pay – excluding overtime			
Full-time workers	11.23	11.78	13.14
Male full-time workers	12.32	12.34	13.68
Female full-time workers	9.97	10.90	12.33

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

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

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

Table 34 – Employment by sector

Industry	Newark & Sherwood (employee jobs)	Newark & Sherwood (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Primary Services (agriculture and mining)	-	-	0.3	0.3
Energy and Water	-	-	1.6	1.1
Manufacturing	5,800	13.0	13.4	8.5
Construction	2,000	4.4	3.8	4.4
Services	35,400	78.9	81.0	85.7
Wholesale and retail, including motor trades	7,100	15.7	16.8	15.9
Transport storage	2,000	4.5	5.2	4.5
Accommodation and food services	5,400	12.0	6.3	7.0
Information and communication	1,500	3.3	2.7	4.0
Financial and other business services	6,400	14.3	18.3	21.8
Public admin, education and health	10,600	23.7	27.6	28.0
Other Services	2,400	5.4	4.1	4.6

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

- Data unavailable

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

Table 35 – Job density

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

Source: Office for National Statistics (2013)

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

Table 36 – Employment deprivation

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

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

*City of Nottingham employment deprivation scale is 25875

**With 1 being the least economically deprived

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

Business development and the economy

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

picture, although the District does have slightly smaller percentages of small, medium and large businesses.

Table 37 – Number of businesses

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

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

Table 38 – Birth of new enterprises

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Newark & Sherwood (total)	400	435	430	425	540

Nottinghamshire (average)	404	382	418	421	564
East Midlands (average)	372	358	401	416	551

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

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

Table 39 – Deaths of new enterprises

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

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

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

Table 40 – New enterprise survival rates

	Newark & Sherwood	**Nottinghamshire**	**East Midlands**
Number of enterprises born (2009)	400	2,375	14,860
1 Year survival	380	2,210	13,685
1 Year survival (%)	95.0	93.1	92.1
2 Year survival	300	1,785	11,150
2 Year survival (%)	75.0	75.2	75.0

3 Year survival	245	1,465	9,010
3 Year survival (%)	61.3	61.7	60.6
4 Year survival	200	1,215	7,465
4 Year survival (%)	50.0	51.2	50.2

Source: ONS Survival of newly born enterprises 2009 – 2013

Employment land in Newark & Sherwood

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

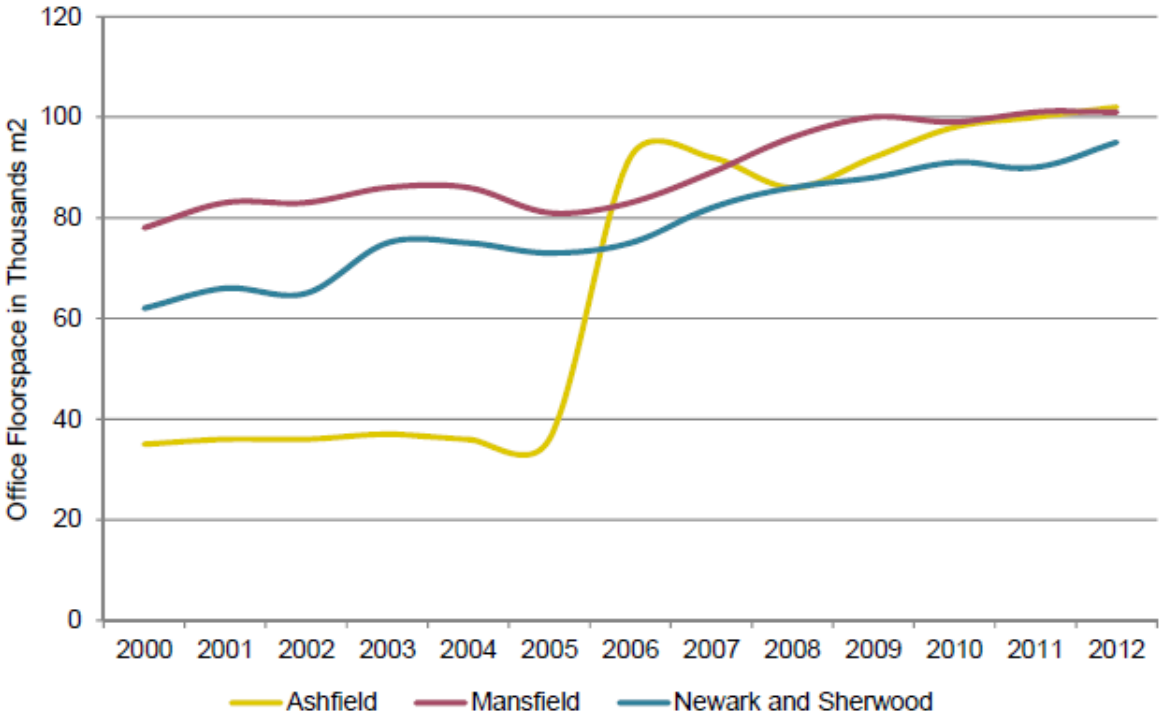
A4.80 The historic allocation and take-up of employment land has tended to be focussed in a number of specific locations. This includes sites such as the Northern Road Industrial Estate (Newark), Mill Lane Industrial Estate (Southwell), Sherwood Energy Village (Ollerton), Boughton Industrial Estate (Boughton) and Burma Road Industrial Estate (Blidworth). This has also involved the redevelopment of a number of the former colliery pit sites for employment use, with Sherwood Energy Village in Ollerton being an example of this.

