

Greater Nottingham

Broxtowe Borough Council
Erewash Borough Council
Gedling Borough Council
Nottingham City Council

Aligned Core Strategies

Sustainability Appraisal Appendices

May 2012

This draft of the Aligned Core Strategies Sustainability Appraisal (Appendices) does not include full information for Broxtowe Erewash and Nottingham City as they have yet to finalise all details. It is also subject to further editing changes

This page is intentionally blank.

DRAFT

The maps produced in this document are copyright.
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No. 100021246 2011.

Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Appendix 1: The Sustainability Appraisal Frameworks | 6 |
| Original Sustainability Appraisal Framework | 6 |
| Refined Sustainability Appraisal Framework | 9 |
| Appendix 2: Development of Policies | 13 |
| Key Issues Raised by the Sustainability Appraisal of Options from the Issues & Options Report | 13 |
| Sustainability Appraisal Recommendations on the Option for Consultation Options | 17 |
| Sustainability Appraisal Summaries of Publication Draft Policies | 18 |
| Policy 1: Climate Change | 19 |
| Policy 2: The Spatial Strategy | 20 |
| Policy 3: The Green Belt | 20 |
| Policy 4: Employment Provision and Economic Development | 20 |
| Policy 5: Nottingham City Centre | 21 |
| Policy 6: The Role of Town and Local Centres | 22 |
| Policy 7: Regeneration | 23 |
| Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice | 23 |
| Policy 9: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople | 24 |
| Policy 10: Design & Enhancing Local Identity | 24 |
| Policy 11: The Historic Environment | 25 |
| Policy 12: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles | 25 |
| Policy 13: Culture, Sport and Tourism | 25 |
| Policy 14: Managing Travel Demand | 26 |
| Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities | 27 |
| Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space | 29 |
| Policy 17: Biodiversity | 29 |
| Policy 18: Infrastructure | 30 |
| Policy 19: Developer Contributions | 30 |
| Appendix 3: Sustainability Appraisal and Core Strategy Objectives Compatibility Matrix (Updated 2012) | 31 |
| Summary of Sustainable Appraisal and Core Strategies Objectives Compatibility | 47 |
| Appendix 4: Schedules for Workshops 1, 2 and 3 | 51 |
| Workshop 1: Sustainability Appraisal of Issues and Options (November 2009) | 51 |
| Workshop 2: Sustainability Appraisal of Option for Consultation policies and sites (May 2010) | 55 |
| Workshop 3: Sustainability Appraisal of new / significantly changed policies and new sites (October 2011) | 58 |
| Appendix 5: Appraisals for Strategic Options | 62 |
| Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: ‘High growth’ Scenario using 2008 household projections (71,700) [loosely aligned to RS SA Scenario of ‘going for growth’] | 62 |
| Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: ACS Option for Consultation/RS figures (52,050) | 64 |
| Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: ‘Low growth’ Scenario using Continuing Past House Building rates (41,888) [loosely aligned to RS SA Scenario of ‘Limiting Growth (below trend)’] | 66 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth (36,773) | 68 |
| Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth plus RBC (7,500) total (44,273) | 71 |
| Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth plus RBC (7,500) and SUE at Clifton (2,500) total (46,733) | 73 |
| Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Alternative housing growth distribution – more dispersed pattern of development rather than principle urban area, based on local need ‘Growth based on Localism’ | 75 |
| Policy 4 – Employment Provision and Economic Development: Section 4(2) Inclusion within the policy of the number of office jobs | 77 |
| Policy 4 – Employment Provision and Economic Development: High growth housing scenario (71,700) and implications for office and employment land provision | 79 |
| Policy 4 – Employment Provision and Economic Development: Low growth housing scenario (41,888) and implications for office and employment land provision | 81 |
| Appendix 6A: Sustainability Schedules for Broxtowe’s Individual Sites and Settlements | 83 |
| Appendix 6B: Appraisals for Broxtowe’s Spatial Strategy and Individual Sites and Settlements | 84 |
| Broxtowe Borough Council – Severn Trent and Boots site | 84 |
| Broxtowe Borough Council – Land between Toton & Stapleford | 87 |
| Broxtowe Borough Council – North of Stapleford | 90 |
| Broxtowe Borough Council – West of Coventry Lane | 93 |
| Broxtowe Borough Council – West of Bilborough Road | 95 |
| Broxtowe Borough Council – West of Woodhouse Way | 98 |
| Broxtowe Borough Council – Key settlements identified for growth (Awsorth, Brinsley, Eastwood, Kimberley, Watnall) | 101 |
| Broxtowe Borough Council – Inclusion of Nuthall as Key Settlement for Growth | 103 |
| Broxtowe Borough Council – Land between Toton & Stapleford, excluding Toton Sidings | 105 |
| Broxtowe Borough Council – Field Farm, North of Stapleford | 107 |
| Appendix 7A: Sustainability Schedules for Erewash’s Individual Sites and Settlements | 110 |
| Appendix 7B: Appraisals for Erewash’s Spatial Strategy and Individual Sites and Settlements | 111 |
| Erewash Borough Council – Erewash Growth (6,250 dwellings) | 111 |
| Erewash Borough Council – Ilkeston Growth | 115 |
| Erewash Borough Council – Long Eaton Growth | 118 |
| Erewash Borough Council – Rural Growth | 121 |
| Erewash Borough Council – Stanton Regeneration Site (Policy ERE 2 – Stanton Regeneration Site) | 123 |
| Erewash Borough Council – Rejected Site (Manners Flood/Ilkeston West) | 127 |
| Appendix 8A: Sustainability Schedules for Gedling’s Individual Sites and Settlements | 130 |
| Top Wighay Farm | 130 |
| North of Papplewick Lane | 131 |
| North of Redhill | 132 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| East of Lambley Lane | 133 |
| Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm | 134 |
| Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm and Mapperley Golf Course | 135 |
| Bestwood Village | 136 |
| Calverton | 137 |
| Ravenshead | 138 |
| Burton Joyce | 139 |
| Lambley | 140 |
| Newstead | 141 |
| Papplewick | 142 |
| Stoke Bardolph | 143 |
| Woodborough | 144 |
| Appendix 8B: Appraisals for Gedling Spatial Strategy and Individual Sites and Settlements | 145 |
| Gedling Borough Council – ACS growth (7,250 dwellings). Based on SA appraisals on accepted sites and settlements | 145 |
| Gedling Borough Council – High growth (9,250 dwellings) = +2,000 additional dwellings | 146 |
| Gedling Borough Council – Low growth (5,250 dwellings) = -2,000 less dwellings | 147 |
| Gedling Borough Council – Top Wighay Farm (1,000 homes and employment development) | 149 |
| Gedling Borough Council – North of Papplewick Lane (600 homes) | 152 |
| Gedling Borough Council – Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm site | 154 |
| Gedling Borough Council – Bestwood Village (up to 600 homes) | 157 |
| Gedling Borough Council – Calverton (up to 1,600 homes) | 159 |
| Gedling Borough Council – Ravenshead (up to 500 homes) | 162 |
| Gedling Borough Council – Rejected Sustainable Urban Extension (North of Redhill) | 164 |
| Gedling Borough Council – Rejected Sustainable Urban Extension (East Of Lambley Lane) | 167 |
| Gedling Borough Council – Rejected Site (Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm and Mapperley Golf Course) | 170 |
| Appendix 9A: Sustainability Schedules for Nottingham City’s Individual Sites | 173 |
| Appendix 9B: Appraisals for Nottingham City’s Spatial Strategy and Individual Sites | 174 |
| Nottingham City – Nottingham City Growth | 174 |
| Nottingham City Council – Stanton Tip | 178 |
| Nottingham City Council – Water Regeneration Zone / Eastcroft | 180 |
| Nottingham City Council – Southside Regeneration Zone | 182 |
| Nottingham City Council – Eastside Regeneration Zone | 184 |
| Nottingham City Council – Boots | 186 |
| Appendix 10: Appraisals for Aligned Core Strategies Policies | 187 |
| Policy 1: Climate Change | 187 |
| Policy 3: The Green Belt | 189 |
| Policy 5: Nottingham City Centre | 191 |
| Policy 6: The Role of Town Centre and Local Centres | 194 |
| Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice | 196 |
| Policy 9: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople | 198 |
| Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identity | 200 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Policy 11: The Historic Environment | 202 |
| Policy 12: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles | 204 |
| Policy 13: Culture, Sport and Tourism | 206 |
| Policy 14: Managing Travel Demand | 208 |
| Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities Overall Appraisal of the Policy | 210 |
| Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities (Ilkeston Station) | 212 |
| Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities (Gedling Access Road) | 214 |
| Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space | 216 |
| Policy 17: Biodiversity | 218 |
| Policy 18: Infrastructure | 220 |
| Policy 19: Developer Contributions | 222 |
| Appendix 11: Monitoring Indicators | 224 |
| Appendix 12: Baseline (updated 2012) | 231 |
| Appendix 13: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes (updated 2012) | 232 |
| European | 232 |
| National | 235 |
| Regional | 250 |
| Derbyshire | 261 |
| Nottinghamshire | 265 |
| Greater Nottingham | 268 |
| Broxtowe Borough | 273 |
| Erewash Borough | 279 |
| Gedling Borough Council | 286 |
| Nottingham City | 289 |
| Rushcliffe | 298 |
| Neighbour and cross boundary issue | 301 |
| Neighbourhood Planning | 302 |

Appendix 1: The Sustainability Appraisal Frameworks

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework has been fine-tuned and finalised, taking into account the comments received by the consultees at the Scoping and Option for Consultation stages.

Original Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Table 1 shows the original Sustainability Appraisal Framework which was used to appraise the options at Workshops 1 and 2.

Table 1: Original Sustainability Appraisal Framework

| SA Objectives | Decision Making Criteria | Indicators |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Greater Nottingham | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing • House prices; housing affordability • Homelessness • Housing completions (type and size) • Housing tenure • LA stock declared non decent • Sheltered accommodation • Vacant dwellings by tenure |
| 2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults taking part in sport • Health inequalities • Life expectancy at birth • New/enhanced health facilities • People killed/seriously injured in road accidents • Teenage conception rates |
| 3. Heritage To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy Greater Nottingham's heritage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help people to increase their participation in cultural activities? • Will it protect/improve access to historic sites? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museums • No. of visits to historic sites |
| 4. Crime To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime in Greater Nottingham | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide safer communities? • Will it reduced crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes – by category and total • Fear of crime • Noise complaints |

| SA Objectives | Decision Making Criteria | Indicators |
|--|--|--|
| <p>5. Social</p> <p>To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across Greater Nottingham</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, and resident's satisfaction with community facilities and services? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community centres • Gains/losses of community facilities • Leisure centres • Libraries/mobile library stops • Participation involuntary and community activities • A place where people from different backgrounds get on well together • Satisfaction with leisure facilities |
| <p>6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</p> <p>To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure across Greater Nottingham</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species? • Will it help protect and improve habitats? • Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/National nature reserves • Local wildlife sites (Biological SINCs) • SSSIs • Open spaced managed to green flag award standard • New and enhanced open space • Satisfaction with open space |
| <p>7. Environment Landscape</p> <p>To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological/geological assets, and landscape character of Greater Nottingham, including Greater Nottingham's heritage and its setting</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance the historical and archaeological environment? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient woodland • Conservation Areas • Historic Parks and Gardens • Listed Buildings/Buildings at risk/locally listed buildings • Scheduled ancient monuments • Woodland areas/new woodland |

| SA Objectives | Decision Making Criteria | Indicators |
|---|--|---|
| <p>8. Natural Resources and Flooding</p> <p>To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve water quality? • Will it improve air quality? • Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it minimise the loss of soils to development? • Will it maintain and enhance soil quality? • Will it minimise Flood Risk? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenfield land lost • Carbon dioxide emissions • Contaminated land • Flood risk • Households in Air Quality Management Areas • Number of days moderate/high air pollution • Employment and housing developed on PDL • Density of dwellings • Developments incorporating SUDS • Planning applications granted contrary to advice of EA • Biological/chemistry levels in rivers, canals and freshwater bodies • Production of primary and secondary/recycled aggregates |
| <p>9. Waste</p> <p>To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce household waste per head? • Will it increase waste recovery and recycling per head? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled waste produced • Capacity of new waste management facilities by alternative to landfill • Household waste arisings composted, land filled, recycled, used to recover energy |
| <p>10. Energy</p> <p>To minimise energy usage and to develop the area's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy use – renewables and petroleum products • Energy use (gas/electricity) by end user • Renewable energy capacity installed by type |
| <p>11. Transport</p> <p>To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to education sites, employment sites, health care, leisure centres, open space, shopping centres • Development of transport infrastructure that assists car use reduction • Levels of bus and light rail patronage • New major non-residential development with travel plans • People using car and non-car modes of travel to work • Railway station usage |

| SA Objectives | Decision Making Criteria | Indicators |
|--|---|--|
| 12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it increase average income levels? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average annual income • Benefit claimants • VAT business registration rate, registrations, deregistrations • Businesses per 1000 population • Employment rate • Jobs • New floor space • Shops, vacant shops • Unemployment rate |
| 13. Innovation To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase levels of qualification? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A* - C • 19 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 or equivalent • 21 year olds qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent • Working age population qualifications |
| 14. Economic Structure To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it improve the diversity of jobs available? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed business development floorspace • Land developed for employment • Employment land lost • Employment land allocated • Profile of employment by sector |

Refined Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Table 2 shows the refined Sustainability Appraisal Framework which was used to appraise the revised and new policies and sites at Workshop 3.

Table 2: Refined Sustainability Appraisal Framework

| SA Objectives | Decision Making Criteria | Indicators |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Greater Nottingham | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? | Affordable housing House prices; housing affordability Homelessness Housing completions (type and size) Housing tenure LA stock declared non decent Sheltered accommodation Vacant dwellings by tenure |
| 2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? | Adults taking part in sport Health inequalities Life expectancy at birth New/enhanced health facilities People killed/seriously injured in road accidents Teenage conception rates |

| SA Objectives | Decision Making Criteria | Indicators |
|--|---|---|
| <p>3. Heritage</p> <p>To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy Greater Nottingham’s heritage including the preservation, enhancement and promotion of the cultural and built environment (including archaeological assets).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect historic sites • Will it help people to increase their participation in cultural heritage activities? • Will it protect/improve access to historic sites? • Will it protect and enhance the historical, geological and archaeological environment? | <p>Open spaced managed to green flag award standard New and enhanced open space Satisfaction with open space Museums</p> |
| <p>4. Crime</p> <p>To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime in Greater Nottingham</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it increase the prevalence of diversionary activities? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment through designing out crime? | <p>Crimes – by category and total Fear of crime Noise complaints</p> |
| <p>5. Social</p> <p>To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across Greater Nottingham</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? • Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents satisfaction in community activities? • Will it improve ethnic and intergenerational relations? | <p>Community centres Gains/losses of community facilities Leisure centres Libraries/mobile library stops Participation involuntary and community activities A place where people from different backgrounds get on well together Satisfaction with leisure facilities</p> |
| <p>6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</p> <p>To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure and the natural environment across Greater Nottingham</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species? • Will it help protect and improve habitats? • Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? • Will it provide new open space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it encourage and protect Green Infrastructure opportunities? | <p>Local/National nature reserves Local wildlife sites (Biological SINC)s SSSIs</p> |
| <p>7. Landscape</p> <p>To protect and enhance the landscape character of Greater Nottingham, including Greater Nottingham’s heritage and its setting</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does it respect identified landscape character? | <p>Ancient woodland Conservation Areas Historic Parks and Gardens Listed Buildings/Buildings at risk/locally listed buildings Scheduled ancient monuments Woodland areas/new woodland</p> |

| SA Objectives | Decision Making Criteria | Indicators |
|---|---|--|
| <p>8. Natural Resources and Flooding</p> <p>To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve water quality? • Will it improve air quality? • Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it minimise Flood Risk? • Will it prevent the loss of high quality soils to development? | <p>Greenfield land lost Carbon dioxide emissions Contaminated land Flood risk Households in Air Quality Management Areas Number of days moderate/high air pollution Employment and housing developed on PDL Density of dwellings Developments incorporating SUDS Planning applications granted contrary to advice of EA Biological/chemistry levels in rivers, canals and freshwater bodies Production of primary and secondary/recycled aggregates</p> |
| <p>9. Waste</p> <p>To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce household and commercial waste per head? • Will it increase waste recovery and recycling per head? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? | <p>Controlled waste produced Capacity of new waste management facilities by alternative to landfill Household waste arisings composted, land filled, recycled, used to recover energy</p> |
| <p>10. Energy and Climate Change</p> <p>To minimise energy usage and to develop the area's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it support the development of community energy systems? • Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate | <p>Energy use – renewables and petroleum products Energy use (gas/electricity) by end user Renewable energy capacity installed by type</p> |
| <p>11. Transport</p> <p>To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? • Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities? | <p>Accessibility to education sites, employment sites, health care, leisure centres, open space, shopping centres Change in road traffic mileage Development of transport infrastructure that assists car use reduction Levels of bus and light rail patronage New major non-residential development with travel plans People using car and non-car modes of travel to work Railway station usage Road traffic levels</p> |

| SA Objectives | Decision Making Criteria | Indicators |
|---|--|---|
| <p>12. Employment</p> <p>To create high quality employment opportunities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it increase average income levels? | <p>Average annual income Benefit claimants VAT business registration rate, registrations, deregistrations Businesses per 1000 population Employment rate Jobs New floor space Shops, vacant shops Unemployment rate</p> |
| <p>13. Innovation</p> <p>To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase levels of qualification? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it encourage graduates to live and work within Greater Nottingham? | <p>15 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A* - C 19 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 or equivalent 21 year olds qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent Working age population qualifications</p> |
| <p>14. Economic Structure</p> <p>To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it improve the diversity of jobs available? • Will it provide the required infrastructure? • Will it provide business/university clusters | <p>Completed business development floorspace Land developed for employment Employment land lost Employment land allocated Profile of employment by sector</p> |

Appendix 2: Development of Policies

This appendix describes the process of the Sustainability Appraisal to refine the policies and how the results from the workshops were used to inform the Publication stage of the Aligned Core Strategies.

Key Issues Raised by the Sustainability Appraisal of Options from the Issues & Options Report

The key issues raised by the SA process at this stage were as follows:

- Urban concentration is a more sustainable model for growth, but one should not discount large opportunity sites on the periphery of the Nottingham Principal Urban Area.
- The integration of jobs and services with housing, through mixed use development, gives a positive SA outcome.
- Growth in villages has significant benefits in relation to housing, health, heritage and social objectives.
- Encouraging the joint use of community facilities and locating them close together has the most positive impacts.
- Adopting an approach to housing type mix based on the housing sub-markets within Greater Nottingham makes the best positive sustainability contribution.
- A flexible approach to the development of employment land has more sustainability benefits than inflexibly maintaining land or premises in employment use that are no longer suited to this purpose.
- Supporting the expansion and development of a knowledge-based economy using the role of the universities and the hospital has major benefits for sustainability.
- Maximising opportunities for training initiatives to re-skill the Greater Nottingham workforce has major economic sustainability benefits
- Enhancing retail in Nottingham as a Core City would maximise transport benefits.
- For the proposed climate change policy to have higher than national standards in the short term has major environmental objectives benefits but may impact on development viability.
- Prioritising public transport investment meets most sustainability objectives without any apparent negative impacts but highways investment may have major effects on the environmental objectives.
- The Green Infrastructure requirement has major positive effects on most sustainability objectives.
- Identifying specific sites and corridors of acknowledged biodiversity importance and ensuring that all development proposals identify positive measures to protect and enhance biodiversity will have major environmental objectives benefits.

Commentary on how the SA informed the choice of Option is included in the background sections in the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Option for Consultation document. Table 3 shows where options in the Option for Consultation drew on issues from the Issues and Options. Where policy numbers are given, these relate to the Issues and Option Report numbering (which is now slightly different).