A4.81 Supplementing these historic concentrations of employment development has been that delivered via windfall (unidentified) sites, with the Dixons Mastercare National Distribution Warehouse, and its later extension, the most significant example. Indeed over the period 2002/03 – 2013/14 the site accounted for almost half of all of the District's employment development. Given the District's rural nature there are also a considerable number of agricultural businesses, although they tend to be scattered across the District.

A4.82 To support housing growth within the Newark Urban Area significant amounts of employment land have been included as part of the Land South of Newark and Land around Fernwood strategic urban extensions. Land South of Newark and the Southern Link Road (connecting the A46 to the A1 to the south of Newark) now benefit from extant outline planning permission. As a result of this distribution of future growth a substantial amount of the future employment development is likely to take place in and around the Newark Urban Area.

A4.83 The graph below, taken from the Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study (2015), shows the levels of office floorspace since 2000 across the three authorities in the Nottingham Outer Housing Market Area. Whilst all three authorities show an increase over the period Ashfield has witnessed substantial growth and by 2012 had overtaken Newark & Sherwood District.

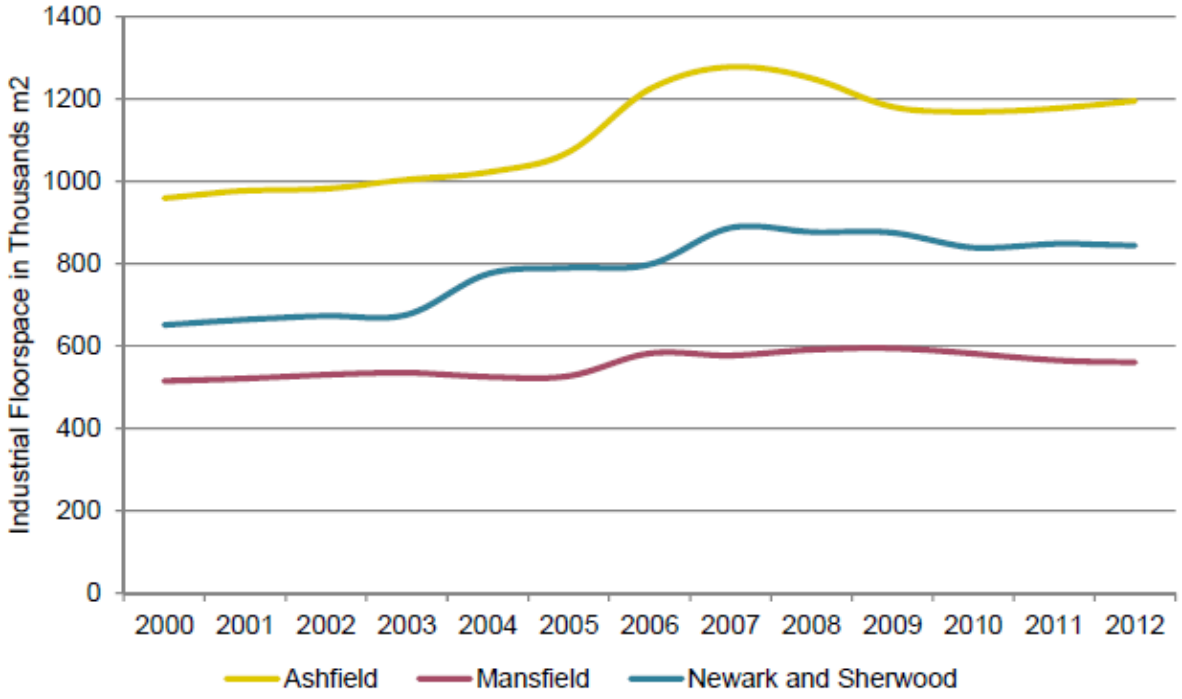
Graph 1 – Office floorspace levels



Source VOA Business Floorspace (Experimental Statistics) (2012)

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

Graph 2 – Industrial floorspace levels



Source VOA Business Floorspace (Experimental Statistics) (2012)

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

Table 41 – Office and industrial vacancy rates

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

Source: Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study (2015)

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

Table 42 – Office floorspace completions

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

Source: Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study (2015)

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

Table 43 – Annual net office completions

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

Source: Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study (2015)

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

Table 43 – Annual net industrial completions

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

*2.61ha without Mastercare and its extension

Source: Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study (2015)

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

Table 44 – Forecast job growth by sector

	Offices	Manufacturing	Distribution (B8)	Total B-Class Jobs	Other Non B-Class Jobs*	Jobs in All Sectors

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

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

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

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

Table 45 – Employment Land Feasibility Study employment land requirements

	Scenario 1: Experian Baseline	Scenario 2: Experian Baseline and LEP jobs target	Scenario 3: Labour Supply Housing Requirements	Scenario 4: Projections Based on Past Completions
Hectares for B1c/B2 and B8	66.4	71.36	74.53	62.60

B1a/b Floorspace Square Metres	91,192	93,770	96,877	113,040

Biodiversity

A4.91 The analysis made in the 2003 'Newark and Sherwood Biodiversity Plan' still provides the most up to date information on the key biodiversity features of Newark & Sherwood. It describes the landscape and biodiversity resources of the District using Regional Character Areas (RCA), outlines targets for the key biodiversity habitats and species of the District, identifies key biodiversity opportunities for each RCA and lists priority features as a focus for action within the District.

A4.92 **Woodlands** - Newark and Sherwood is very important within the County, regional, national and international context for its different woodland types. The District has highly valuable lowland wood pasture and parkland, particularly in the Sherwood RCA. The only European SAC (Special Area for Conservation) in Nottinghamshire is the lowland wood pasture area of the Birklands and Bilhaugh SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest), which is in Newark and Sherwood.

A4.93 The ash woods of the Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA and the wet woods of the Trent Washlands and Sherwood RCAs are also high biodiversity priorities for the District. Five of the eight SSSI mixed ash woodlands in the Mid Nottinghamshire Farmland RCA are within Newark and Sherwood. This high quality resource is supplemented by the presence of many other deciduous and mixed woodland habitats and ancient hedgerows. Some of these are designated as county-level SINCs (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation).

A4.94 Wet woods are a scarce resource across the whole County, so these are important wherever they occur. The alder woodlands of the Meden, Maun and Rainworth Water valleys (in the Sherwood RCA) are very limited in extent now, but are still important biodiversity resources. Similarly, the small damp willow woodlands and ash woods of the Trent Washlands RCA are also valuable remnants of a previously more widespread resource.

A4.95 **Heathland and acid grassland -** Newark and Sherwood is important within the regional and national context for its lowland heathland and acid grassland. The District's main resource is within the Sherwood RCA but there is also a somewhat specialised resource in the East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA on the blown sands. Spalford Warren SSSI in the East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA was designated for the assemblages of heathland flora and fauna, which have survived there despite the historic commercial timber management objectives for the site.

A4.96 There are other important heaths and acid grasslands in the two RCAs which, although not SSSI standards, play a vital role in maintaining the overall viability of this fragmented resource. These heath and acid grasslands are summarily documented in the Nottinghamshire Heathland

Register (prepared by Nottinghamshire County Council on behalf of the County Heathland Forum, 1997).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 46 - Key biodiversity habitats in Newark and Sherwood

Habitat	Status (UK Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and/or Local Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats)	Regional Character Area(s)

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

Source: Newark & Sherwood Biodiversity Implementation Plan, 2003

Table 47 - Key biodiversity species in Newark and Sherwood

Species	**Status** **(UK Biodiversity Action Plan species**	**Regional Character Area(s)**

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

Source: Newark and Sherwood Biodiversity Implementation Plan, 2003

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Cockglode and Rotary Woods;