Table 3: Transition of the Issues and Options into Option for Consultation

| Issues in the 'Issues and Options' | Options in the 'Option for Consultation' |
|--|--|
| 3.1 Accommodating Growth | |
| Should 40,800 of all new homes be provided in or next to the Principal Urban Area in line with the Regional Spatial Strategy? (AG2a) | Policy 2.1 – minimum of 52,050 new homes |
| Which large urban extensions are the most appropriate? (AG3a) | Policy 2.1b – Sustainable Urban Extensions |
| What other development needs to be provided alongside major new housing sites? To what extent should land for jobs be integrated with major housing sites? Should we plan for commuting rather than providing local jobs? (AG4a) | Policy 2.2 – new employment development Policy 2.3 – retail, social, leisure and cultural development |
| What level of development would best support towns and villages and serve local needs while also maintaining and enhancing local distinctiveness? (AG5a) | Policy 2.1e – settlements |
| 3.2 The Nottingham – Derby Green Belt | |
| Should the protection of urban open spaces be given priority over encroachment into the Green Belt. Which type of urban open spaces should this refer to? (GB2b) | Policy 15.4 – protection of parks and open space |
| 3.3 Regeneration | |
| Cotgrave (RG3a) | Policy 7.4 – Cotgrave Colliery Policy 6.4c – centres underperforming or in need of enhancement |
| Eastside Regeneration Zone (RG3a) | Policy 7.1 – Eastside Regeneration Zone |
| Southside Regeneration Zone (RG3a) | Policy 7.2 – Southside Regeneration Zone |
| Waterside Regeneration Zone (RG3a) | Policy 7.3 – Waterside Regeneration Zone |
| Boots Campus and adjacent Severn Trent Land (RG3a) | Policy 7.5 – Boots Campus and adjacent Severn Trent Land |
| Stanton Tip (RG3a) | Policy 2.1a and Policy 7.9 – Stanton Tip |
| Strategic Regeneration Zone North West (RG3a) | Policy 7.10 |
| Stanton Ironworks (RG3a) | Policy 7.7 – Stanton Ironworks |
| 3.4 Economy and Employment Land | |
| Use the Employment Land Study to meet the identified undersupply of deliverable office space across Greater Nottingham by planning for additional office space requirements to meet the projected job growth (EE1a) | Policy 4 – employment provision and economic development |
| Adopt an approach to Employment land and premises based on policy recommendations from the Employment Land Study (EE2b) | Policy 4.9 – releasing poor quality, underused and poorly located employment sites for other purposes |
| Provide a sufficient level of new sustainable employment sites that are attractive to the market, in terms of size, environmental quality and accessibility for example. Where might these sites be located? (EE3a) | Policy 4.5 – providing a range of suitable suites for new employment or relocating businesses elsewhere |

| Issues in the 'Issues and Options' | Options in the 'Option for Consultation' |
|---|---|
| Concentrate new office and commercial development in and around Nottingham city centre, particularly in the Regeneration Zones (EE4a). Allow a more dispersed pattern of office and commercial development around Greater Nottingham (EE4b) | Policy 4.1 – promoting Nottingham City Centre as primary location for new offices Policy 4.2 – providing for office development of lesser scale in town centres Policy 4.3 – promoting new economic development as part of Sustainable Urban Extensions |
| Support the expansion and development of a knowledge-based economy utilising the role of the Universities and the Hospitals (EE6a) | Policy 4.4 – encouraging economic development associated with universities, higher education establishments and hospital campuses |
| Develop the role that East Midlands Airport has in the local economy (EE6b) | Policy 4.5 – providing a range of suitable suites for new employment or relocating businesses elsewhere |
| Maximise opportunities for training initiatives to re-skill the Greater Nottingham workforce (EE6d) | Policy 4.7 – working with partners and using planning obligations to provide appropriate training opportunities |
| 3.5 The Role of Nottingham and its City and Town Centres | |
| Support the protection of and development of sporting, leisure, tourism and cultural facilities (TC2a). Focus development of strategic sport, leisure, tourism or cultural developments in particular areas (TC2b) | Policy 12 – Culture, Tourism and Sport |
| Consider improving the quality and range of opportunities for retail in the city centre (TC3a) | Policy 5.1 – maintaining a prosperous compact and accessible retail centre |
| 3.6 Neighbourhoods and Place Shaping | |
| Set overall target for affordable houses to be developed in Greater Nottingham, based on viability (NP3a). Set affordable housing targets based on housing sub-markets or local authority areas, based on viability (NP3b) | Policy 8.2 – approach to affordable housing |
| Develop an approach to enable the delivery of affordable housing in rural areas (NP4a) | Policy 8.3 – approach to rural affordable housing |
| Encourage the joint use of community facilities and for them to be located close together (NP6c) | Policy 11c – community facilities located alongside or shared with other local community facilities |
| 3.7 Transport and Accessibility | |
| Focus on the promotion and development of public transport facilities and priority, developing further the NET tram network and rail links, and improve cycling and walking links (TA2a). Introduce very intensive demand management to encourage the use of public transport (TA2b) | Policy 13 – Managing Travel Demand Policy 3.7 – modal shift away from private car |
| Should the priorities for investment in major transport schemes focus on both public transport and highway capacity (TA3c) | Policy 14 – Transport Infrastructure Priorities |
| 3.9 Green Infrastructure and Landscaper Character | |

| Issues in the 'Issues and Options' | Options in the 'Option for Consultation' |
|--|---|
| Require new developments to provide for enhanced green networks? (GI1a) | Policy 15.2a – existing Green Infrastructure corridors and assets Policy 15.2c – major new developments |
| Identify specific sites and corridors of acknowledged biodiversity importance and ensure that all development proposals, wherever they are, identify positive measures to protect and enhance biodiversity (GI2b) | Policy 16 - Biodiversity |
| Target opportunities for improvements on identified routes and routeways from urban areas where access is currently poor and set out a clear and sustainable approach to creating and enhancing access to the countryside, recreational management areas, river valleys and facilities to serve towns and villages and to support local tourism opportunities (GI3a) | Policy 15.2a – existing Green Infrastructure corridors and assets Policy 15.2d – links to and between Green Infrastructure network will be promoted corridors and assets |
| 3.10 Climate Change | |
| Require a percentage of energy in new developments to be derived from renewable sources (CC1a). Require all new housing development to comply with a high level of the Code for Sustainable Homes standards as a minimum (CC1b) | Policy 1a-c – all development proposals Policy 1.1 and 1.2 – residential and non-residential development |
| Adopt an approach which requires large scale development and/or sustainable urban extensions to meet enhanced levels of reduction in Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions (CC1c) | Policy 3.6 – all buildings to be resilient to climate change |
| Allow development on Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3 on previously developed land where it is shown to be adequately defended or the sequential test has been applied (CC2b) | Policy 1.3 – flood risk |

Sustainability Appraisal Recommendations on the Option for Consultation Options

The Sustainability Appraisal of the Aligned Core Strategies informed the chosen policies for consultation in the following ways:

- **Policy 1: Climate Change** has been developed and refined, as doing nothing has no major sustainability positives.
- **Policy 2: Spatial Strategy** proposes a limited distribution of housing outside the Nottingham Principal Urban Area, development around Sub Regional Centres, Sustainable Urban Extensions together with named settlements. This strategy has no significant negative effects and positively supports the housing objective across most of the appraised area. Development in the Principal Urban Area of Nottingham has major benefits, and therefore an urban concentration with regeneration policy is still preferred.
- **Policy 3: Sustainable Urban Extensions** (now adequately covered by other policies) which sets out mixed use development on selected Sustainable Urban Extensions sites is significantly better than single use housing development in terms of reduced commuting, improved air quality, reduced energy use and social benefits.
- **Policy 4: Employment Provision and Economic Development** proposing significant new employment development in Nottingham City would have complementary significant economic and transport benefits, although growth has major environmental effects. A flexible approach to employment land has more sustainability benefits than a strong defence of existing sites. Providing training opportunities will have significant economic benefits.
- **Policy 5: Nottingham City Centre** promotes the city as the primary location for office development has strong locational advantages in terms of its accessibility but these are counterbalanced by flood risk and air quality issues. The strategy of centralising retail, leisure and culture in Nottingham City and Town Centres in Policy 5: Nottingham City and Policy 6: The Role of Town and Local Centres have major transport benefits. Encouraging economic development associated with the universities and the hospital campuses has major economic, transport and health benefits with no significant negatives.
- **Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix & Choice** has no negative impacts
- **Policy 9: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople** has no negative Impacts.
- **Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identity** has no negative Impacts.
- **Policy 11: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles** which promotes local facilities across Greater Nottingham would reduce the need to travel.
- **Policy 12: Culture, Sport and Tourism** (now 13) leads strategic culture, tourism and sport development to strategic locations and this may mitigate the negative transport effect of promoting travel from most locations to dispersed facilities and has employment benefits of major development.
- **Policy 13: Managing Travel Demand** (now 14) maximises sustainable transport and has social benefits and minimises the need for environmentally damaging infrastructure development.
- **Policy 14: Transport Infrastructure Priorities** (now 15) share the sustainability of the spatial strategy set out in Policy 2: The Spatial Strategy

and the positive strategic environmental assessment of the Local Transport Plan.

- **Policy 15: Green Infrastructure** (now 16) to extend and enhance strategic GI was shown to be sustainable.
- **Policy 16: Biodiversity** (now 17) referring to Green Infrastructure within the policy in will provide major environmental gains.
- **Policy 18: Infrastructure** has no negative impacts.
- **Policy 19: Developer Contributions** has no negative impacts.

Table 4 shows revisions to the policies from the Option for Consultation to the Draft Publication version.

Table 4: Policies from Option for Consultation to Draft Publication

| Option for Consultation | Draft Publication |
|---|--|
| Policy 1 Climate Change | Policy 1 Climate Change |
| Policy 2 The Spatial Strategy | Policy 2 The Spatial Strategy |
| Policy 3 The Sustainable Urban Extensions | Adequately covered by other policies |
| | Policy 3 The Green Belt (new policy) |
| Policy 4 Employment Provision and Economic Development | Policy 4 Employment Provision and Economic Development |
| Policy 5 Nottingham City Centre | Policy 5 Nottingham City Centre |
| Policy 6 The Role of Town and Local Centres | Policy 6 The Role of Town and Local Centres |
| Policy 7 Regeneration | Policy 7 Regeneration |
| Policy 8 Housing Size, Mix and Choice | Policy 8 Housing Size, Mix and Choice |
| Policy 9 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople | Policy 9 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople |
| Policy 10 Design, the Historic Environment and Enhancing Local Identity | Policy 10 Design and Enhancing Local Identity (re-worded) |
| | Policy 11 The Historic Environment (new policy) |
| Policy 11 Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles | Policy 12 Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles (re-numbered) |
| Policy 12 Culture, Sport and Tourism | Policy 13 Culture, Sport and Tourism (re-numbered) |
| Policy 13 Managing Travel Demand | Policy 14 Managing Travel Demand (re-numbered) |
| Policy 14 Transport Infrastructure Priorities | Policy 15 Transport Infrastructure Priorities (re-numbered) |
| Policy 15 Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space | Policy 16 Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space (re-numbered) |
| Policy 16 Biodiversity | Policy 17 Biodiversity (re-numbered) |
| Policy 17 Landscape Character (removed) | |
| Policy 18 Infrastructure | Policy 18 Infrastructure |
| Policy 19 Developer Contributions | Policy 19 Developer Contributions |

The detailed appraisal findings that make up the 19 policies are presented at Appendix 10 (on page 187).

Sustainability Appraisal Summaries of Publication Draft Policies

The SA summaries provide description of the development for each of the 19 policies. This follows the appraisal of the sites through the development of the Aligned Core Strategies. At each stage of the plan (Issues and Options, Options for Consultation and Publication draft), a workshop has been undertaken to assess policy development. The summaries below incorporate the outcomes of the workshops where the policy or site was assessed. In some cases, the policy was

appraised several times. Where the policy has not gone through major change it was not considered necessary to continue to reappraise the policy however the cumulative impact of all the policies and sites have been assessed and detailed later within this report.

Policy 1: Climate Change

The subject of Climate Change and the policy has been appraised on four occasions, including at workshop 1, 2 and 3. In workshop 1 several scenarios were examined with the conclusion that the policy should include going beyond the building regulations in terms of CO₂ reduction and that it would be better to go for a higher level from the Code for Sustainable Homes. Given the level of development that is required, development within the floodplain is unavoidable, however where this is the case, mitigation will be introduced including flood protection measure, ensuring that sites with high biodiversity and protected species are protected and that innovative design and sensitive master-planning is used to overcome flooding issues. Although it was also noted that this would have an impact on viability. In workshop 2, the policy was appraised relatively positively apart from the impact on viability (that could restrict number of homes built), Heritage and Economic Structure. Further amendments were made to the policy after workshop 3 as a result of the consultation that was carried out on the policy in the summer of 2011, therefore it was considered appropriate to do a final appraisal of the revised wording prior to publication. Although this final appraisal affected some of the commentary, it was not considered that the amendments to the policy would have any effect on the visual tables, hence the tables from the appraisal from workshop 3 and the subsequent appraisal on the final policy are the same.

The major change to the policy wording was to remove the 'Merton rule' so that the policy is expressed in terms of overall carbon reduction rather than targets for low carbon/zero carbon energy sources. In addition, the 'energy hierarchy' concept has been introduced to the policy. This looks at ensuring a) good design is used to minimise the development's energy needs b) make the most use of efficient energy, heating and cooling systems and finally c) use renewable energy sources to provide the residual energy needs. The policy leaves each of the councils to set their own limits in subsequent Development Plan Documents.

The policy should result in the development of more energy efficient dwellings and a consequent reduction in reliance of fossil fuels, having a major impact in respect of the Energy objective. The sustainable design of new buildings alongside the renewable energy generation should also result in a moderately positive outcome for the Natural Resources and Flooding objective. Improvements in building design and efficiency are also expected to have a minor positive effect on Health objectives, given the identified link between housing and health. A similar impact is envisaged for the Economic Structure objective through the knock on effect of development in low/zero carbon technology industries.

The requirement on developers to adhere to low/zero carbon in new building design is likely to increase costs and affect the viability of schemes, resulting in a minor negative effect on the Housing objective. It was considered that the introduction of renewable energy technologies, for example solar panelling, could have a minor negative impact on the Heritage and Environment Landscape objectives. This effect could be mitigated by specific heritage and environment focussed development

management policies for sensitive areas/sites. A neutral impact is also identified in respect of the crime objective.

Overall, the policy performs well against the SA objectives.

Policy 2: The Spatial Strategy

Due to some locally distinct factors within each of the Council areas, the detailed implementation of the broad spatial strategy has some variations across the plan area. More details are in Sections 9 – 12 of the main report.

Policy 3: The Green Belt

The Aligned Core Strategy Issues and Options June 2009 included Green Belt questions but a separate Green Belt policy was not being considered at that time, only a recasting to accommodate growth; therefore, Green Belt as a policy was not appraised.

With the proposed abolition of the Regional Plan through the Localism Act, it was considered that the Aligned Core Strategies should replace the loss of the Regional Plan Green Belt policy. This replacement policy was considered in the Further Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report.

This policy scenario would allow for Green Belt boundaries to be recast in order to accommodate Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs). Old policy refers to whether or not there is to be a Green Belt review. This is similar to the dispersed pattern of development appraisal.

The policy is neutral in terms of the overall numbers of housing to be provided. Policy wording is permissive for housing giving a positive housing benefit. If Green Belt is not recast then it would be necessary to look for new sites outside of the Green Belt. There would not be enough of these in accessible locations to meet local needs.

The only potentially negative effect is on heritage, as SUE sites abut the urban area where built heritage is more likely.

There is potentially a minor positive social benefit as the policy allows new development to make the most of existing facilities. SUEs are based nearer to cultural facilities allowing for social interaction.

There is considered to be a neutral effect on Green Infrastructure as the adoption of an alternative non Green Belt land development policy would still require the use of “green” land elsewhere.

The achievement of the transport objective is the only significant effect of the policy and is sustainable so long as modal shift from cars is prioritised.

The employment objective is met in a minor way by mixed use proposals for the SUEs subject to masterplanning employment uses in the SUEs as mitigation for residential development causing commuting.

Policy 4: Employment Provision and Economic Development

The Employment Provision and Economic Development policy sets out a range of guidance which will help to create sufficient employment opportunities and strengthen economic development. The policy emerged from the key issues raised in the Aligned Core Strategy Issues and Options June 2009 report.

Appraisals undertaken in workshop 1 focussing on the issues and options identified that significant new employment development in the City (and to a lesser extent elsewhere) would have complementary significant economic and transport benefits,

although growth has major environmental effects. The concentration on regeneration sites has greater economic benefits than dispersed growth.

This policy was appraised at workshop 2 and saw very positive outcomes in relation to employment, economic structure and developing a strong culture of enterprise and innovation. The policy also performed well against the criteria relating to health, crime reduction and growing social capital. There was a possible minor negative in relation to the provision of new housing, reflecting the situation where the policy could inhibit the redevelopment of some employment land for housing purposes. However the recognition in clause (i) that certain type of land release would be appropriate should help to minimise such an effect. Focussing development on the most accessible locations meant that the policy was generally seen as having positive impacts on transport infrastructure and helps by supporting the use of sustainable transport modes. The policy showed some negative attributes in relation to biodiversity, landscape, natural resources, waste and energy reduction. These are more pronounced in locations on the urban fringe. However given the likely scale of strategic employment sites it was felt that significant mitigation measures could be implemented to minimise negative consequences. Generally, the policy performs well against the SA objectives.

In workshop 3; three housing growth scenarios were tested for their implications on office jobs and employment land provision (equating approximately to the housing provision proposed by the Regional Strategy, high growth and low growth scenarios). The appraisals were very similar apart from their effects on the employment SA objective (the high growth scenario was the most positive) and their effects on the Biodiversity, Environment, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste and Energy SA objectives (the high growth scenario was the most negative). The Regional Strategy housing provision approach (appraisal 15) was therefore chosen as it was found to be more positive in terms of employment than the low growth scenario but has less negative impacts than the high growth scenario. There were no moderate to major negative impacts (and above) identified through the Regional Strategy housing provision approach which would need mitigation.

The SA process following workshop 3 required no change to the policy.

Policy 5: Nottingham City Centre

The City Centre policy, a strategy of centralising retail, leisure and culture in Nottingham, emerged from key issues raised in the Aligned Core Strategy Issues and Options June 2009 report. Appraisals undertaken in a workshop focussed on the issues and options identified that urban concentration formed a more sustainable model for growth, alongside a view that enhancing retail in Nottingham as a Core City would bring sustainability benefits, capitalising on significant transport/employment benefits for employment uses.

Employment development in the City Centre was then appraised at a second workshop, scoring significantly positively. In particular, the Employment objective was considered likely to result a very major positive impact. Major knock-on positive impacts were also identified in relation to the innovation and economic structure objectives, where it was considered that new employment development in the City would be likely to support employment land opportunities and training opportunities. The strong transport conditions and heritage facilities in the City suggested a moderate to major positive outcome.

Other minor to moderate positive impacts were identified for housing, crime, social, environment and energy objectives.

Both minor positive and negative impacts were considered possible for the natural resources and flooding objective, with positive impact arising as a result of the significant infrastructure in place alongside a ready availability to strong public transport network. The minor negative impact related to identified areas of flood risk in the city. However, in this regard it is considered that sufficient mitigation can be provided through other policies of the plan, alongside the flood risk assessment process.

A further appraisal of policy 5 as a whole was undertaken that suggested that the policy would have a significantly positive impact against the SA objectives as a whole. The development of an economically prosperous city centre is likely to have a very important positive impact for the Employment objective, with major associated positive impact for innovation and economic structure objectives. The very strong focus on public and sustainable transport modes should also provide a major positive impact for the transport objective. Other significant positive impacts would be anticipated in regard to the Health and Social objectives. Minor negative impact may arise as a consequence of the scale of development likely to arise from the policy and given flood risk area within the City. However, it is considered that application of other policies of the plan, as well as the Waste Local Plan and the flood risk assessment process would provide sufficient mitigation against negative impact arising.

No amendment to policy 5 was required as a result of the SA process.

Policy 6: The Role of Town and Local Centres

The Role of Town and Local Centres policy develops a network and hierarchy for all centres based on evidence on the retail performance of centres across the plan area. Identifying centres on this basis will ensure that any 'town centre' related development is of a suitable scale for the centre in which it is proposed and its vitality and viability is not harmed. The policy emerged from the key issues raised in the Aligned Core Strategies Issues and Options June 2009 report.

Appraisals undertaken in workshop 1 focussing on the issues and options identified that the strategy of centralising 'town centre' development in Nottingham and Town Centres has major transport benefits, particularly public transport accessibility. Some employment will be provided but it may not support the knowledge based economy objective because these 'town centre uses' may not require such skill.

This policy was also appraised at workshop 2 and performed very well against the majority of SA objectives. In particular the concentration of shops and services in a range of established centres maximises transport accessibility and helps to reduce the need to travel by car. Thriving commercial centres will also contribute very significantly to the economic health of the conurbation and help to create and retain jobs, although it should be noted that some of the jobs will be comparatively low paid and/or part time. The policy scores modest positives in relation to health, social capital and community safety objectives. This is because of the encouragement given to the collocation of health and community service outlets and the increased levels of pedestrian activity likely as a result of trips made for multiple purposes. Any possible negative impacts on existing centres from the creation of new centres should be controlled by the insurance written into the policy to help safeguard the established network of existing centres and prevent out of centre retailing. There

would be minor positive benefits in relation to housing and townscape due to the policy's call for environmental improvement and the opportunities presented through initiative such as "living over the shop". Impacts on heritage and resources are neutral or unclear and whilst there may be minor negative impacts on energy and waste issues – these are likely to be exacerbated if alternative forms of development were to be promoted. Generally, the policy performs well against the SA objectives. The SA process requires no change to the policy; therefore the policy was not re-appraised at workshop 3.

Policy 7: Regeneration

Workshop assessments associated with the Aligned Core Strategies Issues and Options June 2009 report supported a concentration, rather than dispersal approach to regeneration, considering this approach likely to result in greater economic benefits. The Option for Consultation document then identified areas for concentrated regeneration at Eastside, Southside and Waterside Regeneration Zones, Cotgrave colliery, the boots campus and adjacent Severn Trent land, the Rolls Royce site at Hucknall, Stanton Regeneration Site, Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm and Stanton Tip. The sites were appraised individually at workshop 2 stage. The sum result of the appraisals of the regeneration sites gives an indication of the overall positive impact that the regeneration of brownfield sites in sustainable locations would have. The overall quality and quantity of new build housing anticipated at the regeneration sites is considered likely to bring a moderate to major positive impact. The strong correlation between good housing, employment opportunities and health suggests there would also be moderate positive impact on the health objective. Smaller positive effects are anticipated in respect of heritage, crime, social energy, transport, innovation, and economic structure objectives. For the policy as a whole, a minor negative impact was predicted against the waste objective, perhaps an inevitable consequence of the significant scale of development associated with regeneration, though this could be mitigated by implementation of other policies within the plan, and through more detailed design and location assessment when detailed proposals come forward in the Development Management process.

With regard to the individual sites, it is acknowledged that some of the district regeneration sites scored as being less sustainable than city sites, however this is understandable given the existing infrastructure and very strong transport network that the city regeneration sites would benefit from directly. Mitigation for negative impact could be provided through application of other policies in the plan.

Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice

The Issues and Options considered different options under the issues of housing mix and affordable housing. For the appraisals undertaken at workshop 1, adopting a sub-market approach to housing mix was considered to be the option that performed strongest in terms of the sustainability criteria. This option was not however carried forward to the Option for Consultation stage of the Core Strategy. This was because firstly, there was not enough information available at the sub-market level to support the approach, and secondly, it was felt that setting such a target for a 15 year period would be too inflexible. In terms of affordable housing, workshop 1 looked at potential options of either including an overall target for Greater Nottingham or alternatively a target based on housing sub-markets or local authority areas. In terms

of the sustainability criteria, both options performed similarly. As above, it was felt that setting a target at the Core Strategy level was not appropriate and should instead be looked at in subsequent DPDs developed at local authority level. Two alternative approaches to rural affordable housing were also considered at workshop 1. The first appraisal considered an approach that generally enabled the delivery of affordable housing and the second appraisal considered an approach that involved the allocation of sites. Both options performed similarly in terms of the sustainability criteria.

The option that was carried forward to the Option for Consultation document was tested through appraisals carried out at workshop 2. The appraisal for policy 8 demonstrated major positive effects in relation to meeting housing needs and improving health. As the policy promotes new building there will inevitably be negative impacts caused by the increased use of natural resources, additional energy requirements and additional waste generation, though the extent of these impacts can be substantially reduced through careful mitigation. Environmental impacts can be difficult to predict at this stage as apart from strategic allocations, specific sites have yet to be identified. No changes to the policy were proposed through the SA at this stage.

As policy 8 was not changed significantly following the Option for Consultation stage, this policy was not appraised at workshop 3.

Policy 9: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

The issues considered under this policy were first looked at under the options for housing size, mix and choice which were considered at workshop 1. As is described above in relation to policy 8, although an approach to housing mix based on housing sub-markets was considered to be the approach that performed strongest against the sustainability criteria, this approach was not carried forward to the Option for Consultation stage as it was felt this was inappropriate given the 15 year time period for the Core Strategy which would result in a more inflexible approach. Policy 9 was appraised at workshop 2. The appraisal demonstrated positive benefits across the board in terms of the criteria, in particular, housing, health and social. The main positive sustainability outcome of this policy was in terms of contributing to meeting the housing needs of the conurbation and in helping to reduce the health inequalities. No changes to the policy were proposed.

As policy 9 was not changed significantly following the Option for Consultation stage, this policy was not appraised at workshop 3.

Policy 10: Design & Enhancing Local Identity

The policy was appraised in workshop 2. Since then some changes have been made to the policy including removing the heritage element (which is now within its own policy). However, the changes to wording were more for clarity purposes and to respond to consultation responses and did not change the direction of the policy. As such, it was not necessary to reappraise the policy in workshop 3.

The policy only has positive impacts on the SA objectives. The Heritage objective scores as moderate to major positive outcome on the basis of the protection afforded in the policy to historic sites and heritage areas, whilst the resulting quality design and provision and access to the historic environment, together with the fostering of strong local identities were identified as being likely to result in a moderate to major positive impact on the Crime objective.

The policy should encourage 'place making' and foster engagement with and by the local community, having a moderately positive impact on the Social objective. A similar moderate positive outcome is envisaged for the Environment and Landscape objective on the basis that the policy would retain and enhance the distinctive built environment and provide attractive and well designed environments.

The policy is considered likely to have a minor positive impact on the Transport objective through the opportunities given to integrate well-linked, new street patterns within the existing transport infrastructure. It is also considered that the policy will have an effect on the Energy objective.

Overall, the policy performs well against the SA objectives.

Policy 11: The Historic Environment

The new policy on historic environment policy emerged as a result from the consultation response from English Heritage on the Option for Consultation. This also followed the findings from workshop 2 due to the subject's sustainability significance and also to improve the environmental criteria. In terms of SA Housing objective, the new policy will not cause an impact on the delivery of housing requirement. There should be a positive health and social benefits for the residents of the plan area. The historic environment policy should have a very major/important positive outcome for the SA Heritage objective as the new policy seeks to protect heritage. The policy scores major positive against SA Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure objective as well as SA Landscape objective. Historic parks, gardens and waterways should help to protect biodiversity and protected species and the policy seeks to protect and enhance the landscape character of the plan area. Generally, the policy performs well against the SA objectives.

Policy 12: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles

This policy was appraised at workshop 2 and the SA process requires no change to the policy, therefore the policy was not re-appraised at workshop 3.

The policy should result in major positive health and social benefits for the residents of the plan area in relation to the growth and development of community facilities.

The provision of new and improved community facilities should provide the opportunity to develop social cohesion. The policy scores major positive against the SA Transport objective because new community facilities (as well as existing community facilities) should be provided in close proximity to new housing preventing the need for residents to travel further. The policy scores moderate positive against the SA Crime objective because the new and improved community facilities should contribute to prevent crime in particular anti-social behaviour. The economic factors score minor/moderate positive because there should be opportunities for employment.

Generally, the policy performs well against the SA objectives.

Policy 13: Culture, Sport and Tourism

In workshop 1 two appraisals were examined namely, general support to the protection and development of sporting, leisure and cultural facilities and focusing development of strategic sport, leisure, tourism and cultural development in particular areas within Greater Nottingham. It was concluded that a concentration, could have a negative impact on the SA Transport Objective as such locations may not be as sustainable as the city centre or town centre.

There have since been some minor changes to the wording but these have not changed the policy direction as such it was not necessary to reappraise the policy in workshop 3.

The policy only has positive impacts on the SA objectives. Any enhanced cultural and sport facilities built will assist the planned housing/population and associated community well-being. However it will not directly improve the range and number of homes and as such, the impact on the Housing SA objective is neutral. Clearly improved sporting facilities will have a positive impact on the Health SA objective as participation in healthier lifestyles should result. The policy should also lead to an increase in the accessibility of cultural activities and a positive impact on the Heritage SA objective. There is a minor positive impact on the Crime SA objective as improved facilities should result in a diversionary tactic and help to prevent crime, particularly combating anti-social behaviour and giving young people alternative opportunities to participate in something constructive. It will be important that suitable facilities are provided in appropriate locations. There should be a positive to moderate impact on the Social SA objective with the policy fostering cultural identity and encourage greater community spirit. The policy should result in a neutral impact on SA Objectives Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, Environment and Landscape, Natural Resources and Flooding, Waste and Energy. Although, the SA process found that mitigation should be introduced including waste management facilities will need to be made available, and better recycling facilities are provided on sites.

Generally, the policy performs well against the SA objectives.

Policy 14: Managing Travel Demand

The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report required objectives to enable the development of a sustainable transport infrastructure that reduces overall levels of travel and ensures accessibility to key services (e.g. health services, education, employment sites, and leisure facilities), the provision of safe walking and cycling routes, and safe accessible public transport.

The SA Interim Report on the Option for Consultation found that prioritising public transport investment meets most sustainability objectives without any apparent negative impacts but highways investment can have major negative effects on the environmental objectives.

The policy of managing travel demand maximises sustainable transport, has social benefits and minimises the need for environmentally damaging infrastructure development.

Both incentives and disincentives are needed to achieve sustainable transport objectives.

The preferred option was that public transport should be prioritised and highway improvement schemes only implemented for residual demand to support new housing development and to support the economy. Public transport should be enhanced and promoted alongside this to encourage as many people as possible to use public transport to ensure environmental improvements.

The Further Interim Report 2011 recommended that policy should enhance public transport, especially orbital links between settlements and to higher order centres, and include 'infill' services.

The Aligned Core Strategies transport policies support the associated Local Transport Plans for Derby, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. For example, the

Strategic Environmental Assessment for the current third Local Transport Plan (LTP3) for Nottinghamshire states that the local plans and the LTP are produced to complement one another. As such the LTP3 reflects the allocations of land for development in locating new public transport services and investment. The transport strategy preferred by the County Councils for delivery during the period 2011-2026 for LTP3 has been assessed as being likely to give rise to numerous positive significant effects. Some significant negative effects have been identified in relation to SA objectives for: Biodiversity, Geological Sites and Soils; Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment; Water; and Material Assets. In most cases the potential for negative impacts should be determined by the design and delivery of schemes and measures and there should be opportunities to mitigate these through assessment and consideration of design and implementation procedures. Managing travel demand maximises sustainable transport and has social benefits and minimises the need for environmentally damaging infrastructure development. The revised policy improves and increases emphasis on public and sustainable transport.

The only significant benefit, as expected, is to the transport objective although there are a range of minor social and environmental benefits; but neutral economic benefits.

There is health benefit from this policy in terms of promoting active travel modes rather than physically passive motoring. The plan should mitigate against the temptation to use a car by promoting accessibility. There are other moderate social benefits from promoting public transport; which also reduces the social disbenefit of increased risk of exposure to increasing environmental pollution if car use increases. There are also environmental benefits from reducing carbon emissions by cars.

Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities

The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report required objectives to enable the development of a sustainable transport infrastructure that reduces overall levels of travel and ensures accessibility to key services (e.g. health services, education, employment sites, and leisure facilities), the provision of safe walking and cycling routes, and safe accessible public transport.

The SA objective is to make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available.

The Sustainability and Environmental issues identified include development of transport infrastructure that assists car use reduction.

The Aligned Core Strategies Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report 2010 SA key issues included prioritising public transport investment meets most sustainability objectives without any apparent negative impacts but highways investment has up to major effects on the environmental objectives.

The initial SA of the Core Strategy document led to the chosen policy for consultation because the Spatial Strategy includes transport. The LTPs reflect the allocations of land for development in locating new public transport services and investment.

Overall, it was found that the plan would have a significant positive impact on the environment of the LTP area. The authorities have also been able to identify the mitigation measures which should accompany the LTP implementation, through the SA process. The mitigation measures will minimise or eliminate potential negative impacts of the plan on the environment. No significant negative impacts have been

identified as a result of the LTP. However, a number of areas of uncertainty were acknowledged, leading to possible negative effects, which in turn might together lead to cumulative and or synergistic impacts. The ACS transport infrastructure priorities will sustainably support LTP implementation.

The transport infrastructure priorities share the sustainability of the spatial strategy and the positive strategic environmental assessment of the local transport plan. The preferred option was that both public transport should be prioritised over highway improvement schemes. Public transport should be enhanced and promoted alongside this to encourage as many people as possible to use public transport to ensure environmental improvements.

A SA appraisal of policy 15 as a whole suggests that the policy is sustainable, with transport infrastructure development likely to result in moderate to major positive benefit for Employment and Economic Structure objectives, moderate positive impact for Social and Transport objectives and a smaller, minor impact projected for health. The appraisal did also highlight the potential for minor to moderate negative impact as a result of the transport Infrastructure proposed, in relation to Biodiversity/GI, Landscape, Natural resources & Flooding and Energy & Climate Change, although sufficient mitigation, including through the careful assessment of site specific and design issues during the Development Management process, could mitigate against this potential impact.

Most of the transport infrastructure priorities are covered in other environmental appraisals covered by the LTP process but Ilkeston Station and the Gedling Access Road were considered at workshop 3 as they are key priorities for the Core Strategy. A summary of the appraisals for each are listed below:

Ilkeston Station

The provision of a new railway station for Ilkeston has been assessed as positive in terms of Health, Social, Energy, Transport, Employment and Economic Structure as this scheme policy should potentially increase access to health services in Nottingham, should attract inward investment into Ilkeston and should provide a modal shift away from the private car. In terms of Transport, as you would expect, this scenario has been assessed as a major positive for Ilkeston as it should increase accessibility for residents and non-residents of Ilkeston, and help to provide a modal shift. Ilkeston station should also provide an economic catalyst for the town and would provide access to other employment opportunities, as well as helping to diversify the economy of Ilkeston. There are no negative impacts assessed through the provision of Ilkeston Station and therefore no mitigation offered.

Gedling Access Road

The Gedling Access Road was not appraised at earlier workshops because it was not included within the previous Local Transport Plan (2006-2011) and the current Local Transport Plan (2011-2026). The provision of a new Gedling Access Road would be required in order for both housing and employment developments to come forward at Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm site. Due to this, the Gedling Access Road was appraised at workshop 3. In terms of Housing, Health, Social, Energy, Employment and Economic Structure, the new road should help to deliver housing and employment at Gedling Colliery site; address areas of congestion and improves air quality elsewhere; improve access to cultural assets and improve accessibility to employment provided. In terms of Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure, Landscape, Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste, Energy and Transport objectives, the new Access Road would cut through the greenfield land with biodiversity assets and

affect the landscape character. Although the new road will improve accessibility in transport, it will not encourage a modal shift as there will more vehicles and therefore more emissions on the roads. Mitigation includes providing public transport and cycling measurements.

Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space

The Green Infrastructure policy was appraised at workshop 2 and the SA process has found the policy displays a very positive impact on health, biodiversity, Green Infrastructure, landscape and natural resources and a negative impact on the provision of new housing. The Landscape policy was deleted and a new criterion (e) on landscape has been added to the policy. The landscape criterion was appraised at workshop 3 and the sustainability conclusion remains the same.

Overall, the revised policy scores a minor negative against the SA Housing objective because it can potentially constrain the number of houses that can be built in the plan area. Additional development has an impact on the Green Infrastructure and landscape character of the plan area. There should be positive health and heritage benefits because the policy should improve access to Green Infrastructure and also protect heritage assets in the plan area. The policy scores very major/important positive against the SA Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure objective as well as the SA Landscape objective because it should help to protect Green Infrastructure, parks and open space and seeks to protect landscape character of the plan area. Generally, the policy performs well against the SA objectives, except for housing. The policy can potentially constrain the number of houses that can be built in the plan area however this constraint is balanced by very positive impact on quality of life factors.

Policy 17: Biodiversity

This policy was appraised at workshop 2. Initially it was considered appropriate to reappraise the policy following wording changes. However, in workshop 3 it was agreed that the changes did not change the policy direction so no further appraisal was carried out. Overall the SA process required no change to the policy.

The SA process has found the policy displays a very positive impact on health, biodiversity, Green Infrastructure, landscape and natural resources and a negative impact on the provision of new housing. The policy scores a minor negative against the SA Housing objective because it can potentially constrain the number of houses that can be built in the plan area. Additional development has an impact on the biodiversity in the plan area. There should be positive health benefits because the policy should improve access to Green Infrastructure. The policy scores very major/important positive against the SA Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure objective as well as the SA Landscape objective because it should help to protect, restore, expand and enhance existing areas of biodiversity interest, including areas and networks of habitats and species.

Generally, the policy performs well against the SA objectives, except for housing. The policy can potentially constrain the number of houses that can be built in the plan area however this constraint is balanced by very positive impact on quality of life factors.

Policy 18: Infrastructure

The Issues and Options considered two options in relation to infrastructure. The first option was whether it would be appropriate to introduce a Community Infrastructure Levy and the second option of whether it would be more appropriate to continue to use Planning Obligations in the same way as the councils do at present. The option of introducing a CIL was found to have greater sustainability benefits than the option of continuing to use Planning Obligations. This option was not carried forward to the Option for Consultation due to uncertainties surrounding national guidance on CIL. This element has been reinstated for the publication draft.

Policy 18 of the Option for Consultation was tested at workshop 2. This was found to have significant positive in terms of meeting housing, employment and other related development needs. This would have consequential benefits for health and social capital. The appraisal did not identify any significant adverse effects with the policy. The appraisal recommended that the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) should be part of the Core Strategy especially for strategic sites. This recommendation has not been incorporated into the Core Strategy as the IDP has to remain separate. However, relevant information from it, particularly for strategic sites, will be fully incorporated into the final draft Core Strategy. This is considered sufficient to satisfy the concerns that led to the SA recommendation.

As policy 18 of the publication draft has not changed significantly following the Option for Consultation stage, this policy was not appraised at workshop 3.

Policy 19: Developer Contributions

The issues concerned with developer contributions are closely related to the infrastructure policy. As detailed above, at workshop 1 the option of introducing a CIL was found to have greater sustainability benefits than the option of continuing to use Planning Obligations. This option was not carried forward to the Option for Consultation due to uncertainties surrounding national guidance on CIL. This element has been reinstated for the Publication draft.

Policy 19 of the Option for Consultation was tested at the workshop 2. There were found to be significant positive benefits in terms of delivery of affordable housing, and other infrastructure requirements, particularly transport. There were not found to be any significant negative sustainability impacts. No changes to the policy were suggested through the SA as policy 19 of the publication draft has not changed significantly since the publication of the Option for Consultation stage. As such this policy has not been re-appraised.

Appendix 3: Sustainability Appraisal and Core Strategy Objectives Compatibility Matrix (Updated 2012)

1. Housing: To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Greater Nottingham

| Core Strategies Objective | Matrix | Commentary |
|---|------------------------|---|
| i. Climate Change | + compatible | Good housing design should be environmentally responsible but all new housing is not likely to be carbon neutral during the plan period. |
| ii. Housing | ++ strongly compatible | The objectives are designed to meet each other. |
| iii. Prosperity | + compatible | The plan could aid growth in the economy without housing, as in-commuting labour could contribute, and policy cannot force people in new housing to work within the area. |
| iv. Town Centres | + compatible | Housing could be part of a mix which leads to flourishing and vibrant town centres. |
| v. Regeneration | + compatible | Regeneration does not need to involve housing as it could be commercially led but most regeneration is housing led. |
| vi. Local Distinctiveness | ? uncertain | Housing's contribution depends on the quality of the planning application and on the sites selected. |
| vii. Communities | + compatible | Good design can aid community safety and is significant but community safety is not definitively linked to housing needs. |
| viii. Health | ++ strongly compatible | Meeting housing needs is seen as very significant to health and well-being. |
| ix. Opportunities | ++ strongly compatible | Meeting housing needs is also linked to life opportunities with housing a base for accessing other needs. |
| x. Transport | + compatible | The plan cannot force people in the new housing to work or commute in a prescribed way and they may not necessarily use public transport. |
| xi. Green Infrastructure | ? uncertain | Depending on the sites selected, housing may be built on natural habitat and open spaces but additions may also arise, through planning contributions to green infrastructure, and to biodiversity, through variety in gardens for example. |
| xii. Infrastructure | + compatible | An infrastructure delivery Strategies will be designed to match housing needs but there may be issues on timeliness because of investment and other delivery issues. |
| Summary: The Core Strategies plans spatially for timely and viable infrastructure to support housing but delivery is dependent on implementation of the plans of the Councils' development partners throughout Greater Nottingham. Good housing is known to be significant to health and access to other opportunities in life. The Councils acknowledge the uncertain impacts on natural assets and existing heritage in Greater Nottingham of new housing (which will depend on the specific sites selected) and will mitigate harm where reasonable. | | |

2. Health: To improve health and reduce health inequalities

| Core Strategies Objective | Matrix | Commentary |
|--|------------------------|--|
| i. Climate Change | + compatible | An improved environment is known to contribute to health and may be proportionately greater for socially excluded people in poorer circumstances, but achievement of this core Strategies objective would still be a success even if overridden by negative other health factors. |
| ii. Housing | ++ strongly compatible | Meeting housing needs is seen as very significant to health and improved housing conditions are a means to reducing inequalities. |
| iii. Prosperity | + compatible | Economic status has a relationship with health inequalities but natural and lifestyle choices make this less certain. |
| iv. Town Centres | ? uncertain | A healthy population able to access town centres can contribute to them, and health infrastructure in town centres can make a direct contribution, for instance linked trips. The compatibility of objectives is not interdependent, as people or town centres can be healthy one without the other. |
| v. Regeneration | + compatible | Improving health and reducing health inequalities is frequently an objective of regeneration but some regeneration projects may not aim for or achieve such outcomes. |
| vi. Local Distinctiveness | - no relationship | These objectives can be achieved mutually exclusively, although the character of an area can contribute to mental health through the sense of wellbeing. |
| vii. Communities | + compatible | Community safety contributes to health, especially mental health and wellbeing, and improving it in disadvantaged communities may reduce corresponding health inequalities. |
| viii. Health | ++ strongly compatible | These objectives are meant to be mutual. |
| ix. Opportunities | + compatible | This core Strategies objective may have improved health outcomes but indirectly through provision of better other services. |
| x. Transport | + compatible | Access to health is a significant aim of transport and improving transport for all may reduce health inequalities. |
| xi. Green Infrastructure | ++ strongly compatible | An improved green environment will be designed to improve health through recreation and may be proportionately greater for communities with less access to other healthy opportunities. |
| xii. Infrastructure | + compatible | The infrastructure delivery Strategies will include health but is dependent on joint investment through partners' plans. |
| Summary: The appraisal shows that the Core Strategies is able to support the health objective, particularly through the enhancement of natural assets including green infrastructure for recreation, and providing high quality new housing. | | |

3. Heritage: To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy Greater Nottingham’s heritage including the preservation, enhancement and promotion of the cultural and built environment (including archaeological assets)

| Core Strategies Objective | Matrix | Commentary |
|---|------------------------|---|
| i. Climate Change | + compatible | Achieving this objective may conserve heritage, which is known to be impacted by climate change but the impact of any development, even if environmentally responsible, may be detrimental to the protection of defined heritage. |
| ii. Housing | - no relationship | By definition, the addition of the new is not the focus of this core Strategies objective but in relevant locations it should be integrated with existing heritage through good design. |
| iii. Prosperity | + compatible | Increased prosperity should lead to better access opportunity to heritage and investment in heritage unless development is not integrated or there is pressure from over-use. |
| iv. Town Centres | ? uncertain | Achieving these objectives together is dependent on the presence of valued heritage in the town centre and some see conservation as a constraint on economic development. |
| v. Regeneration | ? uncertain | Regeneration projects may have objectives incompatible with access to heritage unless it is heritage-led regeneration. |
| vi. Local Distinctiveness | ++ strongly compatible | These objectives are meant to be compatible. |
| vii. Communities | ? uncertain | An appreciation of heritage could lead to more respect and less heritage crime. A shared heritage may also be an aid to cohesion. Achievement of these objectives can though be mutually exclusive. |
| viii. Health | ? uncertain | Achievement of this objective has no direct link to access to heritage but an appreciation of your environment can lead to positive attitude and well being. |
| ix. Opportunities | + compatible | Access to heritage is an opportunity for a connection to your local environment. |
| x. Transport | ? uncertain | Transport infrastructure can improve access to heritage but could be negative if implemented for other objectives. Access to heritage could also increase travel against the Sustainability Appraisal objective. |
| xi. Green Infrastructure | + compatible | Natural assets should contribute to the landscape of heritage. |
| xii. Infrastructure | + compatible | Infrastructure should contribute to access to and be integrated with heritage but it may be detrimental if implemented for alternative objectives. |
| <p>Summary: The Core Strategies is shown to have an uncertain effect on the sustainable heritage objective with respect to any development as it depends whether the development is heritage led or integrated with the existing heritage, or other objectives are given priority on site; although policy will be prepared to mitigate the impact of development on heritage specifically.</p> | | |