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

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

Historic and cultural heritage

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

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

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

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

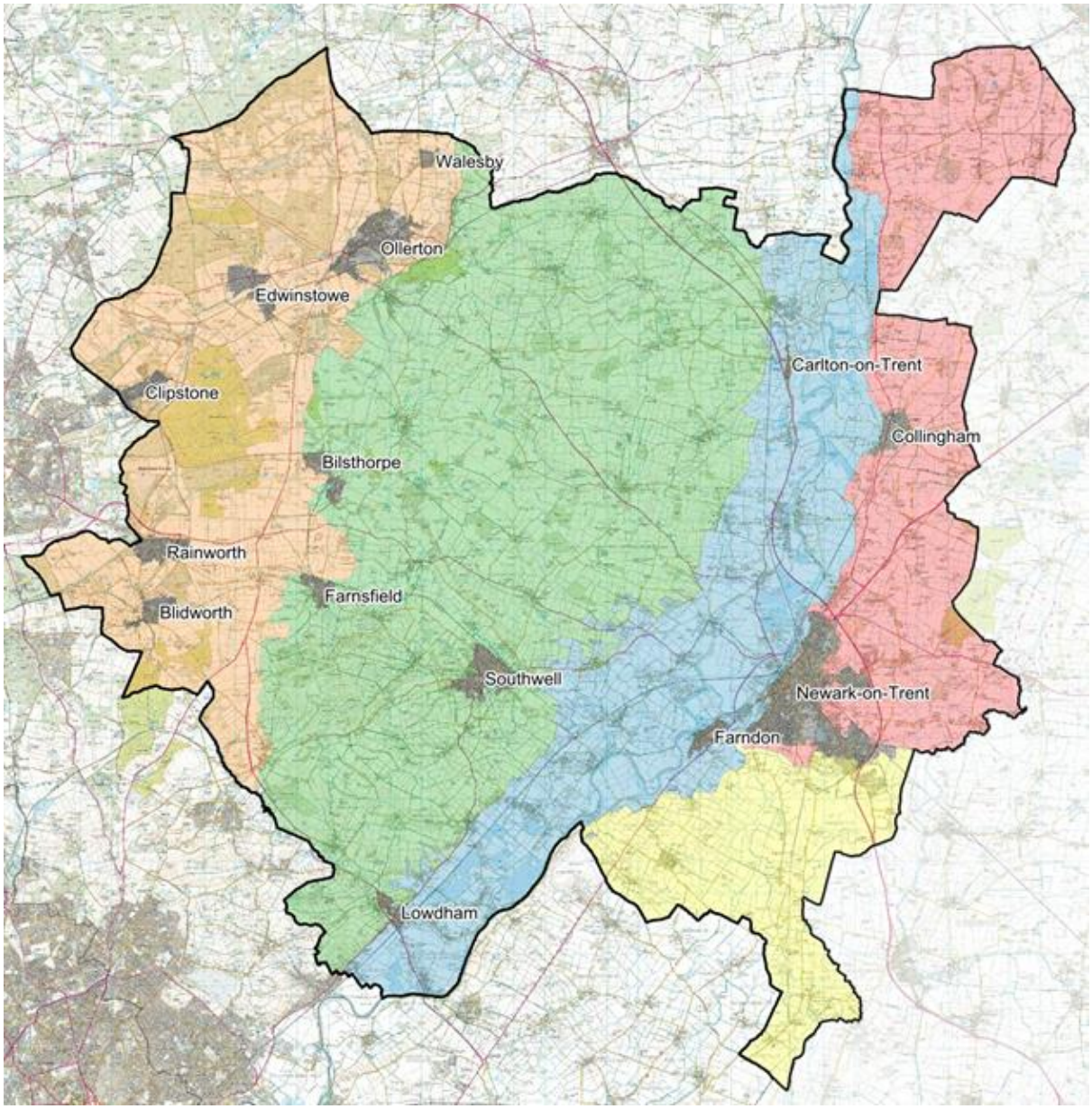
A4.111 In term of the threat to the built environment, the Buildings at Risk Register (covering nationally and locally designated heritage assets in the District) identified 11 assets at extreme risk, 34 at risk and 1 as vulnerable.