4. Crime: To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime

| Core Strategies Objective | Matrix | Commentary |
|--|------------------------|--|
| ii. Housing | ++ strongly compatible | A high quality design incorporating crime prevention features would contribute to a safe secure built environment. If the new housing development is not well designed, this could lead to 'pockets' of crime and anti-social behaviour. |
| xii. Infrastructure | + compatible | An investment into an area that provides new educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would help to tackle anti-social behaviour, improve community safety and contribute to a safe environment. The design and layout of the new facilities will be important. |
| iii. Prosperity | + compatible | High quality new business development would contribute to community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime. This would provide new jobs and training opportunities for the people. |
| x. Transport | + compatible | Excellent transport systems would encourage people to make use of non-car modes of transport and increase surveillance through the design of facilities. The increased use of non-car modes of transport would contribute to a safe environment and reduce crime or the fear of crime. |
| vii. Communities | ++ strongly compatible | Creating conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive would secure investment into an area and provide new community facilities which could contribute to a safe environment. |
| iv. Town Centres | + compatible | Incorporating crime prevention features in schemes such as town centre regeneration measures, accessibility improvements and environmental improvements would help to contribute to a safe environment and improve community safety in town centres. |
| v. Regeneration | ++ compatible | Regeneration schemes improve social characteristics of an area. High quality regeneration schemes incorporating crime prevention features would help to tackle anti-social behaviour, improve community safety and contribute to a safe environment. |
| viii. Health | + compatible | Addressing environmental factors by incorporating crime prevention features would contribute to a safe environment. |
| ix. Opportunities | ++ compatible | Providing the highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would help to tackle anti-social behaviour. |
| i. Climate Change | - no relationship | Reducing the causes of climate change would cause no impact on community safety and crime prevention. |
| xi. Green Infrastructure | + compatible | Developing a network of multi functional green spaces would encourage local people to make use of green spaces and increase natural surveillance through the design of landscape and facilities. This would contribute to a safe environment and reduce crime or the fear of crime. |
| vi. Local Distinctiveness | - no relationship | Protecting and enhancing historic environment would bear no relationship to community safety and crime prevention. |
| <p>Summary: Sustainability Objective 4 seeks to improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime. This sustainability objective is covered by most of the draft Core Strategies objectives with a high level of compatibility evident such as high quality housing incorporating crime prevention features to provide a safe secure built environment, inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community to tackle anti-social behaviour and a network of multi functional green spaces to increase natural surveillance through the design of landscape and facilities.</p> | | |

5. Social: To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across Greater Nottingham

| Core Strategies Objective | Matrix | Commentary |
|--|------------------------|--|
| i. Climate Change | + compatible | Providing the highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would help to reduce the causes of climate change and minimise its impacts. |
| ii. Housing | - no relationship | High quality new housing would bear no relationship to the development and growth of social capital. |
| iii. Prosperity | + compatible | New business development would provide new jobs and training opportunities for the local community and contribute to the development and growth of social capital. |
| iv. Town Centres | ++ strongly compatible | Creating conditions for the protection and enhancement of a balanced hierarchy and network of City, town and local centres would contribute to the development and growth of social capital. |
| v. Regeneration | ++ strongly compatible | Regeneration schemes improve economic characteristics of an area. High quality regeneration opportunities would contribute to the development and growth of social capital. |
| vi. Local Distinctiveness | - no relationship | Protecting and enhancing historic environment would bear no relationship to the development and growth of social capital. |
| vii. Communities | ++ strongly compatible | Creating conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive would secure investment into an area and provide new educational, community and leisure facilities which could contribute to the development and growth of social capital. |
| viii. Health | ++ strongly compatible | Working with healthcare partners to deliver new and improved health and social care facilities would contribute to the development and growth of social capital. |
| ix. Opportunities | ++ strongly compatible | Providing the highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would support and promote the development and growth of social capital. |
| x. Transport | - no relationship | Excellent transport systems would cause no impact on the development and growth of social capital. |
| xi. Green Infrastructure | - no relationship | Protecting and improving natural assets would bear no relationship to the development and growth of social capital. |
| xii. Infrastructure | + compatible | An investment into an area that provides new educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would contribute to the development and growth of social capital. |
| <p>Summary: Sustainability Objective 5 seeks to promote and support the development and growth of social capital across Greater Nottingham. This sustainability objective is covered by most of the draft Core Strategies objectives with a high level of compatibility evident. Creating conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive, town centre improvements or regeneration schemes would secure investment into an area and provide highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for the local community.</p> | | |

6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure: To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure and the natural environment across Greater Nottingham

| Core Strategies Objective | Matrix | Commentary |
|--|------------------------|---|
| i. Climate Change | ++ strongly compatible | A high quality development incorporating the use of low carbon technologies and environmentally sensitive design would conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure. |
| ii. Housing | ? uncertain | Effects of high quality new housing upon biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure are uncertain, until specific sites are selected. |
| iii. Prosperity | ? uncertain | Effects of economic growth upon biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure are uncertain. |
| iv. Town Centres | - no relationship | Providing conditions for the protection and enhancement of a balanced hierarchy and network of City, town and local centres would not cause any impact on biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure. |
| v. Regeneration | + compatible | Regeneration schemes improve environmental characteristics of an area. High quality regeneration opportunities would protect and enhance Green Infrastructure. |
| vi. Local Distinctiveness | - no relationship | Preserving and enhancing historic character and local distinctiveness would not cause any impact on biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure. |
| vii. Communities | - no relationship | Providing conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive would not cause any impact on biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure. |
| viii. Health | + compatible | Creating conditions for a healthier population by addressing environmental factors would protect and enhance Green Infrastructure. |
| ix. Opportunities | - no relationship | Providing the highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would not cause any impact on biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure. |
| x. Transport | ? uncertain | Effects of reliable transport systems upon biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure are uncertain. |
| xi. Green Infrastructure | ++ strongly compatible | Developing network of multi functional green spaces would conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure. |
| xii. Infrastructure | + compatible | An investment into an area that provides new educational, community and leisure facilities for local community would help to protect and enhance Green Infrastructure. |
| <p>Summary: Sustainability Objective 6 seeks to increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure across Greater Nottingham. This sustainability objective is covered by some of the draft Core Strategies objectives with a level of compatibility evident. It is uncertain what impacts new housing, economic growth and transport systems will have upon biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure. However a high quality development incorporating the use of low carbon technologies and environmentally sensitive design and a network of multi functional green spaces would conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure and the threat of new housing, economic growth and transport systems could be minimised and turned into a 'positive implication'.</p> | | |

7. Landscape: To protect and enhance the landscape character of Greater Nottingham, including Greater Nottingham's heritage and its setting

| Core Strategies Objective | Matrix | Commentary |
|--|------------------------|---|
| i. Climate Change | ++ strongly compatible | Development incorporating the use of low carbon technologies and environmentally responsible design would substantially minimise the impact of developments on the natural and built environment |
| ii. Housing | + compatible | A high quality of design in new housing, delivered in appropriate locations, should ensure compatibility with the objective of protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment and landscape. |
| iii. Prosperity | ? uncertain | Effects of economic prosperity on the environment and landscape of the area are uncertain. |
| iv. Town Centres | + compatible | Creating flourishing and vibrant town centres would have no significant impact on the environment and landscape of the area. |
| v. Regeneration | ? uncertain | The effects of regeneration on the environment and landscape of the area are uncertain. |
| vi. Local Distinctiveness | ++ strongly compatible | These objectives are meant to be compatible. The protection and enhancement of the environment and landscape would significantly contribute towards the preservation of the historic character and local distinctiveness of the area. |
| vii. Communities | - no relationship | Creating strong, safe and cohesive communities would have no significant impact on the environment and landscape of the area. |
| viii. Health | + compatible | Access to culture is identified as being important for creating the conditions for a healthier population. The enhancement of the natural and built environment could result in similar health gains. |
| ix. Opportunities | - no relationship | Creating opportunities for all would have no significant impact on the environment and landscape of the area. |
| x. Transport | + compatible | Creating excellent transport systems, appropriately designed to their surroundings, would enhance movement within and through the built environment. A reduction in the need to travel, minimising the need for new road building, could serve to protect archaeological and geological assets and the landscape character of the area. |
| xi. Green Infrastructure | ++ strongly compatible | The protection of natural assets is entirely compatible with the objective of protecting/enhancing the natural environment, archaeological/geological assets and the landscape character of the area. |
| xii. Infrastructure | ? uncertain | Effects of timely and viable infrastructure on the environment and landscape of the area are uncertain |
| Summary: Sustainability Objective 7 seeks the protection and enhancement of the environment and landscape of the area. There is a high degree of synergy between Sustainability Objective 7 and draft Core Strategies objectives relating to the protection of natural assets, the individual/historic character and local distinctiveness of the area. The objective is also strongly compatible with the principles of environmentally responsible developments addressing climate change. | | |

8. Natural Resources and Flooding: To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soils and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding

| Core Strategies Objective | Matrix | Commentary |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| i. Climate Change | ++ strongly compatible | Development incorporating the use of low carbon technologies and environmentally responsible design and in the right locations for access by sustainable transport will help to manage prudently the natural resources of the area. |
| ii. Housing | ? uncertain | Building high quality housing and ensuring brownfield opportunities are maximised will help to prudently manage the natural resources of the area, however not all of the housing to be delivered will be on such sites so the effects will be uncertain. |
| iii. Prosperity | ? uncertain | Creating the conditions for all people to participate in the economy will not necessarily deplete the natural resources of the area through the protection of existing local employment opportunities, education and training opportunities. However, the creation of new employment opportunities could potentially have a negative effect but this is uncertain. |
| iv. Town Centres | ? uncertain | Directing development such as retail and cultural uses to town centres will not necessarily help to manage prudently the natural resources of the area, however if these are combined with environmental/accessibility improvements the effects might be positive. The effects are uncertain. |
| v. Regeneration | ? uncertain | The focus of regeneration schemes will be on brownfield land, however new development on these sites will not necessarily lead to the better management of natural resources. |
| vi. Local Distinctiveness | + compatible | Using and encouraging locally sourced materials and crafts will help to preserve and enhance local distinctiveness/historic character and in-turn will help to manage prudently the natural resources of the area. |
| vii. Communities | - no relationship | Creating strong, safe and cohesive communities would have no impact on managing prudently the natural resources of the area. |
| viii. Health | ++ strongly compatible | Addressing environmental factors that underpin health and wellbeing will help to prudently manage the natural resources of the area. |
| ix. Opportunities | - no relationship | Creating opportunities for all through high quality education for instance will have no impact on managing prudently the natural resources of the area. |
| x. Transport | + compatible | Excellent transport systems will encourage people to make use of non-car modes and by directing development to locations with services and facilities this will reduce the need to travel; this in turn will help to manage the natural resources of the area prudently. |
| xi. Green Infrastructure | ++ strongly compatible | Protecting existing natural assets, creating new natural assets and improving the linkages between these existing and new areas will help to ensure an increase in biodiversity while helping to protect and manage the natural resources of the area. |
| xii. Infrastructure | + compatible | Making the best use of existing physical infrastructure and ensuring that new infrastructure is provided on time and in the right locations will help to manage natural resources prudently. |

Summary:

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 8 which seeks to prudently manage the natural resources of the area is generally compatible with the Core Strategies Objectives. Reducing the causes of climate change and providing new Green Infrastructure (Core Strategies Objectives 10 & 11) directly relate to the Sustainability Appraisal Objective and are therefore highly compatible. By addressing these environmental factors a high degree of compatibility is also evident between Core Strategies Objective 8 and the Sustainability Appraisal Objective. However, there are some areas of contention identified through the process for instance Core Strategies Objective 7 tries to ensure brownfield regeneration opportunities are maximised, however new development on these sites will not necessarily lead to the better management of natural resources and the effects of this objective are therefore deemed to be uncertain. But overall there is a good degree of compatibility between the Core Strategies Objectives and this Sustainability Appraisal Objective.

DRAFT

9. Waste: To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials

| Core Strategies Objective | Matrix | Commentary |
|---|-------------------|--|
| i. Climate Change | + compatible | Reducing the causes of climate change through environmentally sensitive design for instance will help to minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials. However, there could be some negative impacts if environmentally sensitive development and strategies lead to an increase in incineration for instance. |
| ii. Housing | + compatible | High quality housing and building techniques will help to minimise waste during the construction process and the re-use and recycling of materials. This new housing should be located in close proximity to recycling facilities. |
| iii. Prosperity | ? uncertain | It is uncertain how the effects of providing new employment opportunities, protecting existing local employment opportunities, training and education will have on the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste in general. |
| iv. Town Centres | ? uncertain | There is a relationship but it depends on the waste management policies that are in place in town centres. |
| v. Regeneration | ? uncertain | It is uncertain how the maximisation of brownfield regeneration opportunities will effect the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste. |
| vi. Local Distinctiveness | + compatible | Preserving and enhancing the distinctive natural and built heritage of Greater Nottingham by finding new uses for buildings and by promoting high quality locally distinct design and construction will help the minimisation of waste and increase the recycling and re-use of waste materials. |
| vii. Communities | - no relationship | Creating the conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive bears no relationship to the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste. |
| viii. Health | ? uncertain | It is uncertain how creating the conditions for a healthier population by addressing the environmental factors underpinning health and wellbeing effect the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste. |
| ix. Opportunities | - no relationship | Creating opportunities for all through high quality education for instance will have no effect on the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste. |
| x. Transport | ? uncertain | It is uncertain how reducing the need to travel especially by private car, encouraging reliable transport systems and encouraging new working practices will effect the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste in general. |
| xi. Green Infrastructure | - no relationship | Providing new green infrastructure or ensuring an increase in biodiversity for instance bears no relationship to the recycling and re-use of waste materials and the minimisation of waste. |
| xii. Infrastructure | ? uncertain | Site Waste Management Plans should be produced for larger infrastructure projects to identify waste materials in the earliest stage of the project so that reuse and recovery of waste materials can be built into the design of the project. However, any physical infrastructure project will still produce waste to a certain degree. |
| <p>Summary: Assessing the Core Strategies Objectives against Sustainability Appraisal Objective 9 shows that there is a level of uncertainty over their compatibility due to unforeseen circumstances, for instance the implementation of robust Site Waste Management Plans on infrastructure projects and the effects of economic growth in the future. However, there is compatibility between Core Strategies Objectives 1, 10 and 12 and the Sustainability Appraisal Objective although even when there is a perceived compatibility there is still a certain element of doubt for example the effect that environmentally sensitive development and strategies could have on the minimisation of waste and increase the recycling and re-use of waste materials is uncertain to some extent.</p> | | |

10. Energy and Climate Change: To minimise energy usage and to develop the area’s renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources

| Core Strategies Objective | Matrix | Commentary |
|---|------------------------|---|
| i. Climate Change | ++strongly compatible | This objective which seeks to combat climate change by encourages environmental responsible development undoubtedly has a particularly strong relationship to minimising energy usage and promoting renewable energy resources. The link to the Sustainability Appraisal Objective is self evident. |
| ii. Housing | + compatible | Although new housing will drain energy supply, quality construction techniques and the design of new dwellings which incorporates energy efficiency and renewable energy, would make a valuable contribution to minimising energy usage. |
| iii. Prosperity | + compatible | The drive towards a knowledge based economy allows for increased levels of modern and high quality new office development. Such contemporary premises should be built to high energy standards. |
| iv. Town Centres | + compatible | Links between levels of energy usage and town centre prosperity are evident when you consider that unless you have a performing town centre which possesses a range of uses, people are likely to travel further, perhaps to nearby centres or cities, to meet their needs. The added journeys and associated emissions could be considered as unsustainable. |
| v. Regeneration | + compatible | Large scale high quality regeneration schemes which incorporate a mix of uses will have a large impact and requirement on energy usage. However, such new developments, which would be built to high design standards, allow for renewable energy forms to be developed whilst extremely efficient communal systems could be created |
| vi. Local Distinctiveness | - no relationship | It is extremely unlikely that preserving and improving historic character and local distinctiveness will have any meaningful effect on energy usage |
| vii. Communities | - no relationship | It is extremely unlikely that the creation of such inclusive communities will have any meaningful effect on energy usage. |
| viii. Health | + compatible | A drive towards progressive and energy efficient design as well as the promotion of sustainable modes of transport could have a significant effect on health and well being particularly in terms of pollution levels. |
| ix. Opportunities | - no relationship | It is extremely unlikely that the creation of opportunities for all will have any meaningful effect on energy usage |
| x. Transport | ++ strongly compatible | Accessible and integrated transport systems encourage people to use sustainable modes of transport and reduce the reliance on the motor car which contribute significantly to carbon emissions. This objective is directly linked. |
| xi. Green Infrastructure | - no relationship | It is extremely unlikely that the enhancement of natural assets such as open space networks will have any meaningful effect on energy usage |
| xii. Infrastructure | + compatible | The enhancement of existing physical and social infrastructure and the development of new infrastructure represents a particular opportunity to facilitate sustainable design and construction. This is particularly the case if you consider that such infrastructure may be led/constructed by public organisations who could insist on higher standards. |
| Summary: Sustainability Appraisal Objective 10 which seeks to minimise energy usage is comprehensively covered by the Core Strategies objectives with a high level of compatibility evident. Not only does Core Strategies Objective 10 (which promotes environmental responsible development) directly relates the Sustainability Appraisal Objective, but the drive towards high quality design and progressive transportation systems supports the energy agenda. One area of contention which was identified through the process was the acknowledgement that due to the amount of new development particularly housing which is planned through the Core Strategies, there will be corresponding and inevitable impact/ drain on energy supply. Having said this, with housing numbers already identified in the RSS and a belief in low to zero carbon development which incorporates renewable energy supply, this threat could be adequately minimised and even turned into a positive connotation. | | |

11. Transport: To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available

| Core Strategies Objective | Matrix | Commentary |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| i. Climate Change | ++strongly compatible | This objective undoubtedly has a particularly strong relationship to encouraging more sustainable modes of transport and hence alleviating carbon emissions generated from private car uses. As such there is a direct link to the Sustainability Appraisal Objective. |
| ii. Housing | + compatible | Providing new housing in accessible locations and near to public transportation nodes whilst ensuring it is not provided too far away from facilities and service will assist in meeting such transport aims. This is particularly the case for making the most efficient use out of existing transport infrastructure. Designing and linking recreation trails and cycle paths into new housing development is another important aspect |
| iii. Prosperity | ? uncertain | Realistically, the economy to a large extent relies on private car use and heavy good vehicles to provide businesses and organisations labour and materials/goods to operate. With the amount of new employment generation development which is planned through the Core Strategies to meet needs, transport systems could put under further strain. Nevertheless, developments in strategic rail freight and the provision of new office development in accessible locations could help this threat by taking HGV off the road and allowing people to live closer to their employment |
| iv. Town Centres | ++ strongly compatible | Punctual and affordable access to town centres created by effective transport systems is crucial to encouraging people to shop, work and visit the centres. Town centre success and access to and from them are intrinsically linked |
| v. Regeneration | ++ strongly compatible | Effective transport systems will be crucial in supporting regeneration schemes to ensure that the developments are well connected to, and do not put undue pressure on the existing infrastructure. |
| vi. Local Distinctiveness | + compatible | By utilising existing transport infrastructure efficiently, the pressure generated from an increasing population will be reduced which therefore minimises the need for new roads and limits the associated effects of pollution. |
| vii. Communities | + compatible | Effective transport systems are a key component of enabling strong and cohesive community as they allow for the access of employment, facilities and services. |
| viii. Health | ++ Strongly compatible | A drive towards sustainable modes of transport could have a significant effect on health and well being particularly in terms of pollution levels. |
| ix. Opportunities | + compatible | Accessible and effective transport systems are required to allow for opportunities to be available for a range of people including younger people particularly in terms of walking and cycling |
| x. Transport | ++ strongly compatible | This objective has a particularly strong relationship and intrinsic link to the Sustainability Appraisal Objective, being directly related to one another. Affordable, accessible, punctual and integrated transport systems will encourage people to use sustainable modes of transport reducing the reliance on the motor car. |
| xi. Green Infrastructure | + compatible | Links are evident when you consider that the enhancement of greenways/green infrastructure could allow for more sustainable modes of transport, namely walking and cycling, to develop. |
| xii. Infrastructure | + compatible | The enhancement of existing physical infrastructure and the development of new infrastructure undoubtedly has positive implications for this Sustainability Appraisal Objective. Mechanisms such as cycle paths/stands, improvements to bus stations/services and pedestrian schemes will be needed to support growth and ensuring journeys are taken by the most sustainable modes available |

Summary:

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 11 which seeks to encourage the efficient use of existing transport infrastructure and the promotion of sustainable modes of transport are sufficiently compatible with the Core Strategies objectives. Core Strategies Objective 4 (which promotes excellent transport system) and CS Objective 10 (which promotes environmental responsible development) directly relates the Sustainability Appraisal Objective. Furthermore, the process revealed just how important transport is to the range of objectives, notably the links with flourishing town centres and successful regeneration initiatives, with compatibility evident on all but one of the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. Indeed, the one area of contention which was identified was the acknowledgement that the economy relies on private car use and heavy good vehicles for labour, materials and goods. Nevertheless, effects of this could be minimised with the Core Strategies giving careful consideration to providing employment generating development in accessible and sustainable locations, and to promoting of more sustainable modes of transport including strategic rail freight distribution.

DRAFT

12. Employment: To create high quality employment opportunities

| Core Strategies Objective | Matrix | Commentary |
|--|------------------------|--|
| i. Climate Change | ? uncertain | Environmentally responsible development can be characteristic of new employment (e.g. those incorporating energy efficiency measures/renewable energy). However, the requirements for these measures may deter new business from locating in an area (because of cost implications etc). |
| ii. Housing | + compatible | High quality new housing would be needed in new mixed use schemes in order to attract new high quality business development to locate there. An increase in housing supply is needed if the workforce is to remain living in the local area. Not interdependent, as workers can commute and employment can be developed in isolation from new housing. |
| iii. Prosperity | ++ Strongly compatible | Options are directly equivalent. |
| iv. Town Centres | ++ Strongly compatible | The development of new high quality employment is an integral part of ensuring the viability and vitality of town centres. |
| v. Regeneration | + compatible | Regeneration often involves the development of employment opportunities. However, regeneration also involves other forms so perhaps not strongly compatible. |
| vi. Local Distinctiveness | + compatible | Ensuring that new employment is sensitively sited and is built using appropriate design can ensure that the objectives are compatible. New employment can be developed on existing employment strengths which can enhance local economic distinctiveness. |
| vii. Communities | + compatible | Creating conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive would be needed to attract inward investment and encourage new employment to locate in an area. |
| viii. Health | + compatible | A healthy workforce is needed in order to attract and develop high quality employment to the area. New social care facilities would help reduce demands on workers that may result from having to care for young children or elderly relatives. |
| ix. Opportunities | ++ Strongly compatible | Improvements to educational, community and leisure facilities can help lead to a better skilled workforce which will be required if an area wants to secure high quality employment. |
| x. Transport | ? uncertain | Excellent transport systems would be needed to attract new businesses to locate in the local area. Congestion would potentially deter new employers. New working practices such as car sharing and working from home can be encouraged but some businesses would not be able to function without their employees being able to use the car. |
| xi. Green Infrastructure | ? uncertain | Protection of natural assets and the development of GI would not necessarily be compromised by new employment if such development was located sensitively. |
| xii. Infrastructure | + compatible | Investment in new educational and community facilities is needed in order to help develop the educational needs of the local population. This in turn will help create a more highly skilled workforce which will be needed in order to attract high quality employers to locate in the local area. |
| <p>Summary: Sustainability Appraisal Objective 12 (to create high quality employment opportunities) is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategies objectives. High quality employment opportunities would result from the delivery of physical infrastructure, development of social infrastructure (e.g. training and education), regeneration, improved health and well being. All of these are Core Strategies objectives. Although new working practices such as use of IT and home working can reduce the need to travel to work, there is an uncertain relationship between this objective and the creation of new employment as some businesses will always have to use cars as part of their operation and function.</p> | | |

13. Innovation: To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation

| Core Strategies Objective | Matrix | Commentary |
|---|------------------------|---|
| i. Climate Change | ++ strongly compatible | Designing development in the most sustainable way will require innovation. This will create jobs in such high knowledge sectors. |
| ii. Housing | + compatible | Well designed new homes would incorporate innovative design features and would harness new technologies. |
| iii. Prosperity | ++ strongly compatible | Creating new employment opportunities, encouraging rural enterprise, improving access to training opportunities and supporting educational developments will enable enterprise and innovation. |
| iv. Town Centres | + compatible | Flourishing and vibrant town centres are needed to stimulate a culture of enterprise and innovation. |
| v. Regeneration | + compatible | Regeneration schemes improve the economic characteristics of an area. High quality regeneration schemes will provide new employment opportunities and scope for innovation. |
| vi. Local Distinctiveness | ? uncertain | Promoting locally distinctive design and ensuring landscape character is maintained and enhanced may have some impact upon enterprise and innovation though the extent is uncertain. |
| vii. Communities | + compatible | Creating conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive would secure investment into an area and provide new educational facilities. This will develop the potential for raising the levels of attainment and so lead to innovation. |
| viii. Health | + compatible | Creating conditions for a healthier population and encouraging lifelong learning activities will improve attainment both educational and within industry. A workforce with more diverse skills will be needed to create industries of culture and innovation. |
| ix. Opportunities | + compatible | Providing high quality, inclusive education for the local community would support the development of a well qualified population and a high skills pool. |
| x. Transport | + compatible | Encouraging reliable transport systems and working practices such as use of IT and home working will help ease access of the workforce to place of work. These new working practices are characteristic of the flexibility required to foster a culture of enterprise and innovation. |
| xi. Green Infrastructure | - no relationship | Improving access to open spaces and improving environmental quality would cause no impact upon developing enterprise and innovation. |
| xii. Infrastructure | + compatible | Investment into the locality will provide an improved education provision for people of all ages. |
| <p>Summary: Sustainability Appraisal Objective 13 (to develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation) is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategies objectives. This is because many of the objectives will require a sense of culture and innovation if they are to be delivered. For example, environmentally responsible development would require an innovative approach in the designing of new building materials and in the incorporation of sustainability measures. Economic prosperity and the move towards a knowledge based economy directly mutually reinforces this objective.</p> | | |

14. Economic Structure: To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies

| Core Strategies Objective | Matrix | Commentary |
|---|------------------------|--|
| i. Climate Change | ++ strongly compatible | Environmentally responsible development would complement a modern economic approach where environmentally responsible development is often a characteristic feature. |
| ii. Housing | + compatible | New housing will be an important component of the physical conditions that are needed for a modern economic structure. |
| iii. Prosperity | ++ strongly compatible | A knowledge based economy would be based around the use and development of new technologies. The two objectives are inextricably linked. |
| iv. Town Centres | + compatible | Vibrant town centres would be needed to support a modern economic structure. |
| v. Regeneration | + compatible | Regeneration of an area can involve the development of infrastructure and also develop local employment opportunities. Such employment could supply a modern economic structure. |
| vi. Local Distinctiveness | ? uncertain | Historic character and local distinctiveness could potentially be compromised by the development of new physical infrastructure. |
| vii. Communities | + compatible | Strong, safe and cohesive communities would be needed in order to support a modern economic structure. |
| viii. Health | - no relationship | There is no clear link between the two objectives. |
| ix. Opportunities | + compatible | Physical improvements such as developing educational and training facilities would be needed to improve educational attainment. An improved local skill base would be needed to develop a modern economic structure. |
| x. Transport | ++ strongly compatible | Less congestion and excellent transport systems would be typical of the physical conditions required for a modern economic structure. |
| xi. Green Infrastructure | ? uncertain | Developing green infrastructure may have an effect on developing the physical conditions for a modern economic approach. For example, the siting of new infrastructure could potentially compromise a natural green space. |
| xii. Infrastructure | ++ strongly compatible | Timely and viable social and physical infrastructure will need to be delivered to support the use of new technologies. Options are mutually compatible. |
| <p>Summary: Sustainability Appraisal Objective 14 (to provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies) is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategies objectives. It directly complements the Core Strategies objectives related to the economy and infrastructure.</p> | | |

Summary of Sustainable Appraisal and Core Strategies Objectives Compatibility

1. Housing

The Core Strategies plans spatially for timely and viable infrastructure to support housing but delivery is dependent on implementation of the plans of the Council's development partners throughout Greater Nottingham. Good housing is known to be significant to health and access to other opportunities in life but the Councils acknowledges the uncertain impacts on natural assets and existing heritage in Greater Nottingham of new housing and will mitigate harm where reasonable.

2. Health

The appraisal shows that the Core Strategies is able to support the health objective, particularly through the enhancement of natural assets including green infrastructure for recreation, by providing high quality new housing.

3. Heritage

The Core Strategies are shown to have an uncertain effect on the sustainable heritage objective with respect to any development as it depends whether the development is heritage led or integrated with the existing heritage, or other objectives are given priority on site; although policy will be prepared to mitigate the impact of development on heritage specifically.

4. Crime

Sustainability Objective 4 seeks to improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime. This sustainability objective is covered by most of the draft Core Strategies objectives with a high level of compatibility evident such as high quality housing incorporating crime prevention features to provide a safe secure built environment, inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for local community to tackle anti-social behaviour and a network of multi functional green spaces to increase natural surveillance through the design of landscape and facilities.

5. Social

Sustainability Objective 5 seeks to promote and support the development and growth of social capital across Greater Nottingham. This sustainability objective is covered by most of the draft Core Strategies objectives with a high level of compatibility evident. Creating conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive, town centre improvements or regeneration schemes would secure investment into an area and provide highest quality inclusive educational, community and leisure facilities for the local community.

6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

Sustainability Objective 6 seeks to increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure across Greater Nottingham. This sustainability objective is covered by some of the draft Core Strategies objectives with a level of compatibility evident. It is uncertain what impacts new housing, economic growth and transport systems will have upon biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure.

However a high quality development incorporating the use of low carbon technologies and environmentally sensitive design and a network of multi functional green spaces would conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity levels and Green Infrastructure and the threat of new housing, economic growth and transport systems could be minimised and turned into a 'positive implication'.

7. Landscape

Sustainability Objective 7 seeks the protection and enhancement of the environment and landscape of the area. There is a high degree of synergy between Sustainability Objective 7 and draft Core Strategies objectives relating to the protection of natural assets, the individual/historic character and local distinctiveness of the area. The objective is also strongly compatible with the principles of environmentally responsible developments addressing climate change.

8. Natural Resources and Flooding

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 8 which seeks to prudently manage the natural resources of the area is generally compatible with the Core Strategies objectives. Reducing the causes of climate change and providing new Green Infrastructure (Core Strategies Objectives 10 and 11) directly relate to the Sustainability Appraisal Objective and are therefore highly compatible. By addressing these environmental factors a high degree of compatibility is also evident between Core Strategies Objective 8 and the Sustainability Appraisal Objective. However, there are some areas of contention identified through the process for instance Core Strategies Objective 7 tries to ensure brownfield regeneration opportunities are maximised, however new development on these sites will not necessarily lead to the better management of natural resources and the effects of this objective are therefore deemed to be uncertain. But overall there is a good degree of compatibility between the Core Strategies objectives and this Sustainability Appraisal Objective.

9. Waste

Assessing the Core Strategies objectives against Sustainability Appraisal Objective 9 shows that there is a level of uncertainty over their compatibility due to unforeseen circumstances for instance the implementation of robust Site Waste Management Plans on infrastructure projects and the effects of economic growth in the future. However, there is compatibility between Core Strategies Objectives 1, 10 and 12 and the Sustainability Appraisal Objective although even when there is a perceived compatibility there is still a certain element of doubt for example the effect that environmentally sensitive development and strategies could have on the minimisation of waste and increase the recycling and re-use of waste materials is uncertain to some extent.

10. Energy and Climate Change

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 10 which seeks to minimise energy usage is comprehensively covered by the Core Strategies objectives with a high level of compatibility evident. Not only does Core Strategies Objective 10 (which promotes environmental responsible development) directly relates the Sustainability Appraisal Objective, but the drive towards high quality design and progressive transportation systems supports the energy agenda. One area of contention which was identified through the process was the acknowledgement that due to the amount of new

development particularly housing which is planned through the Core Strategies, there will be corresponding and inevitable impact/ drain on energy supply. Having said this, with housing numbers already identified in the Regional Plan and a belief that low to zero carbon development which incorporates renewable energy supply, this threat could be adequately minimised and even turned into a positive connotation.

11. Transport

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 11 which seeks to encourage the efficient use of existing transport infrastructure and the promotion of sustainable modes of transport are sufficiently compatible with the Core Strategies objectives. Core Strategies Objective 4 (which promotes excellent transport system) and Core Strategies Objective 10 (which promotes environmental responsible development) directly relates the Sustainability Appraisal Objective. Furthermore, the process revealed just how important transport is to the range of objectives notably the links flourishing town centres and successful regeneration initiatives, with compatibility evident on all but one the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. Indeed, the one area of contention which was identified was the acknowledgement that the economy relies on private car use and heavy good vehicles for labour, materials and goods. Nevertheless, effects of this could be minimised with the Core Strategies giving careful consideration to providing employment generating development in accessible and sustainable locations, and to promoting of more sustainable modes of transport including strategic rail freight distribution.

12. Employment

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 12 (to create high quality employment opportunities) is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategies objectives. High quality employment opportunities would result from the delivery of physical infrastructure, development of social infrastructure (e.g. training and education), regeneration, improved health and well being. All of these are Core Strategies objectives. Although new working practices such as use of IT and home working can reduce the need to travel to work, there is an uncertain relationship between this objective and the creation of new employment as some businesses will always have to use cars as part of their operation and function.

13. Innovation

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 13 (to develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation) is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategies objectives. This is because many of the objectives will require a sense of culture and innovation if they are to be delivered they. For example, environmentally responsible development would require an innovative approach in the designing of new building materials and in the incorporation of sustainability measures. Economic prosperity and the move towards a knowledge based economy directly mutually reinforces this objective.

14. Economic Structure

Sustainability Appraisal Objective 14 (to provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies) is compatible or highly compatible with the majority of the Core Strategies objectives.

It directly compliments the Core Strategies objectives related to the economy and infrastructure.

DRAFT

Appendix 4: Schedules for Workshops 1, 2 and 3

Workshop 1: Sustainability Appraisal of Issues and Options (November 2009)

Each of the Options from the Issues and Options was considered in turn, to ascertain whether it was appropriate to appraise it, and if not setting out the reasons why not. The detailed appraisals findings can be found in the Interim Report (February 2010).

Table 5: Schedule for Workshop 1

| Option | Option Summary | Reasoning | Appraise? |
|--------|---|--|-----------|
| AG1(a) | Higher housing figures | The RSS figures are a minimum, some representations suggested higher figures would be appropriate. Agreed a need to appraise a higher figure was required. A 10% higher figure to be appraised against the RSS figure, on a Greater Nottingham basis. | Y |
| AG1(b) | Redistribution of housing between councils | GOEM confirmed that redistributing on the basis of aligned Core Strategies was not in line with RSS policy which stipulates joint Core Strategies, and therefore this option is not considered to be reasonable. | N |
| AG2(a) | Varying the PUA ¹ /Non PUA split | Agreed appraisal required. Appraise increase in non PUA figure of 10% (and therefore subtracting same number from PUA figure). | Y |
| AG2(b) | More flexibility as to where to build housing | See AG2 (a). | * |
| AG3(a) | Which SUEs are appropriate | SA of this option must be in the context of re-distribution of housing between council areas not being considered a reasonable option. The options for appraisal of SUEs is therefore to be undertaken on a council by council basis. | Y |
| AG3(b) | Growth emphasis to the west | Given that re-distribution of housing between council areas not being considered a reasonable option, separate SA for this option is not considered appropriate. Will be covered under AG3. | N |
| AG4(a) | Integration of other uses with major housing development. | This was an issue raised in consultation. SA of mixed use within major development against a base case of no mixed use (i.e. housing only). Commuting aspect considered under AG3 (a). | Y |
| AG4(b) | Importance of public transport to location of development | Considered to be covered by AG3 (a) and by RG1(a) | N |
| AG5(a) | Growth of villages | It is considered the most appropriate way to consider appropriate and sustainable growth levels in villages is to base it on accessibility, i.e. provision of and access to services. Where a village has regeneration needs that may dictate another approach, these will be considered individually under RG1 (a). However, if settlements selected for growth do not accord with this principle (e.g. for regeneration aims) they will be appraised on an individual basis. | Y |

¹ Principal Urban Area, the built up area of the Nottingham conurbation.

| Option | Option Summary | Reasoning | Appraise? |
|--------|---|--|-----------|
| AG6(a) | Growth beyond plan period. | Required by RSS. RSS Partial Review Options consultation important factor, presented 4 options. Suggest appraisal against option, 1 continuation of current Strategies, option 3, development at accessible nodes, and option 4 development in new settlements. Option 2, even more concentration on the PUA is not considered realistic. | Y |
| AG6(b) | Role of SRCs ² in longer term. | See AG6 (a). | * |
| AG6(c) | Role of expanded or new towns. | See AG6 (a). | * |
| GB1(a) | Minimal Green Belt revisions | RSS clear that principle of GB remains. Locations for major development in the GB would be appraised through AG3 (a) and AG6 (a), therefore separate appraisal not required | N |
| GB1(b) | Safeguarded land | See GB1 (a) | N |
| GB1(c) | Additions to the Green Belt | RSS removed proposed additions to the Green Belt, and no additions have been proposed through the Issues and Options. | N |
| GB2(a) | Green Belt more important | Clear choice between GB2 (a) and GB2 (b), therefore appraise against each other. | Y |
| GB2(b) | Urban green spaces more important | Covered in GB2 (a) | * |
| GB3(a) | Use Green Wedges instead of Green Belt | A Green Wedge is a policy tool very similar to Green Belt, but used on a smaller geographic scale. As the policy aims are very similar, there is little value in appraising them against each other, as they will be assessed in the same way. | N |
| GB3(b) | No use of Green Wedges | See GB3 (a) | N |
| GB4(a) | Remove Green Belt in some villages | Linked to settlement hierarchy AG5 (a). It is considered the most appropriate and sustainable way to consider appropriate growth levels in villages is to base it on accessibility, i.e. provision of and access to services. Therefore Green Belt revision will only be an issue in those settlements which are deemed the most sustainable locations for development. Under these circumstances, no other option is deemed reasonable. | N |
| RG1(a) | Other regeneration priorities | Where regeneration priorities are identified in locations which could potentially have sustainability implications (largely outside the PUA), e.g. Cotgrave, or Newton Airfield, they will be subject to SA. | Y |
| RG2(a) | Enhance existing facilities | Strong link/similarity to AG4 (a) – Appraised in that option. | N |
| RG2(b) | Provide new facilities | Strong link/similarity to AG4 (a) – Appraised in that option. | N |
| EE1(a) | Use evidence base to determine job levels | Clear choice between EE1 (a) and EE1 (b), therefore SA appraisal against each other. | Y |
| EE1(b) | Plan for higher growth | See EE1 (b) | * |
| EE1(c) | Set no job targets | Not considered compliant with government policy/RSS and therefore not a reasonable option (GOEM comment refers). | N |

² Sub Regional Centres, in Greater Nottingham these are Hucknall and Ilkeston.

| Option | Option Summary | Reasoning | Appraise? |
|--------|--|---|-----------|
| EE2(a) | Blanket employment land protection | Clear choice between EE2 (a) and EE2 (b), therefore SA appraisal against each other. | Y |
| EE2(b) | Considered approach to employment land | See EE2 (a). | * |
| EE2(c) | No controls over employment land | Not considered compliant with government policy/RSS and therefore not a reasonable option (GOEM comment refers). | N |
| EE3(a) | Provide for employment land needs. | EE3 (a) is considered the only reasonable option. | Y |
| EE3(b) | Let the market decide locations | Not considered compliant with government policy/RSS and therefore not a reasonable option (GOEM comment refers). | N |
| EE3(c) | Support the rural economy | No realistic or policy compliant other option, therefore no need for SA. | N |
| EE4(a) | Concentrate office development | Clear choice between EE4 (a) and EE4 (b), therefore SA appraisal against each other. | Y |
| EE4(b) | Disperse office development | See EE4 (a). | * |
| EE5(a) | Office development in town centres. | Should be covered under appraising EE4 (a) | N |
| EE6(a) | Support knowledge based economies | Will be very similar to EE6 (d). | Y |
| EE6(b) | Develop the role of EMA. | EMA is not in the plan area, but RSS policy clear that airport related development should be provided for. | * |
| EE6(c) | Provide for a Strategic Rail Freight facility | If a specific site emerges, it will be appraised. However, Toton is smaller than criteria allows, and no other options currently identified in Greater Nottingham. To be kept under review. | N |
| EE6(d) | Maximise training initiatives. | Will support options EE6 (a) and EE6 (b) | Y |
| TC1 | Core City | Refers to TC2, TC3, TC4, EE4, EE5. | N |
| TC2(a) | Support existing cultural facilities and locations | Clear choice between EE4 (a) and EE4 (b), therefore SA appraisal against each other. | Y |
| TC2(b) | Focus cultural facilities in areas | See TC2 (a). | * |
| TC3(a) | Improve retail in city centre | Appraise where known potential to enhance. | Y |
| TC3(b) | Adopt recommended hierarchy | No reasonable alternative to the hierarchy exists, however variations appraised under TC3 (c) and TC3 (d). | N |
| TC3(c) | Enhance centres | Agreed not to appraise as depends on individual town centres. | N |
| TC3(d) | Support less successful centres | Agreed not to appraise as depends on individual town centres. | N |
| NP1(a) | No influence on housing mix | Not considered compliant with government policy/RSS and therefore not a reasonable option (GOEM comment refers). | N |
| NP1(b) | Site by site approach | Clear alternatives between NP1 (b), NP1 (c) and NP1 (d), therefore appraise against each other. | Y |
| NP1(c) | Greater Nottingham approach. | See NP1 (b). | * |
| NP1(d) | Sub Market approach | See NP1 (b). | * |