Landscape

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

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

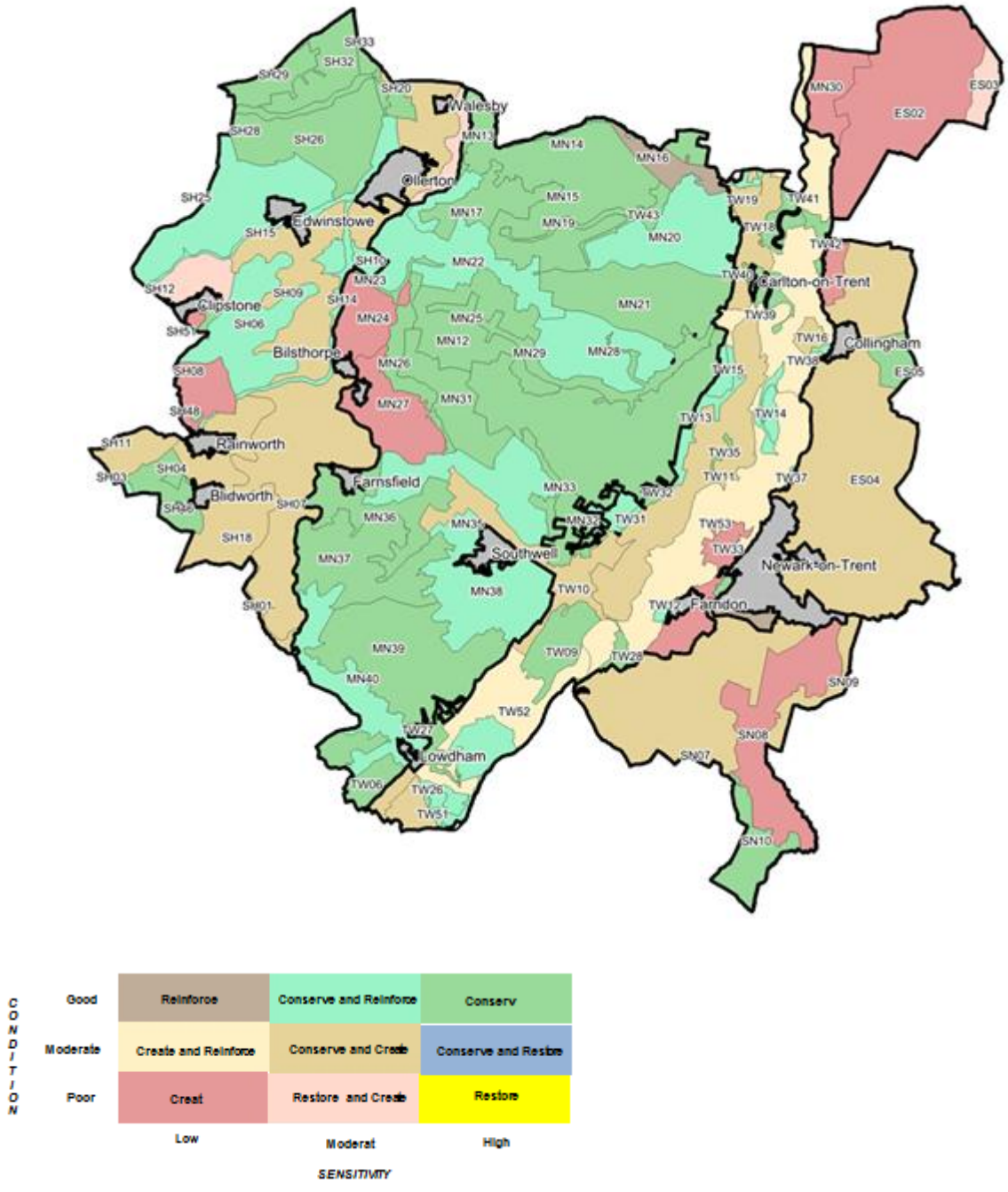
Figure 3 - Regional Character Areas



A4.114 Through the District's Landscape Character Assessment each RCA has been subdivided into manageable survey units known as Landscape Character Parcels (LCPs). Each LCP has been assessed in terms of its individual landscape character. On the basis of key characteristics and obvious similarities the LCPs have been grouped into 'Policy Zones'. Ultimately each Policy Zone was assessed in terms of its landscape condition and sensitivity and a landscape policy developed providing a framework for the conservation and restoration of the parts of the Regional Character Areas. Ensuring that landscape character is reflected in decisions which

affect its continuing evolution. The intention is not to fossilise change, but to provide a context that will enable policy making, planning and landscape management decisions to be made which respect and sustain the diversity and character of the District's countryside.

Figure 4 - Landscape Policy Zone condition and sensitivity



Air quality

A4.115 The Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) process places an obligation on all Local Authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved.

A4.116 The air quality objectives applicable to LAQM in England are set out in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (SI 928), The Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002 (SI 3043) and cover Benzene, 1 and 3-Butadiene, Carbon Monoxide, Lead, Nitrogen Dioxide, Particulate Matter (PM_{10}) (Gravimetric) and Sulphur Dioxide.

A4.117 On the basis of monitoring carried out throughout the District in 2014 the overview is that all concentrations were found to be below AQS Objectives. Both the NO_2 diffusion tube monitoring data and the PM_{10} data were below their respective objectives at all sites. Most monitoring sites also showed reductions to further below the 40 µg/m3 objective for NO_2. It should, however, be noted that the PM_{10} monitoring site showed a slight increase from the previous year.

A4.118 Having considered road traffic sources, other transport sources, industrial sources, commercial and domestic sources and new developments with fugitive or uncontrolled sources the 2014 LAQM Progress Report concluded that there were no new or newly identified local developments which may have an impact on air quality.

Climate change

A4.119 The Climate Change Act 2008 carries the duty that net UK emissions for all six 'Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gases' (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons) will by 2050 be, at least, 80% lower than the 1990 baseline. Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is the main greenhouse gas, accounting for about 82 percent of the UK greenhouse gas emissions in 2013.

A4.120 Local estimates on per capita CO_2 emissions (measured in tonnes of CO_2) produced by the Department for Energy and Climate Change are detailed below. This data shows that the District has a per capita level of CO_2 emissions that is consistently higher than regional and national figures. Notably the rate in reduction of per capita CO_2 emissions is also much slower than the regional and national levels. Clearly the characteristics of the District may be a contributing factor in both cases, with a large administrative area and population which outside of the main centres is fairly rural and dispersed.

Table 50 – Per capita CO_2 emissions

Year	Newark & Sherwood District				East Midlands Total Per Capita CO_2 Emissions	Great Britain Total Per Capita CO_2 Emissions
	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Total Per Capita CO_2 Emissions		
2005	4.3	2.7	3.8	10.7	9.6	8.8

2006	4.1	2.7	3.8	10.5	9.5	8.7
2007	4.1	2.6	3.9	10.4	9.1	8.5
2008	4.1	2.6	3.6	10.2	8.8	8.2
2009	3.9	2.3	3.5	9.6	8.0	7.4
2010	4.2	2.5	3.5	10.1	8.3	7.6
2011	3.6	2.2	3.5	9.2	7.6	6.9
2012	4.0	2.3	3.5	9.7	7.8	7.1
2013	4.2	2.2	3.4	9.7	7.7	7.0

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change, UK Local and Regional CO_2 Emissions Statistical Release (2015)

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

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

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

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

A4.122 As recognised within national planning policy the planning system plays a key role in helping to shape places and to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate changes, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure. Indeed to support the move to a low carbon future, local planning authorities are required to plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions, actively support

energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings and where setting local requirements over the sustainability of buildings to do so in a way which is consistent with the Governments zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards.

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

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

Fuel poverty

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

Table 52 – Fuel poverty

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

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

Renewable energy

A4.126 Historically wind power has been the most prevalent form of renewable energy production within the District. Since 2006, 50 commercial wind turbines have become operational following the granting of planning consent. Significantly a large proportion of these have fallen within the medium-very large classification. Whilst wind power can make a useful contribution to reducing CO_2 emissions sensitivity is needed in considering visual and landscape impact, both individually and cumulatively. Indeed concerns over cumulative impact have been raised in the west of the District where the majority of implemented schemes are located.