| Option | Option Summary | Reasoning | Appraise? |
|--------|--|---|-----------|
| NP2 | Protect existing patterns (garden land) | Combine with GB2. | N |
| NP3(a) | Greater Nottingham target | Agreed to appraise. | Y |
| NP3(b) | Sub Market or District target | No appropriate alternative identified. | N |
| NP3(d) | Different targets for different types | All are defined as affordable, and option is in context of other options, therefore cannot appraise separately. | N |
| NP4(a) | Rural exceptions policy | NP4 (a) and (b) likely to have very similar outcomes, appraise rural affordable housing provision against a 'not provision' scenario. | Y |
| NP4(b) | Rural allocations policy | See NP4 (a). | * |
| NP5(a) | Greater Nottingham design policy | Not a strategic issue – appraisal not required. | N |
| NP5(b) | Require BfL and MfS standards. | Not a strategic issue – appraisal not required. | N |
| NP5(c) | Require all housing to be Lifetime Homes | Not a strategic issue – appraisal not required. | N |
| NP5(d) | Require a proportion to be Lifetime Homes | Not a strategic issue – appraisal not required. | N |
| NP6(a) | Protect community facilities | NP6 (a), NP6 (b) and NP6 (c) will have similar outcomes. | Y |
| NP6(b) | Support new facilities | NP6 (a), NP6 (b) and NP6 (c) will have similar outcomes. | * |
| NP6(c) | Encourage joint use | NP6 (a), NP6 (b) and NP6 (c) will have similar outcomes. | * |
| NP7 | Health issues | Covered under other options. | N |
| TA1(a) | Development in accessible corridors | Should be appraised under AG3 (a) and AG4 (b). | N |
| TA1(b) | Development only with major new infrastructure | See TA1 (a). | N |
| TA2(a) | Focus on public transport/sustainable travel | Appraise TA2 (a) and (b). | Y |
| TA2(b) | Focus on intensive demand management | See TA2 (a). | * |
| TA2(c) | Less priority if impacts on road capacity | Not considered a reasonable option – GOEM comments refer. | N |
| TA3(a) | Prioritise public transport | No reasonable alternative options identified, this accords with government and regional policy. | Y |
| TA3(b) | Prioritise highway capacity | Not a reasonable alternative – doesn't accord with national/regional policy. | N |
| TA3(c) | Prioritise both. | Agreed to appraise. | Y |
| NI1(a) | Where does infrastructure capacity exist? | NI1 (a) and (b) should both be tested through AG3 (a) | N |
| NI1(b) | Where is there no infrastructure capacity? | See NI1 (a). | N |
| NI2(a) | Introduce a CIL | Appraise NI2 (a) alongside (b). | Y |

| Option | Option Summary | Reasoning | Appraise? |
|--------|---|--|-----------|
| NI2(b) | Continue with current S106 practice | See NI2 (a). | * |
| NI2(c) | S106 with more standard formulae, and pooling | Not considered a reasonable option, now that draft CIL guidance rules this approach out. | N |
| GI1(a) | New development to provide GI | Agreed to appraise. | Y |
| GI1(b) | Where are existing deficiencies? | This is a factual question, not appropriate for SA testing. | N |
| GI1(c) | Equal priority to urban and rural GI. | Not considered strategic alternatives, therefore don't appraise. | N |
| GI1(d) | Protect all open space . | Not considered a realistic alternative, some open space will have to be developed, but SA will take place on a site specific level at a later stage. | N |
| GI2(a) | Identify sites and corridors. | Have to identify assets to comply with govt policy – therefore no reasonable alternative (recognised that much will happen at a more local site specific level, therefore appraised in later LDF process). | N |
| GI2(b) | Positive measures to enhance. | Enhancement of biodiversity key aim of RSS. | Y |
| GI2(c) | Use criteria approach. | Not considered a realistic alternative, GOEM comments refer. | N |
| GI3(a) | Concentrate on identified routes | Appraise GI3 (a) and GI3 (b). | Y |
| GI3(b) | General approach to countryside access. | See GI3 (a). | * |
| CC1(a) | Merton rule. | Appraise approaches in CC1 (a) to (d) in the context of each other. | Y |
| CC1(b) | High level CfSH. | See CC1 (a). | * |
| CC1(c) | More stringent approach in SUEs | See CC1 (a). | * |
| CC1(d) | No intervention. | See CC1 (a). | * |
| CC2(a) | No development in FRZ 2 & 3 | Agreed to appraise CC2 (a) and CC2 (b) will have similar outcomes. | Y |
| CC2(b) | Development in FRZ 2 & 3 if SA followed | Agreed to appraise. | * |

Workshop 2: Sustainability Appraisal of Option for Consultation policies and sites (May 2010)

The Option for Consultation policies were clustered for appraisal purposes. The workshop was split into two sessions; the morning session concentrated on locationally specific issues and the afternoon on generic appraisals. The numbers listed are appraisal numbers which are taken from the schedule (see table below) and are not policy numbers. The detailed appraisals findings can be found in the Further Interim Report (May 2011). For policies that have not been changed and re-appraised at workshop 3, the appraised findings are also in this document (Appendix 10).

Table 6: Schedule for Workshop 2

| Appraisal Number (subject/topic to appraisal) | Option for Consultation policies to be appraised | Comments |
|--|---|----------|
| 1 Climate change (whole policy) | 1. Climate change | |

Greater Nottingham – Broxtowe, Gedling, Erewash and Nottingham City
 Aligned Core Strategies Sustainability Appraisal Appendices

| Appraisal Number (subject/topic to appraisal) | Option for Consultation policies to be appraised | Comments |
|---|--|---|
| 2 3,000 homes, employment devel and retail development at Waterside Regeneration Zone / Eastcroft | 2. Spatial Strategy 4. Employment 6. Centres 7.3 Regeneration 15.2.a Green Infrastructure | |
| 3 1,120 homes and retail development Gedling Colliery / Chase Farm | 2. Spatial Strategy 6.3 Centres 7.8 Regeneration 15.2.a Green Infrastructure | |
| 4 City - 600 homes and employment development at Boots Site Broxtowe - 550 homes and employment development at Severn Trent and Boots site | 2. Spatial Strategy 4.3 Employment 15.2.a Green Infrastructure | Need to coordinate between the groups. |
| 5 500 homes Stanton Tip | 2. Spatial Strategy 7.9 Regeneration? 15.2.a Green Infrastructure | |
| 6 4,200 homes, employment and retail development East of Gamston | 2. Spatial Strategy 3. Sust urban ext. 4.3 Employment 6.3 Centres 9 Gypsies travellers 15.2.a Green Infrastructure | |
| 7 4,200 homes, employment and retail development South of Clifton | 2. Spatial Strategy 3. Sust urban ext. 4.4 Employment 6.3 Centres 9 Gypsies travellers 15.2.a Green Infrastructure | |
| 8 1480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s) | 2. Spatial Strategy 3. Sust urban ext. 9 Gypsies travellers 15.2.a Green Infrastructure | May not be worth appraising if location is not specified yet. |
| 800 homes and employment development at Rolls Royce | 2. Spatial Strategy 3. Sust urban ext. 4.3 Employment 7.6 Regeneration 9 Gypsies travellers 15.2.a Green Infrastructure | Appraisal as part of ADC SA. |
| 9 600 homes North of Papplewick Lane | 2. Spatial Strategy 3. Sust urban ext. 9. Gypsies travellers 15.2.a Green Infrastructure | |
| 10 500 homes and employment development at Top Wighay Farm | 2. Spatial Strategy 3. Sust urban ext. 4.3 Employment 9. Gypsies travellers 15.2.a Green Infrastructure | |
| 11 2,000+ homes and employment development at sustainable urban extension at Stanton | 2. Spatial Strategy 3. Sust urban ext. 4.3 Employment 6.3 centres 7.7 Regeneration 9. Gypsies travellers 15.2.a Green Infrastructure | |

Greater Nottingham – Broxtowe, Gedling, Erewash and Nottingham City
 Aligned Core Strategies Sustainability Appraisal Appendices

| Appraisal Number (subject/topic to appraisal) | Option for Consultation policies to be appraised | Comments |
|---|--|--|
| 12 Approx 2,000 additional homes in/adjoining Ilkeston | 2. Spatial Strategy | May not be worth appraising if location is not specified yet. |
| 13 Minimum of 52,050 homes overall, incl. up to 8340 homes in sites not listed above (see key settlements below) | 2. Spatial Strategy | |
| 14 Awsworth, Brinsley, Eastwood, Kimberley, Watnall | 2. Spatial Strategy | |
| 15 Breaston, Borrowash, Draycott, West Hallam | 2. Spatial Strategy | |
| 16 Bestwood Village, Calverton, Ravenshead | 2. Spatial Strategy | |
| 17 Bingham, Cotgrave, East Leak, Keyworth, Radcliffe on Trent, Ruddington | 2. Spatial Strategy | |
| 18 Employment development in city centre | 2. Spatial Strategy 4.1 Employment 5. Nottingham | |
| 19 Employment, retail, social, leisure and cultural development in city centre, Arnold, Beeston, Hucknall, Ilkeston and Long Eaton. Bulwell to become town centre | 2. Spatial Strategy Employment | |
| 20 Nottingham Express Transit Phase 12 | 2. Spatial Strategy 14. Transport infrastructure | If these are not within the remit of the Core Strategies, don't include in the Core Strategies and don't appraise. |
| 21 Nottingham Midland Station Hub | | |
| 22 Nottingham to Lincoln rail improvements | | |
| 23 A46 improvements – Newark to Widmerpool | | |
| 24 A453 widening – M1 to Nottingham | | |
| 25 Hucknall Town Centre improvements | | |
| 26 Nottingham Ring Road improvement scheme | | |
| 27 Turning Point East | | |
| 28 Electrification of Midland Main Line | | |
| 29 Green Belt review | 2. Spatial Strategy | |
| 30 Sections 5 – 9 of Employment policy | – 4.9 Employment | |
| 31 Town and Local Centres policy: all except section 3 | 6. Centres | |
| 32 Eastside regeneration | Regeneration | |
| 33 Southside regeneration | Regeneration | |
| 34 Cotgrave colliery | Regeneration | |
| 35 Housing mix (whole policy) | 8. Housing mix etc | |
| 36 Gypsies and travellers (whole policy) | 9. Gypsies and travellers | |
| 37 Design (whole policy) | 10. Design | |
| 38 Local service (whole policy) | 11. Local services | |
| 39 Culture (whole policy) | 12. Culture | |
| 40 Managing travel demand (whole policy) | 13 Managing travel demand | |

| Appraisal Number (subject/topic to appraisal) | Option for Consultation policies to be appraised | Comments |
|---|---|--|
| 41 Other schemes identified but not currently funded (should be project by project appraisal) | 14.3 Transport infrastructure | If these are not within the remit of the Core Strategies, don't include in the Strategies and don't appraise. |
| 42 Green Infrastructure (whole policy) | 15. Green Infrastructure | |
| 43 Biodiversity (whole policy) | 16. Biodiversity | Be more specific about location of green infrastructure: current and planned future? |
| 44 Landscape character (whole policy) | 17. Landscape character | Could be merged with 16. |
| 45 Infrastructure (whole policy) | 18. Infrastructure | Feels quite fluffy. Should Core Strategies include findings of capacity study and delivery plan, rather than pointing to the fact that these will be prepared? |
| 46 Developer contributions (whole policy) | 19. Developer contributions | As above: Can/should this be more specific? |

Workshop 3: Sustainability Appraisal of new / significantly changed policies and new sites (October 2011)

A schedule of policies was established for Sustainability Appraisal of new/significantly changed policies. Where a policy has not gone through a major change it was not considered necessary to continue to re-appraise that policy. The detailed appraisals findings that make up the 19 policies are included in Appendix 10.

Table 7: Action Plan

| Policy | Changed and require reappraisal? | Reasoning for appraisal/non appraisal |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Policy 1 – Climate Change | Yes – all of policy | Some major changes to the policy (Merton rule) which need to be reconsidered. |
| Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy | Yes – split by allocations (but only new or significantly altered sites to be assessed) | Some of the allocations have changed (numbers and the sites). |
| Policy 3 – The Green Belt | Yes – new policy | New policy therefore needs to be assessed. |

| Policy | Changed and require reappraisal? | Reasoning for appraisal/non appraisal |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Policy 4 – Employment Provision and Economic Development | Yes – Section 4(2) only | The policy <u>now</u> under section 4(2) of the Publication policy contains the number of office jobs to be provided per authority and section 4(3) <u>will</u> contain the amount of industrial and warehouse floor space per authority. This is a change from the OfC version that had office job distribution figures per authority placed in the justification (the overall figure was also around 5000 fewer in the OfC version) and did not mention a floorspace figure for industrial and warehousing uses. |
| Policy 5 – Nottingham City Centre | No | Changes to wording for clarity purposes and minor changes not thought significant. |
| Policy 6 – The Role of Town and Local Centres | No | Seven new centres added as local centres in the hierarchy (Section 6(1)) and addition of three centres to section 6(4) - centres considered to be underperforming/in need of enhancement. Each centre was not SA'd last time around. So even though new centres have been identified (and in some cases re-positioned within the hierarchy) it was decided that the Interim Report did not need to SA test the retail hierarchy as there was no credible alternative. |
| Policy 7 – Regeneration | No | Changes to wording for clarity purposes and minor changes not thought significant. |
| Policy 8 – Housing Size, Mix and Choice | No | Policy has not substantive changed enough for it to need SAing again. The changes made have been more about rewording/ clarification rather than changing the thrust any part of the policy. |
| Policy 9 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople | No | Policy has not substantive changed enough for it to need SAing again. The changes made have been more about rewording/clarification rather than changing the thrust any part of the policy. |
| Policy 10 – Design & Enhancing Local Identity | No | Changes to wording for clarity purposes. Not thought significant so no need to be appraised again. |
| Policy 11 – The Historic Environment | Yes – new policy | New policy therefore needs to be assessed. |
| Policy 12 – Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles | No | Changes to wording for clarity purposes. Not thought significant. |
| Policy 13 – Culture, Sport and Tourism | No | Very minor changes made to policy for clarification only, no need to reassess. |
| Policy 14 – Managing Travel Demand | Yes (in part) – elements highlighted | These are significant changes which in combination give significantly greater priority to sustainable travel. |
| Policy 15 – Transport Infrastructure Priorities | Yes (in part) – elements highlighted | Agreed at HMA meeting that it is only necessary to SA those schemes which are not subject to EIA, SEA or other environmental assessment, therefore, only do Ilkeston Station & Gedling Access Road. |

| Policy | Changed and require reappraisal? | Reasoning for appraisal/non appraisal |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Policy 16 – Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space | Yes (in part) – 2(e) Landscape | Other than the inclusion of the landscape policy (due to deletion of a specific landscape policy) changes have been for clarity and EqIA purposes and are not thought significant. |
| Policy 17 – Biodiversity | No | Changes to wording for clarity purposes. Not thought significant (decision made at workshop). |
| Policy 18 – Infrastructure | No | Policy has not substantive changed enough for it to need SAing again. The changes made have been more about rewording/clarification rather than changing the thrust any part of the policy. |
| Policy 19 – Developer Contributions | No | Policy has not substantive changed enough for it to need SAing again. The changes made have been more about rewording/clarification rather than changing the thrust any part of the policy. |

Table 8: Schedule for Workshop 3

| Appraisal Number | New / significantly changed policies and new sites (number in bracket refers to previous policy in Option for Consultation) |
|------------------|--|
| 1 | Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: 'High growth' Scenario using 2008 household projections (71,700) [loosely aligned to RS SA Scenario of 'going for growth'] |
| 2 | Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: ACS Option for Consultation/RS figures (52,050) |
| 3 | Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: 'Low growth' Scenario using Continuing Past House Building rates (41,888) [loosely aligned to RS SA Scenario of 'Limiting Growth (below trend)'] |
| 4 | Policy 1 ⁽¹⁾ Climate Change: Revised wording |
| 5 | Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth (36,773) |
| 6 | Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth plus RBC (7,500) total (44,273) |
| 7 | Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth plus RBC (7,500) and SUE at Clifton (2,000) total (46,733) |
| 8 | Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Alternative housing growth distribution – more dispersed pattern of development rather than principle urban area, based on local need - 'Growth based on Localism' |
| 9 | Policy 3 ^(new) Green Belt: New policy to appraise |
| 10 | Policy 10 ⁽¹⁰⁾ - Design & Enhancing Local Identity: Revised wording |
| 11 | Policy 14 ⁽¹³⁾ Managing Travel Demand: Revised wording (particularly criteria 4) |
| 12 | Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe – Inclusion of Nuthall as Key Settlement for Growth |
| 13 | Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe - Land between Toton & Stapleford (800) |
| 14 | Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe - Field Farm, North of Stapleford (450) |
| 15 | Policy 4 ⁽⁴⁾ Employment Provision and Economic Development: Section 4(2) Inclusion within the policy of the number of office jobs |
| 16 | Policy 4 ⁽⁴⁾ Employment Provision and Economic Development: High growth housing scenario (71,700) and implications for office and employment land provision |
| 17 | Policy 4 ⁽⁴⁾ Employment Provision and Economic Development: Low growth housing scenario (41,888) and implications for office and employment land provision |
| 18 | Policy 11 ^(new) The Historic Environment: New policy to appraise |
| 19 | Policy 16 ⁽¹⁵⁾ Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space: Revised wording - criteria 2 e) only |
| 20 | Policy 17 ⁽¹⁶⁾ Biodiversity: Revised wording (No SA carried out) |
| 21 | Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Gedling – Increase in numbers for Gedling Colliery including the addition of Mapperley Golf Course (1,120 to 1,900) |
| 22 | Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – 4,250 dwellings have been identified for Ilkeston (including approx 1,700 dwellings at Stanton) and other sites within the SHLAA. Approx 1,700 dwellings have been identified for Long Eaton through the SHLAA and |

| | |
|----|---|
| | Approx 300 dwellings have been identified within the settlement boundaries of rural settlements through the SHLAA. This results in 6,250 dwellings overall. |
| 23 | Policy 15 ⁽¹⁴⁾ Transport Infrastructure Priorities: Ilkeston Station |
| 24 | Policy 15 ⁽¹⁴⁾ Transport Infrastructure Priorities: Gedling Access Road |

DRAFT

| SA Objectives | Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: ‘High growth’ Scenario | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Major positive – will meet housing needs of Greater Nottingham. The scenario also allows for in-migration. Will lead to an increase of affordable housing. | It may not be possible to actually deliver high growth. |
| 2. Health | A greater number of houses would require a greater use of sites which may take more open space. More houses = greater provision of new affordable housing, with associated health benefits. | Ensure that adequate infrastructure (open space) is requested through S106 to enable people to have more active lifestyles |
| 3. Heritage | More limited site selection under this scenario as more sites will be required. May require more sensitive sites to be developed. | |
| 4. Crime | ? | |
| 5. Social | ? | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | As scenario would require a greater size/number of sites, increased pressure may be placed on valuable green spaces in and around the urban area | |
| 7. Landscape | As above for objective 6 Biodiversity and GI. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | As above, increased risk of having to release more sensitive sites due to more limited site selection. Greater use of raw materials, increased risk of having to build in the floodplain. Less ability to control water quality. | |
| 9. Waste | More people=more waste, more new homes = more construction waste. | Reducing overall levels of waste more related to changing lifestyle habits of people. |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | Higher growth scenario = More people = more energy demand. New homes should be more efficient (building regulations etc). Other aspects of development would impact on climate change e.g. extra traffic. | Building regulations, Merton rule. Encourage modal shift to reduce carbon emissions. |
| 11. Transport | Higher growth scenario = More people = more cars and more trip generation. Under higher growth scenario there would be greater scope for in-migration. New public transport schemes more viable on larger housing developments. | Good public transport, number of car spaces, provision for electric car points, well designed housing developments. Social change – due to higher petrol prices, higher costs for car ownership. |
| 12. Employment | ?? Scenario may lead to higher unemployment if there aren’t enough employment opportunities provided to meet the increase in population. Too many people for too few jobs. Positives = More homes = more jobs in construction. More homes= more money being spent on economy. Slight positive. | Need to provide new employment alongside new housing. |
| 13. Innovation | ??? | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Will allow Greater Nottingham economy to expand. | |

| SA Objectives | Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: ACS Option for Consultation/RS figures | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Major positive – will meet housing needs of Greater Nottingham. However, the scenario doesn't allow for in-migration. Will lead to an increase of affordable housing. | |
| 2. Health | More new affordable homes = more people in lower income in better homes. | |
| 3. Heritage | Negligible impact | Ensure rigorous site selection process. |
| 4. Crime | ? High growth scenario would lead to a wider catchment for police to cover. But greater potential for larger schemes that would have designing out crime opportunities. | Ensure Designing out Crime principles are adhered to. |
| 5. Social | ? Negligible impact. | Requirement for new / improved community facilities through S106. |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | As a substantial number of sites would be required there would be more pressure on developing more sensitive sites. | Develop new GI links on new sites where possible. |
| 7. Landscape | As above for Biodiversity and GI, would be more pressure on developing more sensitive sites due to a more limited site selection under a higher growth scenario. | Adhere to guidelines recommended through the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment. |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | As above for objectives 6 and 7. More limited site selection. | Avoid flood risk where possible, mitigate against the risk if not. |
| 9. Waste | Increase in number of new homes would inevitably lead to an overall increase in household waste. The actual construction of the new homes, roads etc would also contribute to increased waste levels (construction waste contributes significantly to overall waste generated in the UK) | Would need to change lifestyle habits of people to encourage greater recycling, less waste etc. |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | New development would lead to overall increase in energy use. New homes should be more efficient (building regulations etc). Other aspects of development would impact on climate change e.g. extra traffic. | Adhere to Merton style rule for new buildings. Encourage modal shift to reduce carbon emissions. |
| 11. Transport | Additional new development would likely lead to an increase in overall traffic levels. | Prioritise public transport to encourage modal shift |
| 12. Employment | Impact would depend on wider economic situation (whether still in recession etc). New employment likely to be provided on SUE sites and other larger new sites. May lead to higher unemployment if there aren't enough employment opportunities to meet the increase in population. | |
| 13. Innovation | n/a | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Negligible impact. | |

| SA Objectives | Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: ‘Low growth’ Scenario | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Housing | Would lead to an increase in new homes. Constraining supply, might not lead to a large increase in affordable homes. More focus may be put on improving unfit homes. | |
| 2. Health | Exacerbate existing overcrowding issues if fewer houses are built in the future → negative health impacts. | |
| 3. Heritage | Lower growth scenario would require smaller land take and enable greater choice on those sites to be developed which would reduce risk of sensitive heritage sites having to be released. | |
| 4. Crime | ? | |
| 5. Social | ? Negligible impact. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Less pressure on releasing more sensitive sites. | |
| 7. Landscape | As above, less pressure on releasing more sensitive sites. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | As above, less pressure on releasing more sensitive sites e.g. those at risk of flooding. | |
| 9. Waste | Even lower growth scenario would lead to increased waste. | Would need to change lifestyle habits of people to encourage greater recycling, less waste etc. |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | Would lead to an increase in energy consumption and use of raw materials. Low growth would still put extra pressure on the road network. | |
| 11. Transport | Not providing enough homes so would not allow for in-migration so people unable to move to live in Nottingham = longer commuting times. | |
| 12. Employment | Lower levels of growth would constrain labour force. | |
| 13. Innovation | n/a | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Would not contribute a significant positive to the wider economy as would not provide to meet needs of existing Greater Nottingham population. | |

| SA Objectives | Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth (36,773) | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Major positive – will meet housing needs of Greater Nottingham. However, the scenario doesn't allow for in-migration. Will lead to an increase of affordable housing. | |
| 2. Health | More new affordable homes = more people in lower income in better homes. | |
| 3. Heritage | Negligible impact | Ensure rigorous site selection process. |
| 4. Crime | ? High growth scenario would lead to a wider catchment for police to cover. But greater potential for larger schemes that would have designing out crime opportunities. | Ensure Designing out Crime principles are adhered to. |
| 5. Social | ? Negligible impact. | Requirement for new / improved community facilities through S106. |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | As a substantial number of sites would be required there would be more pressure on developing more sensitive sites. | Develop new GI links on new sites where possible. |
| 7. Landscape | As above for Biodiversity and GI, would be more pressure on developing more sensitive sites due to a more limited site selection under a higher growth scenario. | Adhere to guidelines recommended through the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment. |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | As above for objectives 6 and 7. More limited site choice due to a higher target. | Avoid flood risk where possible, mitigate against the risk if not. |
| 9. Waste | Increase in number of new homes would inevitably lead to an overall increase in household waste. The actual construction of the new homes, roads etc would also contribute to increased waste levels (construction waste contributes significantly to overall waste generated in the UK) | Would need to change lifestyle habits of people to encourage greater recycling, less waste etc. |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | New development would lead to overall increase in energy use. New homes should be more efficient (building regulations etc). Other aspects of development would impact on climate change e.g. extra traffic. | Adhere to Merton style rule for new buildings. Encourage modal shift to reduce carbon emissions. |
| 11. Transport | Additional new development would likely lead to an increase in overall traffic levels. | If proceeding with a plan without Rushcliffe than need to ensure strategic infrastructure is still co-ordinated. Prioritise public transport to encourage modal shift. |
| 12. Employment | Impact would depend on wider economic situation (whether still in recession etc.). New employment likely to be provided on SUE sites and other larger new sites. May lead to higher unemployment if there aren't enough employment opportunities to meet the increase in population. | |

| SA Objectives | Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth (36,773) | Ideas for mitigation |
|------------------------|--|----------------------|
| 13. Innovation | n/a | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Negligible impact. | |

DRAFT

| SA Objectives | Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth plus RBC | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Would lead to an overall increase in housing stock, but not as substantial an increase as with other scenarios. Would lead to an increase in affordable housing. | |
| 2. Health | Health benefits associated through provision of affordable housing. Fewer positives than with higher growth scenarios. | |
| 3. Heritage | Negligible impact. | |
| 4. Crime | Negligible impact. | |
| 5. Social | Negligible impact. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | A significant number of greenfields that would likely be needed to be released under this scenario. Negative impacts on ecology etc. Potential to develop wider GI networks on new sites. | |
| 7. Landscape | As above, for objective 6. Would require release of greenfield sites. | Adhere to measures |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | As above for objective 6,7. Higher growth strategy may require use of more sensitive sites. | If sites at flood risk are to be developed, ensure that adequate mitigation is proposed. |
| 9. Waste | Any new development would inevitably lead to an increase in overall waste levels. Increased construction waste through the building of new homes and associated infrastructure. | Would need to change lifestyle habits of people to encourage greater recycling, less waste etc. |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | New development would lead to overall increase in energy use. New homes should be more efficient (building regulations etc). Other aspects of development would impact on climate change e.g. extra traffic. | Adhere to Merton style rule for new buildings. Encourage modal shift to reduce carbon emissions. |
| 11. Transport | Not providing enough homes so would not allow for in-migration so people unable to move to live in Nottingham = longer commuting times. However, lower level of growth = fewer extra cars. | |
| 12. Employment | Positive impact if new employment is provided on the larger new sites. | |
| 13. Innovation | n/a | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Negligible impact. Would not provide for in-migration. | |

Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth plus RBC (7,500) and SUE at Clifton (2,500) total (46,733)

Appraisal No 7 from Workshop 3.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | | |
| | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: 4 Councils (BBC, City, EBC & GBC) planned growth plus RBC and SUE at Clifton | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Housing | Scenario would provide additional housing, including affordable housing. Scenario would provide additional housing, including a significant proportion of affordable housing | Ensure affordable housing policy is adhered to in S106 negotiations. |
| 2. Health | Minor negative. | |
| 3. Heritage | Land south of Clifton has historical field patterns. Land south | |
| 4. Crime | Negligible impact | |
| 5. Social | Negligible impact. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Would require release of significant areas of greenfield land, including a large site on the edge of the urban area. | |
| 7. Landscape | Would require development of a significant scale on the edge of urban area, sensitive in terms of landscape. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Parts of site to the area to the south of Clifton are at risk of flooding. Inevitable loss of soils and use of natural resources given the level of planned growth. | |
| 9. Waste | Any additional growth would have led to an increase in overall waste levels. | Behavioural change will be needed to reduce household waste generation and encourage greater recycling. |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | In between appraisal RSS and low growth | |
| 11. Transport | Development at Clifton would have an impact on the A453 which is a congested route. | Improvements to the A453 |
| 12. Employment | A mixed use development would provide new employment. But in the context of Greater Nottingham impact would be negligible. | |
| 13. Innovation | n/a | |
| 14. Economic Structure | n/a | |

| SA Objectives | Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Alternative housing growth distribution – more dispersed pattern of development rather than principle urban area, based on local need ‘Growth based on Localism’ | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Housing | Same as previous appraisal. Would provide more housing in the rural area but less housing in the area adjacent to the urban centre of Greater Nottingham. | |
| 2. Health | Dispersed strategy may lead to poorer access to hospitals in the more isolated locations. Impact would depend on where development is concentrated. But positive benefits in terms of the delivery of new housing. | |
| 3. Heritage | ? With a more dispersed strategy there will be a greater choice of potential development sites. More scope to avoid those more sensitive sites. | |
| 4. Crime | ? Negligible impact. | |
| 5. Social | ?? Some villages may need more development to support services, other settlements where facilities/services already over stretched where no further development would be preferred. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | More dispersed pattern of new development would lead to an overall greater number of greenfield sites having to be released. But dispersal strategy should ensure greater site selection and mean those more sensitive sites are avoided. | |
| 7. Landscape | As above for objective 6, Biodiversity and GI. Less impact on a local scale in terms of scale. Impacts would depend on sites and locations chosen for development. Less of a global impact but more local impact on those settlements/sites chosen. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | As for above objectives (6 and 7), development would be more dispersed so would enable greater site selection. | |
| 9. Waste | Dispersed pattern of development unlikely to have any substantially different impact than urban area focussed growth if overall quantum of development remains the same. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | With a more dispersed pattern of development might not get the scale of development to support community energy generation. (-2) | |
| 11. Transport | ? Depends on where new development is located. Longer commuting journeys (-3) | Focus dispersal strategy on those larger settlements which will be more sustainable in terms of access to existing public transport corridors. |
| 12. Employment | Dispersed pattern of development unlikely to have significantly different impact on employment than urban area focussed growth if overall quantum of development remains the same. | |
| 13. Innovation | n/a | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Unlikely to be a significant impact | |

Policy 4 – Employment Provision and Economic Development: Section 4(2) Inclusion within the policy of the number of office jobs

Appraisal No 15 from Workshop 3.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 4 – Employment Provision and Economic Development: Section 4(2) Inclusion within the policy of the number of office jobs | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Housing | Equates to balanced migration scenario (circa. 52,000 dwellings). Neutral impact as it itself will not increase the range and affordability of housing, homelessness and will not reduce number of unfit homes. | |
| 2. Health | Minor Positive. Improvement to health. People with employment are generally more active and will improve mental health. | |
| 3. Heritage | The provision of office floorspace could help find uses for redundant historic buildings. Minor positive. | |
| 4. Crime | Unknown impacts | |
| 5. Social | No relationship | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Land take to provide for the amount of office jobs required on sensitive biodiversity would have an impact. | New employment land should be located away from areas of high biodiversity and should not affect GI assets. |
| 7. Landscape | Land take to provide for the amount of office jobs will have an impact on the landscape of Greater Nottingham. | New employment land should be located away from areas of high landscape importance. |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Land take to provide for the amount of office jobs will have an impact on natural resources and flooding. | New employment land should be located away from areas of high flood risk/the functional flood plain. |
| 9. Waste | New office development will generate an increase in business-related waste. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | The creation of more employment land will result in more employment land. So more energy demand and resultant effects on climate change (i.e. carbon creation.) | |
| 11. Transport | The number of jobs required equates to the number of homes that have already been assessed through the RSS so we are not going above this figure. | |
| 12. Employment | Meeting the job requirements of our population with some economic headroom so therefore moderately positive. | |
| 13. Innovation | Positive as the Core Strategy is trying to encourage growth in the science/high knowledge sectors. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Positive as it will improve the economic structure and help to rebalance the economy. | |

Policy 4 – Employment Provision and Economic Development: High growth housing scenario (71,700) and implications for office and employment land provision

Appraisal No 16 from Workshop 3.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 4 – Employment Provision and Economic Development: High growth housing scenario and implications for office and employment land provision | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Neutral. | |
| 2. Health | Moderate Positive. Improvement to health. People with employment are generally more active and will improve mental health and purposefulness. | |
| 3. Heritage | Minor Positive. Could help find uses for redundant historic buildings. | |
| 4. Crime | Unknown impacts. | |
| 5. Social | No relationship. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Developing new employment land will impact on biodiversity. | Existing employment land could be used given assessed oversupply. |
| 7. Landscape | Land take will have an impact on the landscape of Greater Nottingham. | New employment land should be located away from areas of high landscape importance |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Land take will have an impact on natural resources and flooding. | New employment land should be located away from areas of high flood risk/the functional flood plain. |
| 9. Waste | New office development will create an increase in business and general waste. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | More employment land will be required. So there will be more energy demand and resultant effects on climate change. | |
| 11. Transport | The number of jobs equates to the number of homes that have already been assessed through the RSS so we are not going above this figure. | |
| 12. Employment | Meeting the jobs of our population and above. | |
| 13. Innovation | Positive as the Core Strategy is trying to encourage growth in the science/high knowledge sectors. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Positive as it will improve the economic structure and help to rebalance the economy in line with initiatives such as Science City etc. | |

Policy 4 – Employment Provision and Economic Development: Low growth housing scenario (41,888) and implications for office and employment land provision

Appraisal No 17 from Workshop 3.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 4 – Employment Provision and Economic Development: Low growth housing scenario and implications for office and employment land provision | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|---|----------------------|
| 1. Housing | Neutral | |
| 2. Health | Minor negative. Would see the economy shrink from position in late 2000's. We would not be providing enough jobs for the population. | |
| 3. Heritage | Could help find uses for redundant historic buildings with employment uses installed. Minor positive. | |
| 4. Crime | Unknown impact. | |
| 5. Social | No relationship | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Less negative than appraisals 15&16 | |
| 7. Landscape | Less negative than appraisals 15&16 | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Less negative than appraisals 15&16 | |
| 9. Waste | Less negative than appraisals 15&16 | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | Less negative than appraisals 15&16 | |
| 11. Transport | Positive because will not have the same impact on the transport infrastructure as appraisals 15&16. | |
| 12. Employment | Minor positive as will not provide for the jobs of our population but will provide jobs. | |
| 13. Innovation | Less scope for innovation | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Less positive than appraisals 15&16 | |

Appendix 6A: Sustainability Schedules for Broxtowe’s Individual Sites and Settlements

DRAFT

Appendix 6B: Appraisals for Broxtowe’s Spatial Strategy and Individual Sites and Settlements

Broxtowe Borough Council – Severn Trent and Boots site

Appraisal No 4 from Workshop 2 (updated)

City - 600 homes and employment development at Boots Site
Broxtowe - 550 homes and employment development at Severn Trent and Boots site
 Option for Consultation Policies 2 (The Spatial Strategy), 4 (Employment Provision and Economic Development) and 15 (Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Effect significance result | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Objectives | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive | |
| | 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative | |

| SA Objectives | City - 600 homes and employment development at Boots Site Broxtowe - 550 homes and employment development at Severn Trent and Boots site | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Significant site for providing for housing need. The development would provide an element of affordable housing on site. | |
| 2. Health | The site is probably not big enough to warrant a new health centre so would result in an increase in demand on existing services in the area. The development of the site would result in greater leisure access to river which would bring health benefits. | Access to river. S.106 contribution |
| 3. Heritage | Grade 1 listed buildings on site. Finding an alternative use of the listed buildings is difficult. The development provides investment and opportunities to preserve the listed buildings. | Possible site specific issues - Restoration issues to be addressed in SPD. |
| 4. Crime | New development would provide new opportunities for crime. However, incorporation of designing out crime principles in the new layout could serve to make the area safer. | |
| 5. Social | The site is well placed to the city to capture the potential of social capital opportunities. | |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Master planning of the area would enable the creation of new green corridors. | Protection of watercourses is important. Need to ensure integration of nature reserve to address concern about isolation of nature reserve and impact of increased leisure access on habitat. |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | Subject to implementation of the development. | |

| SA Objectives | City - 600 homes and employment development at Boots Site Broxtowe - 550 homes and employment development at Severn Trent and Boots site | Ideas for mitigation |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Presentation modified from Interim Report to display as neutral, to show balance between SA Framework criteria. The site is within an identified flood zone but flood defences being built; and this is counterbalanced by the lack of any Greenfield development | Flood protection measures required. Consideration of Supplementary Planning Document by local authorities |
| 9. Waste | Neutral. | |
| 10. Energy | New development brings with it the potential to incorporate sustainable features within design. | Needs reference to adaptation of buildings for future |
| 11. Transport | Accessibility recently seen to be significantly improved because of potential enterprise zone funding for transport infrastructure and NET2 funding. EZ status and funding for tram and rail improvements. The sites have relatively weak existing accesses with the highway, and suffer from congestion. Public transport improvement measures, including direct bus access would improve access. | Prioritisation of Public Transport. Traffic impact assessment Smarter choices. Robust travel plan |
| 12. Employment | A gross loss of existing employment land is proposed but a net gain of employment would result, with high quality buildings provided. | |
| 13. Innovation | Proposals for high quality employment land facilities. EZ status support now but uncertainty about delivery. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Proposals for high quality employment land facilities. EZ status support now but uncertainty about delivery. | |

Broxtowe Borough Council – Land between Toton & Stapleford

Appraisal No 8 (i) from Workshop 2 (updated)

| 1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). Site: Broxtowe Land between Toton & Stapleford | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| Option for Consultation Policies 2 (The Spatial Strategy), 3 (The Sustainable Urban Extensions), 9 (Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople) and 15 (Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | 1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Significant housing may be provided but not at Sidings. | Toton – not adjacent railway because noise. |
| 2. Health | Toton may be the only site that need not require new health facilities; n.b. Nottingham health facilities may not accept new residents from another area. Better access to greenspace – new facilities. | New if existing facilities oversubscribed. |
| 3. Heritage | Poor links to PUA. Neutral. | |
| 4. Crime | New possibilities for crime | |
| 5. Social | New residents may not be as concerned about travel to the City to access needs as existing residents- Toton slightly better accessibility | Assess capacity of existing facilities and action accordingly. |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | SINC present Will close a wildlife corridor. Potential garden spaces and GI. These larger sites better than intensive smaller sites | |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Noise issue Less than a regeneration site Flood Zone 2 in small part of site; information clarified by EA. Better than other non SUE options such as Boots but land take is a negative. | |
| 9. Waste | Neutral | |
| 10. Energy | Less opportunity than inner urban areas for chp. | Other CS policies. Climate Change adaptations. |
| 11. Transport | West side of Nottingham is generally weakest in terms of public transport access; but positive impact of development could increase public transport demand. Increases economic potential. Tram more certain. P+R available Lack of orbital services – infill services may develop | |

| SA Objectives | 1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). | Ideas for mitigation |
|------------------------|--|----------------------|
| 12. Employment | Mixed use including employment better than single use | |
| 13. Innovation | | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Depends on residents attracted | |

DRAFT

Broxtowe Borough Council – North of Stapleford

Appraisal No 8 (ii) from Workshop 2 (updated)

| 1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). Site: North of Stapleford | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| Option for Consultation Policies 2 (The Spatial Strategy), 3 (The Sustainable Urban Extensions), 9 (Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople) and 15 (Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | 1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Significant housing may be provided but site constraints outlined below. | |
| 2. Health | requires new health facilities; n.b. Nottingham health facilities may not accept new residents from another area. Better access to greenspace – new facilities. | New if existing facilities oversubscribed. |
| 3. Heritage | Poor links to PUA. Neutral. | |
| 4. Crime | New possibilities for crime | |
| 5. Social | New residents may not be as concerned about travel to the City to access needs as existing residents. | Assess capacity of existing facilities and action accordingly. |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Will close a wildlife corridor. Potential garden spaces and GI. These larger sites better than intensive smaller sites | |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | Some protection from Trowell Moor ridge in comparison to Nottingham suburbs. The site sits in a bowl with a lack of intrusion. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Less than a regeneration site Flood risk slightly higher, than other SUEs, here at Field Farm. Better than other non SUE options such as Boots but land take is a negative. | |
| 9. Waste | Neutral | |
| 10. Energy | Less opportunity than inner urban areas for chp. | Other CS policies. Climate Change adaptations. |
| 11. Transport | West side of Nottingham is generally weakest in terms of public transport access; but positive impact of development could increase public transport demand. Increases economic potential. Lack of orbital services – infill services may develop | |
| 12. Employment | Potential for mixed use. Poor as single use | |
| 13. Innovation | | |

| SA Objectives | 1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). | Ideas for mitigation |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 14. Economic Structure | Depends on residents attracted | |

DRAFT

Broxtowe Borough Council – West of Coventry Lane

Appraisal No 8 (iii) from Workshop 2 (updated)

| 1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). Site: West of Coventry Lane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| Option for Consultation Policies 2 (The Spatial Strategy), 3 (The Sustainable Urban Extensions), 9 (Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople) and 15 (Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | 1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Significant housing may be provided. | |
| 2. Health | Requires new health facilities. n.b. Nottingham health facilities may not accept new residents from another area. Better access to greenspace – new facilities. | New if existing facilities oversubscribed. |
| 3. Heritage | Poor links to PUA. Neutral. | |
| 4. Crime | New possibilities for crime | |
| 5. Social | New residents may not be as concerned about travel to the City to access needs as existing residents- | Assess capacity of existing facilities and action accordingly. |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Will close a wildlife corridor. Potential garden spaces and GI. These larger sites better than intensive smaller sites | |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | Some protection from Trowell Moor ridge in comparison to Nottingham suburbs. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Less than a regeneration site Flood risk slightly less than other SUEs, at Toton/North of Stapleford. Better than other non SUE options such as Boots but land take is a negative. | |
| 9. Waste | Neutral | |
| 10. Energy | Less opportunity than inner urban areas for chp. | Other CS policies. Climate Change adaptations. |
| 11. Transport | West side of Nottingham is generally weakest in terms of public transport access; but positive impact of development could increase public transport demand. Increases economic potential. Lack of orbital services – infill services may develop | |
| 12. Employment | Potential for mixed use. Poor as single use | |
| 13. Innovation | | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Depends on residents attracted | |

Broxtowe Borough Council – West of Bilborough Road

Appraisal No 8 (iv) from Workshop 2 (updated)

| 1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). Site: West of Bilborough Road | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| Option for Consultation Policies 2 (The Spatial Strategy), 3 (The Sustainable Urban Extensions), 9 (Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople) and 15 (Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | 1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Significant housing may be provided. | |
| 2. Health | requires new health facilities. n.b. Nottingham health facilities may not accept new residents from another area. Better access to greenspace – new facilities. | New if existing facilities oversubscribed. |
| 3. Heritage | Poor links to PUA. Neutral. | |
| 4. Crime | New possibilities for crime | |
| 5. Social | New residents may not be as concerned about travel to the City to access needs as existing residents- | Assess capacity of existing facilities and action accordingly. |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Will close a wildlife corridor. Potential garden spaces and GI. These larger sites better than intensive smaller sites | |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | Some protection from Trowell Moor ridge in comparison to Nottingham suburbs. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Less than a regeneration site Flood risk slightly less than other SUEs, at Toton/North of Stapleford. Better than other non SUE options such as Boots but land take is a negative. | |
| 9. Waste | Neutral | |
| 10. Energy | Less opportunity than inner urban areas for chp. | Other CS policies. Climate Change adaptations. |
| 11. Transport | West side of Nottingham is generally weakest in terms of public transport access; but positive impact of development could increase public transport demand. Increases economic potential. Lack of orbital services – infill services may develop | |
| 12. Employment | Potential for mixed use. Poor as single use | |
| 13. Innovation | | |

| SA Objectives | 1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). | Ideas for mitigation |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 14. Economic Structure | Depends on residents attracted | |