Table 53 - Operational wind turbines (2006 onwards)

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

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

Table 54 - Operational solar farms (2011 onwards)

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

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

Waste management

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (2013)

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

	Municipal	Commercial / industrial	Construction / demolition	Total

Recycling / composting	93	430	908	**1,431**
Energy recovery	-	194	-	**194**

Source: Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (2013)

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

Geology and soils

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

A4.135 These ancient rocks, which comprise the 'solid' geology of the county are partially buried beneath a relatively thin veneer of unconsolidated or 'drift' deposits, laid down in recent geological past by ice and rivers. These include sand and gravel, alluvium and glacial till.

A4.136 Contained within the solid and drift formations is a rich and diverse assemblage of mineral resources, which have enabled the County to become one of the largest mineral producers in Great Britain (as discussed below). Deposits of sand and gravel and gypsum are of national importance, and deposits of limestone, clay and oil are also exploited.

A4.137 In respect of soil quality, biodiversity and agriculture depends on healthy soil. However, changes in farming, pressure from development (including farm diversification) and climate change could threaten soil quality across the District in the future.

A4.138 The Agricultural Land Classification mapping provided by Natural England is currently the most detailed data available on soil quality – and as advised by the body this is only suitable for strategic analysis. The top three grades (1, 2 and 3a) are taken to be the 'best and most versatile' land. This status is reflected in national planning policy which emphasises that where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary areas of poorer quality land should be used in preference to that of a higher quality. However, the mapping provides no differentiation between Grades 3a and 3b.

A4.139 None-the-less taken at a strategic level the mapping shows the majority of the District, outside of urban areas, to fall within Grade 3 'good to moderate'. In addition there is also a substantial area of the centre of the District which is considered to be Grade 2 'very good'.

Minerals

A4.140 Newark and Sherwood District possesses a wide range of mineral resources, with extracted minerals including sand and gravel, clay and gypsum. Where sites are approaching the end of their useful life they will pose a challenge in terms of being returned to a beneficial use.

A4.141 **Coal** – The coal industry has played a fundamental role in the social and economic development of Nottinghamshire. Many settlements, including a number in the western part of the District, developed principally to serve a particular colliery or collieries. The steady decline of the industry has therefore, had important implications for the social and economic well-being of the entire area.

A4.142 Despite substantial remaining reserves, the last operational mine within the District (Thoresby Colliery) has now ceased operations. In 1984, the District had six collieries, employing some 7,900 people.

A4.143 **Coal-bed Methane and Mine Gas** – Given the tradition of mining in the District there may be potential for the capture of coal-bed methane and mine gas from former collieries. Indeed there are active mine gas recovery schemes at Bilsthorpe and Clipstone.

A4.144 **Sand and Gravel** – In Newark and Sherwood District sand and gravel are won from two geologically distinct resources: the alluvial (river terrace) sand and gravels of the Trent Valley and the sand deposits of Sherwood Sandstone. There are significant operational sites at Besthorpe and Cromwell, and given the resource present within the District the extension of existing and allocation of new sites to meet future need is likely.

A4.145 **Gypsum** – Nottinghamshire is the largest producer of natural gypsum in the United Kingdom. One of the two main areas of gypsum production in the County lies to the south of Balderton on the east side of the District. In that area, the mineral is worked by opencast methods.

A4.146 **Clay** – Nottinghamshire supports a locally important brick manufacturing industry. Existing or permitted clay reserves are expected to meet demand extending well beyond the Plan period. Clay is currently extracted from one site in the western part of the District, at the Hanson (formerly Butterly) Brick Works, to the east of Kirton.

A4.147 **Oil** – Prior to major discoveries in Dorset in the late 1970's Nottinghamshire as a whole was United Kingdom's most important source of on-shore oil. Although the 1970's oil crisis prompted a national resurgence in on-shore oil exploration, no major new fields have yet been found in the County. There are however active oil fields close to Kirklington, Eakring and Egmanton.

A4.148 **Shale Gas** – Shale gas is the natural gas found in shale rock over a mile underground. It is extracted by hydraulic fracturing which involves injecting water at high pressure to create tiny cracks so the shale gas can flow. From a planning perspective the process (under the control of the County Council as Minerals Authority) consists of three stages; first exploration which seeks to establish whether hydrocarbons are present, second appraisal to gather information over the extent of the deposit, its characteristics and whether it can be economically extracted, and thirdly production/extraction.

A4.149 The Government is encouraging exploration to determine the potential of the resource. Indeed a first tranche of 'blocks' for exploration have been announced and offered to companies. This first tranche includes those blocks which do not require further environmental assessment under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. Subject to the outcome of consultation it is expected that a second tranche of blocks for exploration will be announced in late 2015.

A4.150 Included as part of the first tranche were two blocks within Newark & Sherwood District – including one centred on Harby (SK87b) and one to the north of Newark (SK86c) which includes Collingham and some of the smaller villages to the north and north east of the District. In addition a further block containing Sutton-on-Trent (SK76b) is subject to the appropriate assessment process outlined above and so may be included within any second tranche of exploration licences.

Water Supply and Flood Risk

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

A4.152 Accordingly, the groundwater supplies that the District relied on were considered over-worked and future development would worsen the situation without remedial action. Measures were planned to supplement the existing supply, however, and to allow demand on groundwater aquifers to be lessened so that resources can be protected and sustained for the long term. The view of Severn Trent Water was therefore that there were sufficient resources in hand to meet future demand created by development within the District. Though the distribution capacity of infrastructure serving Newark was at the margins of its capacity and required improvement. The need to safeguard usable water resources and incorporate efficiency measures in new built development remains important.

A4.153 The water quality of watercourses and groundwater / aquifers can be affected by a range of factors. In terms of groundwater and aquifers there are potential issues around intrusion of mine water and nitrate from agricultural practices. This has led to some borehole sources being abandoned – though reinstatement with additional treatment could be considered in the future.

A4.154 With respect to watercourses the dominance of agricultural activity in the District can lead to nitrate pollution – in particular from fertiliser use on arable land. There is also the risk of spillage from farm chemical, fuel or animal slurry stores, though these are generally limited to discrete locations. As other sources of pollution (e.g. industrial discharges) decline or are better treated, other sources such as diffuse highway run-off pollution become more prominent in terms of the remaining contamination effects.

A4.155 The rivers and other water bodies within the District form a significant element of the wider natural environment. There are considerable areas of the District which are in a natural or semi-natural stage. A number of such locations are covered by statutory designations, Sites of Special Scientific Interest for example, that are associated directly with water or wetland habitats. These habitats contain significant and wide-ranging biodiversity with past improvements in water quality having led to improvements and expansions in water-based eco-systems. Any future changes in flows or water quality could have significant impact on the existing ecology.

A4.156 Future development can impact on water quality through demand which draws more upon the resources present in aquifers and rivers reducing the volumes present and exceeding the rate of natural replenishment. Growth in water use can increase volumes of effluent being treated and discharged back into the environment. Future development can help address this through being as water-efficient as possible and drawing on mechanisms which seek to reduce water use. The physical spread of future growth can also lead to impacts such as direct loss of habitat, culverting of watercourses, increased water abstraction and pollution etc.

A4.157 Sources of flooding can include fluvial / tidal (river), groundwater, sewers, localised surface water and surface water runoff. In fluvial flood risk terms there are two main catchments within the District, the biggest being the River Trent which covers approximately 80% of the District. While the catchment is predominately rural it includes the urban areas of Newark and Trent side villages. The main rivers and watercourse within the Trent Catchment include the River Devon (and its tributary the Middle Beck) are the Beck, the River Greet, Car Dyke, the Fleet, Dover Beck and Cocker Beck.

A4.158 Its tributaries arise through Eakring and drain predominantly in an easterly direction through Caunton and converge with the Trent just upstream of the Cromwell lock which is generally recognised boundary between the tidal and fluvial reaches of the Trent. The River Greet arises to the south of Farnsfield and flows through the north of Southwell to Rolleston before converging with the River Trent.

A4.159 The Cocker Beck arises beyond the southern boundary of the District and flows through Lowdham before converging with the Trent near Gunthorpe. The River Devon flows northwards through the District boundary to the south and joins with the Trent to the southwest of Newark. The Middle Beck, a tributary of Devon flows to the south of Newark.

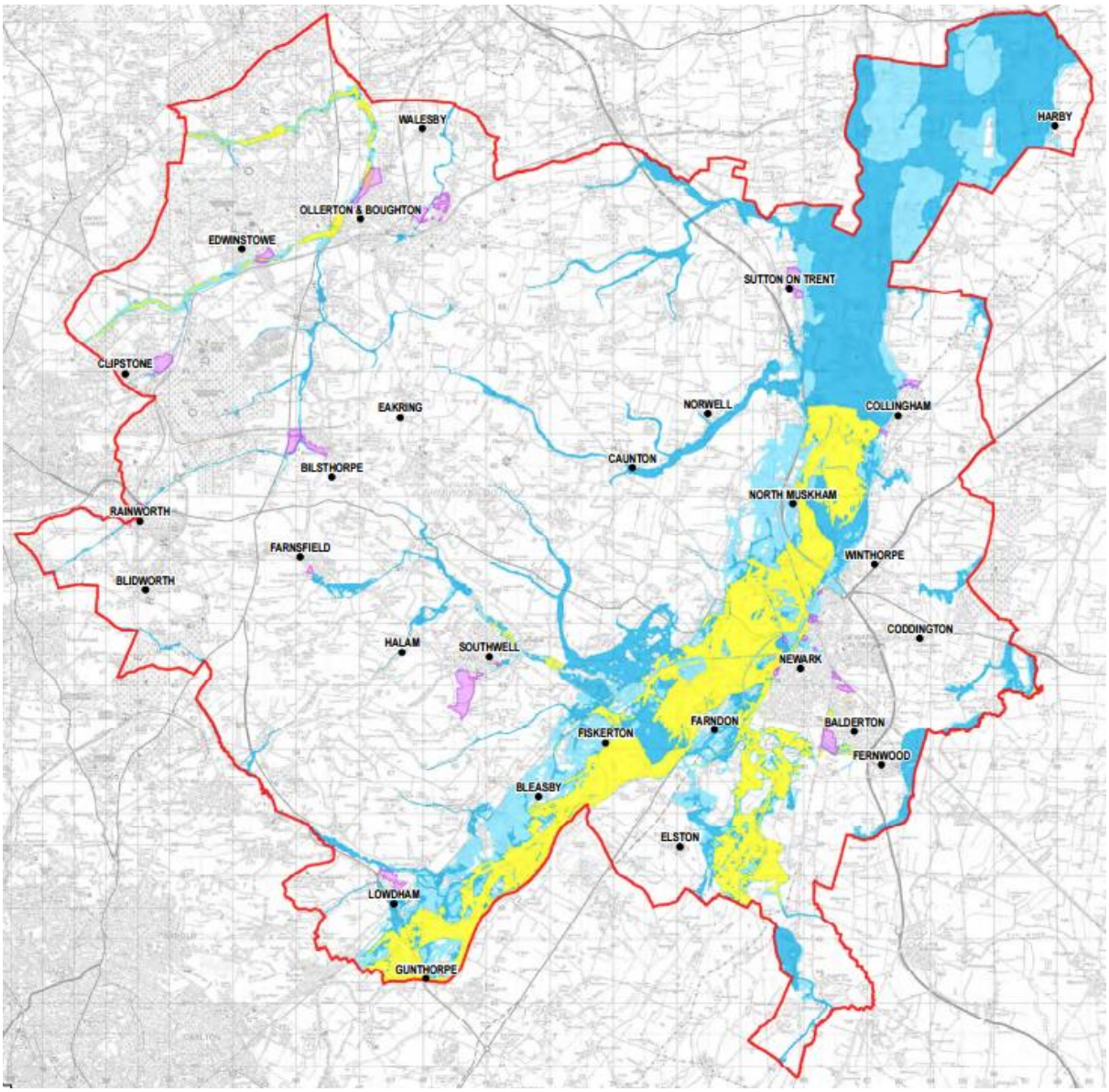
A4.160 The River Maun and its tributaries forms part of the River Trent Catchment but can be described as a separate drainage catchment within the District. The Maun drainage catchment is served by approximately a fifth of the District area beyond the District boundary to the west and flows in a north westwards direction through Edwinstowe and Ollerton before its confluence with the River Meden at the District Boundary.

A4.161 The main tributary of the Maun is Rainworth Water. Rainworth Water arises beyond the District Boundary and flows through Rainworth and Bilsthorpe before its confluence with the Maun to the south west of Ollerton. A smaller tributary, the Vicar Water, also arises beyond the District boundary to the west and flows to the south of Clipstone before its confluence with the Maun to the north east of Clipstone. The River Maun is maintained and controlled by the Environment Agency.

A4.162 A relatively small area of the District in the east contributes to the River Witham which forms part of the District boundary to the east of Newark and Balderton. Minor tributaries, including the Shire Dyke, to the east of Newark and Balderton flow to the River Witham. The Internal Drainage of Upper Witham administers this sector of land drainage catchment.

A4.163 Traditional fluvial flood risk remains a significant issue in the District with, in 2009, 5.2% of the District lying within the area of highest flood risk (Zone 3 - where the risk of flooding from rivers is 1.0% or greater annually; a 1:100 year probability) and 7.7%of the District within the next zone of flood risk (Zone 2 – where the risk of flooding from rivers is 0.1% to 1.0%). It should be noted however that there is some overlap between the two zones. Unsurprisingly there have been numerous incidences of fluvial flooding across the District. Recently, widespread flooding events in 2007 affected Balderton, Bilsthorpe, Bleasby, Bulcote, Carlton-on-Trent, Caunton, Edingley, Edwinstowe, Egmanton, Epperstone, Fiskerton-cum-Morton, Halam, Kirklington, Little Carlton, Lowdham, Norwell, Ompton, Oxton, Rolleston, Southwell, Staythorpe, Sutton-on-Trent, Thurgarton and Weston. Figure 5, on the page below, shows Flood Zone 2 (light blue), Flood Zone 3 (dark blue) and the functional floodplain (yellow)

Figure 5 - Location of the functional floodplain and Flood Zones 2 and 3 within Newark & Sherwood District



Source: Newark & Sherwood Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 Phase 2

A4.164 There have also been flooding events linked back to sewer network and highway drainage issues. Environment Agency mapping of surface water flood risk show many locations around the District where this is potentially an issue. Surface water flood risk derives from surface runoff generated by rainwater (including snow and other precipitation) which is on the surface of the ground (whether moving or not) and has not yet entered a watercourse, drainage system or public sewer. Significantly surface water flows were a key contributing factor in the flooding which occurred in Southwell in 2013. Clearly the impact from non-permeable surfaces can contribute to increased surface run-off and it is crucial that new development provides for appropriate and effective surface water management.