DRAFT

Broxtowe Borough Council – West of Woodhouse Way

Appraisal No 8 (v) from Workshop 2 (updated)

| Appraisal No. 8 (v) 1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). Site: West of Woodhouse Way Option for Consultation Policies 2 (The Spatial Strategy), 3 (The Sustainable Urban Extensions), 9 (Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople) and 15 (Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | 1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Housing | Multiple landowners may affect delivery; Less housing than other SUEs; therefore, number and timing issues. | |
| 2. Health | Requires new health facilities. n.b. Nottingham health facilities may not accept new residents from another area. Better access to greenspace – new facilities. | New if existing facilities oversubscribed. |
| 3. Heritage | Poor links to PUA. Neutral. | |
| 4. Crime | New possibilities for crime | |
| 5. Social | New residents may not be as concerned about travel to the City to access needs as existing residents- | Assess capacity of existing facilities and action accordingly. |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Will close a wildlife corridor. Potential garden spaces and GI. SINC within the site | Needs design – corridors. |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Less than a regeneration site Flood risk slightly less than other SUEs, at Toton/North of Stapleford. Better than other non SUE options such as Boots but agricultural land quality is a negative. No apparent flood risk issues; and scale of land take less. | |
| 9. Waste | Neutral | |
| 10. Energy | Less opportunity than inner urban areas for chp. | Other CS policies. Climate Change adaptations. |
| 11. Transport | West side of Nottingham is generally weakest in terms of public transport access; but positive impact of development could increase public transport demand. Increases economic potential. Lack of orbital services – infill services may develop Has good bus routes, NET1 access; and A road-M1 access. | |
| 12. Employment | Potential for mixed use. Poor as single use | |

| SA Objectives | 1,480 homes in Broxtowe in sustainable urban extension(s). | Ideas for mitigation |
|------------------------|--|----------------------|
| 13. Innovation | | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Depends on residents attracted | |

DRAFT

Broxtowe Borough Council – Key settlements identified for growth (Awsorth, Brinsley, Eastwood, Kimberley, Watnall)

Appraisal No 14 from workshop 2 (not updated).

| New homes : Awsorth, Brinsley, Eastwood, Kimberley, Watnall | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Appraisal No. 14. New homes : Awsworth, Brinsley, Eastwood, Kimberley, Watnall | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|---|----------------------|
| 1. Housing | +4 | |
| 2. Health | Fewer opportunities for integration with existing health facilities etc. | |
| 3. Heritage | Access to heritage of towns, with heritage assets including conservation areas. | |
| 4. Crime | New opportunities. | |
| 5. Social | Linked to existing social networks. | |
| 6. Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure | | |
| 7. Environment Landscape | Any development would negatively affect environment and Landscape quality. | |
| 8. Natural Resources & Flooding | Any development will abuse natural resources but better than non urban alternatives. | |
| 9. Waste | | |
| 10. Energy & Climate Change | | |
| 11. Transport | West side of Nottingham has relatively poor public transport connectivity- no major infrastructure. | |
| 12. Employment | | |
| 13. Innovation | Newer higher tech employment replacing old industry accessible. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | | |

Broxtowe Borough Council – Inclusion of Nuthall as Key Settlement for Growth

Appraisal No 12 from Workshop 3

| WORKSHOP 3 = Appraisal No. 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Appraisal of Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe – Inclusion of Nuthall as Key Settlement for Growth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources & flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Appraisal 12: Appraisal of Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe – Inclusion of Nuthall as Key Settlement for Growth | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Housing | +1 | |
| 2. Health | Fewer opportunities for integration with existing health facilities etc. Close to M1 and potential air quality issue. | |
| 3. Heritage | Nuthall Conservation Area in vicinity. | |
| 4. Crime | | |
| 5. Social | | |
| 6. Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure | SINC adjacent to the motorway. | Protection or enhancement of the SINC and GI in general on retained areas of green space. |
| 7. Environment Landscape | Landscape quality is variable and urbanised by settlements to the west and east with a gap of only a few kilometres; and the M1. But wooded landscape features and Nuthall has a conservation area. | |
| 8. Natural Resources & Flooding | Motorway - air quality issue? Grade 2 Agricultural land | |
| 9. Waste | | |
| 10. Energy & Climate Change | | |
| 11. Transport | | |
| 12. Employment | Potential connectivity to Nottingham Business Park | |
| 13. Innovation | | |
| 14. Economic Structure | | |

Broxtowe Borough Council – Land between Toton & Stapleford, excluding Toton Sidings

Appraisal No 13 from Workshop 3

| WORKSHOP 3 = Appraisal No. 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|---|
| Policy appraisal of Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe Land between Toton & Stapleford, excluding Toton Sidings (800) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | ? | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources & flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | ? | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Appraisal 13: Policy appraisal of Policy 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe Land between Toton & Stapleford (800) | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Housing | +3 = Fewer homes proposed than previous appraisal but still providing new housing, including affordable housing; the 800 proposed is still significant. The removal of the Sidings part of the site proposal increases the likelihood of delivery when combined with new infrastructure proposals, especially the tram. | |
| 2. Health | Minor positive – Sidings not proposed to be developed so better walking opportunities / access. | |
| 3. Heritage | | |
| 4. Crime | | |
| 5. Social | School's new community facilities will be available | |
| 6. Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure | No designated biodiversity sites without Sidings. Would encourage GI network without Sidings. | Woodland adjacent needs to be restored. |
| 7. Environment Landscape | (-1) The site is not clearly visible in the landscape other than from the east. Well contained landscape. | |
| 8. Natural Resources & Flooding | (-1) Use of agricultural land, a small area of site adjacent to Toton Sidings at flood risk which will no longer be developed. Better than other non SUE options such as Boots but land take is a negative. Overall smaller area. | |
| 9. Waste | Neutral | |
| 10. Energy & Climate Change | Smaller scale scheme may mean community energy system less viable | |
| 11. Transport | (4+) Major positive – in close proximity to tram terminal. Greater certainty now over tram happening. | |
| 12. Employment | (+1) Not proposed to have significant employment development on site. | |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Neutral. | |

Broxtowe Borough Council – Field Farm, North of Stapleford

Appraisal No 14 from Workshop 3

| WORKSHOP 3 = Appraisal No. 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| Policy appraisal of 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe Field Farm, North of Stapleford (450) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources & flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Appraisal 14: Policy appraisal of 2 ⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe Field Farm, North of Stapleford (450) | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Housing | +3 Still providing new housing, including element of affordable housing. Deliverability of site is a significant positive and has been tested with developer since last appraisal, and boundary could possibly be extended but still smaller than other options. Supporting infrastructure good. | |
| 2. Health | +1 | |
| 3. Heritage | No historic sites. | |
| 4. Crime | Neutral | |
| 5. Social | ? May be more regeneration links to adjacent developments. | |
| 6. Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure | +1 No sites of nature conservation directly affected. Limited opportunities to extend routes of GI, and for biodiversity. Opencasting history of site but this hasn't flagged up any significant constraints in terms of biodiversity. Development of hedgerows Significant open space to be provided | Retain footpaths to Hemlockstone. |
| 7. Environment Landscape | Possibility to extend to the back of Stapleford Hill but naturally sits in a bowl and very well contained Least impact on the landscape of the potential SUEs | Ensure LCA actions are adhered to. |
| 8. Natural Resources & Flooding | (-2) Some investigation required from Boundary Brook potential flooding. Flood risk in Zone 3 but small part of site. FRA shows interventions such as improved drainage and balancing ponds may lead to decreased risk off site. Site boundaries more certain than for previous appraisal. Better than other non SUE options such as Boots but Greenfield land take is a negative. Lower quality soils. | |
| 9. Waste | Neutral | |
| 10. Energy & Climate Change | | |
| 11. Transport | +2 Reasonable bus links to Nottingham, in quite close proximity to Stapleford. | |

| SA Objectives | Appraisal 14: Policy appraisal of 2⁽²⁾ The Spatial Strategy: Broxtowe Field Farm, North of Stapleford (450) | Ideas for mitigation |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 12. Employment | Employment on site unlikely. | |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral no employment planned. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Neutral no employment planned. | |

DRAFT

Appendix 7A: Sustainability Schedules for Erewash’s Individual Sites and Settlements

DRAFT

Appendix 7B: Appraisals for Erewash’s Spatial Strategy and Individual Sites and Settlements

Erewash Borough Council – Erewash Growth (6,250 dwellings)

4,250 dwellings have been identified for Ilkeston (including approx 1,700 dwellings at Stanton) and other sites within the SHLAA. Approx 1,700 dwellings have been identified for Long Eaton through the SHLAA and Approx 300 dwellings have been identified within the settlement boundaries of rural settlements through the SHLAA. This results in 6,250 dwellings overall.

| Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Erewash Growth (6,250 dwellings) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |

Greater Nottingham – Broxtowe, Gedling, Erewash and Nottingham City
 Aligned Core Strategies Sustainability Appraisal Appendices

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

DRAFT

| SA Objectives | Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Erewash Growth (6,250 dwellings) | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|----------------------|
| 1. Housing | Majorly positive in terms of new housing and will increase the range, availability and affordability of housing. This growth will be distributed through a range of different sites (mainly brownfield) across the Borough. Although for the most part the two towns of Ilkeston and Long Eaton will accommodate the vast majority of these housing figures as they have the services and facilities to cope with this growth. The planned growth for Ilkeston will also have very positive regeneration benefits. | |
| 2. Health | Strong correlation between housing and health. New homes will be built to a better specification so the housing stock of Erewash will be improved alongside enhancements in peoples quality of life especially their mental health. | |
| 3. Heritage | Non-statutory heritage assets (mainly industrial heritage) for the most part on brownfield sites could potentially be lost or affected by this planned growth. However, there are opportunities to enhance heritage assets on certain sites through residential uses and improved accessibility on other sites following their redevelopment (for instance to Listed Buildings on the Stanton Regeneration Site). | |
| 4. Crime | Neutral. More people so there could be more crime but there will also be more natural surveillance and busier towns. | |
| 5. Social | Developments on mainly brownfield sites across the two towns will put extra pressures on existing facilities. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Overall only a minor negative because the planned growth will largely be located on brownfield sites. Development to be located away from areas of high biodiversity importance and ensure that development does not impinge on GI assets. | |
| 7. Landscape | The vast majority of growth will be located on brownfield sites within the urban framework of Ilkeston and Long Eaton so the affect on the wider landscape will be minimal. The landscape will be preserved outside of the current built footprints of settlements across Erewash. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Development within the urban framework of Ilkeston (and Stanton), Long Eaton and the villages will be located away from areas of high flood risk. Air quality in the areas where high growth is planned will need to be monitored. | |
| 9. Waste | This extra growth will lead to an overall increase in the amount of waste generated. Re-use and recycling of waste materials will help to minimise this increase. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | Extra houses in these locations and employment will increase energy demand. | |

| SA Objectives | Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Erewash Growth (6,250 dwellings) | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|---|
| 11. Transport | In terms of transport the highway network on the ground you see now will have to support circa 6250 dwellings and associated cars. So a moderate to major negative. The planned growth for Ilkeston and to a lesser degree Long Eaton will have to be carefully managed in terms of transport impacts. | Comprehensive multi modal transport plan for Ilkeston which will result in smarter choices being used by all residents of Ilkeston. |
| 12. Employment | Employment land will be provided so a minor positive overall as it will be able to contribute and help boost Erewash's economy. Only poor quality employment sites will be targeted for re-development/housing purposes. | |
| 13. Innovation | Employment land provided will generally support the current economic base of Erewash which is manufacturing/industrial based but some potential exists to provide for more modern business needs. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Not relevant as it will not change the economic structure of Erewash. | |
| <p>Summary: Erewash Growth (6,250 dwellings)</p> <p>The spatial strategy for Erewash obviously has positive effects in terms of new Housing as it will increase the range, availability and affordability of housing in the two towns of Long Eaton and Ilkeston which have the services and facilities to cope with this growth. It is also positive in terms of Health due to the strong correlation between health and housing. This scenario is also positive in terms of employment and innovation as new employment land will be provided as part of the redevelopment of the Stanton Regeneration Site with potential to provide premises for more modern business needs.</p> <p>The strategy has minor negative effects in terms of social capital, biodiversity, Landscape, Waste and Energy. In terms of Transport this has been assessed as a moderate to major negative as over 6000 new dwellings (and associated cars) will place a strain on the transport network especially in Ilkeston. In terms of mitigation a comprehensive multi modal transport plan for Ilkeston could be developed which would result in smarter choices being used by all residents of Ilkeston.</p> | | |

Erewash Borough Council – Ilkeston Growth

4,250 dwellings have been identified for Ilkeston (including approx 1700 dwellings at Stanton) and other sites within the SHLAA.

| Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Ilkeston Growth (4,250 dwellings) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Ilkeston Growth (4,250 dwellings) | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Housing | Positive in terms of new housing and will increase the range and affordability of housing. | |
| 2. Health | Strong correlation between housing and health. | |
| 3. Heritage | Positive. Listed buildings on the Stanton site could become more accessible and the other sites have negligible heritage assets. | |
| 4. Crime | Neutral | |
| 5. Social | Neutral. Keeping the situation the same as the Stanton Regeneration site will provide new facilities but the other sites will put an extra strain on existing facilities (however the Derbyshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan shows there is spare capacity over a range of infrastructure in the Ilkeston area). | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Overall only a minor negative because the planned growth will largely be located on brownfield sites. Development to be located away from areas of high biodiversity importance and ensure that development does not impinge on GI assets. | |
| 7. Landscape | The vast majority of growth will be located on brownfield sites within the urban framework of Ilkeston and so the affect on the wider landscape will be minimal. Development located away from areas of high importance. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Stanton has relatively minor flood risk issues but development will be located away from areas of high flood risk. | |
| 9. Waste | This extra growth will lead to an overall increase in the amount of waste generated. Re-use and recycling of waste materials will help to minimise this increase. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | Extra houses in these locations and employment will increase energy demand | |
| 11. Transport | In terms of transport the highway network on the ground you see now will have to support circa 4000 new dwellings and associated cars. So a negative. | Comprehensive multi modal transport plan for Ilkeston which will result in smarter choices being used by all residents of Ilkeston. |
| 12. Employment | Employment land will be provided as part of the redevelopment of the Stanton Regeneration Site so a minor positive overall as it will be able to contribute and help boost the town's economy. Only poor quality employment sites will be targeted for re-development/housing purposes. | |
| 13. Innovation | Employment land provided will generally support the current economic base of Ilkeston which is manufacturing/industrial based but some potential exists to provide for more modern business needs on the Stanton Regeneration Site. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Not relevant as it will not change the economic structure. | |

| SA Objectives | Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Ilkeston Growth (4,250 dwellings) | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|----------------------|
| <p>Summary: Ilkeston Growth (4,250 dwellings)</p> <p>This amount of growth for Ilkeston has obviously positive effects in terms of Housing as it will increase the range and affordability of housing. It is also positive in terms of Health due to the strong correlation between health and housing. This scenario is also positive in terms of Heritage as there are negligible heritage assets on the sites identified (and where there are assets it might improve access to them). This scenario is also positive in terms of employment and innovation as new employment land will be provided as part of the redevelopment of the Stanton Regeneration Site with potential to provide premises for more modern business needs.</p> <p>The strategy has minor negative effects in terms of biodiversity, Landscape, natural resources & flooding, Waste and Energy. In terms of Transport this has been assessed as a moderate to major negative as over 4000 new dwellings (and associated cars) will place a strain on the transport network in Ilkeston. In terms of mitigation a comprehensive multi modal transport plan for Ilkeston could be developed which would result in smarter choices being used by all residents of Ilkeston.</p> | | |

DRAFT

Erewash Borough Council – Long Eaton Growth

Housing development to be provided within the urban framework (Erewash’s Principle Urban Area) incorporating Long Eaton, Sandiacre and Sawley.

| Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Long Eaton Growth (approx 1,700 dwellings) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Long Eaton Growth (approx 1,700 dwellings) | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Housing | Positive in terms of new housing and will increase the range and affordability of housing. However, due to planning constraints and with no new strategic sites are proposed in this location, the overall amount of new homes is significantly less than the amount promoted in Ilkeston. | |
| 2. Health | Correlation between housing and health. | |
| 3. Heritage | The inherent urban concentration approach means some buildings with heritage importance (mills for example) may be targeted for re-development due to their Brownfield credentials. Although this could threaten these buildings, the investment could prevent dereliction and ensure they are maintained (through appropriate conversion for example). Overall, neutral impact. | |
| 4. Crime | Neutral | |
| 5. Social | Neutral. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | No Greenfield sites promoted through this strategy, although some brownfield sites can have wildlife importance. There will be opportunities to link new development to Green Infrastructure routes. | |
| 7. Landscape | No Greenfield sites promoted through this strategy, | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Negative impact envisaged with regard to the Flood risk which effects the Sawley area but the risk has been reduced following the Nottingham Left Bank Flood Alleviation scheme and appropriate planning should promote flood mitigation measures | |
| 9. Waste | The additional number of houses will generate extra waste | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | Extra houses in this location will increase energy demand. | |
| 11. Transport | Additional homes will increase pressure on the local highway network. However, the inherent urban concentration approach means development will be occurring on/near existing access points and be accessible by public transport. Indeed, Long Eaton has very positive levels of cycling largely owing to its generally flat topography. | |
| 12. Employment | The inherent urban concentration approach could place pressure on existing Employment sites. | Only target poor quality employment sites for re-development/housing purposes |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral impact envisaged. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Neutral impact envisaged. | |

| SA Objectives | Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Long Eaton Growth (approx 1,700 dwellings) | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|---|----------------------|
| <p>Summary: Long Eaton Growth (approx 1700 dwellings) Promoting growth within Long Eaton clearly has positive effects in terms of Housing as it will increase the range and affordability of housing. It is also positive in terms of Health due to the correlation between health and housing.</p> <p>This scenario has minor negative effects in terms of Natural Resources & Flooding, Waste, Energy, Transport and Employment as this number of additional homes will place a strain on the transport system and will require the use of more energy and will generate extra waste. There will also be an envisaged negative impact in terms of Flood Risk (however the Long Eaton and Sawley Areas are now protected with modern flood defences) and the inherent urban concentration approach could place pressure on existing employment sites. However, the use of evidence (through the use of the Borough's Employment Land Study) will help us to determine poor quality employment sites which in principle are thought to be appropriate for re-development/housing purposes.</p> | | |

DRAFT

Erewash Borough Council – Rural Growth

New housing development to be provided within the rural settlements of Erewash.

| Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Rural Growth (approx 300 dwellings) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 2 – The Spatial Strategy: Erewash – Rural Growth (approx 300 dwellings) | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|---|----------------------|
| 1. Housing | This small level of housing will only provide a minor positive in terms of increasing the range and affordability of housing. | |
| 2. Health | Correlation between housing and health. | |
| 3. Heritage | Neutral | |
| 4. Crime | Neutral | |
| 5. Social | Neutral as this level of housing in the rural area of Erewash will not help promote the development of social capital. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Neutral as this small level of growth will be located within the settlement boundaries of settlements and will have minimal affects on biodiversity and Green Infrastructure. | |
| 7. Landscape | Minor positive as this small level of growth will help to preserve the openness and character of the rural environment. The low scale of growth has minimal affects on the environment and landscape with new development limited to within the existing settlement boundaries. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Neutral - Minimal Flood Risk within most of these settlements boundaries and development will be located away from areas of high flood risk. | |
| 9. Waste | Will create extra waste but quite minimal. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | Extra houses in these locations will increase energy demand but will be a minimal strain. | |
| 11. Transport | Extra houses will increase traffic on the network but will be a minimal amount. Most of these rural settlements are also served by good bus services. | |
| 12. Employment | No employment land will be provided as part of this proposed housing growth. | |
| 13. Innovation | Not relevant as no employment land will be provided as part of this proposed growth. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Not relevant as this level of growth will not change the economic structure (and no employment land being provided as part of this growth). | |
| <p>Summary: Rural Growth (approx 300 dwellings) Promoting this small level of growth within the settlement boundaries of several settlements within the rural area of Erewash will have minor positive affects in terms of housing, health and landscape objectives and will have minor negative affects in terms of waste energy and transport objectives.</p> | | |

Erewash Borough Council – Stanton Regeneration Site (Policy ERE 2 – Stanton Regeneration Site)

This Brownfield site is located to the south-west of Ilkeston on the former Stanton Ironworks site and is thought capable of accommodating approximately 1,700 dwellings with the provision of around 38 hectares of employment land.

| Stanton Regeneration Site, Ilkeston | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Stanton Regeneration Site, Ilkeston | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Housing | Potential to supply a good amount and range of new housing which will help to meet varied needs, including a sizeable proportion of affordable homes. Current information suggests the delivery of c.1950 new homes. | |
| 2. Health | Regeneration of this site could deliver new or enhanced specialised healthcare facilities and open space as well as developing opportunities for greater access to enhanced Green Infrastructure | |
| 3. Heritage | Site has Industrial past evident but is not thought to be of great heritage significance with some areas of the site already cleared. Some opportunities for recreation trails which could link local heritage assets e.g. the Erewash Canal. Listed buildings on site will be protected and become more accessible through enabling development. | Regeneration could make regard to the Stanton's industrial past through progressive and respectful design. Listed buildings to be protected from development |
| 4. Crime | Added population so there is potential for more crime but 'design out crime' opportunities and new employment opportunities may reduce the necessity/causes of crime. Overall, perceived to have a neutral impact. | 'Design out crime' opportunities to be pursued to enable safer communities |
| 5. Social | Regeneration could produce specialised opportunities for social and cultural facilities | S.106 agreements to ensure community facilities are provided |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Although brownfield in nature there is known biodiversity and wildlife present on site which would be affected and need to be protected. However, there are many opportunities for developing Green Infrastructure through the site but this may also have negative impact with increased footfall. | Biodiversity and habitats needs to be respected and potentially re located. Encourage opportunities for Green Infrastructure |
| 7. Landscape | As the site is brownfield in nature including a degraded landscape, there is much less of an impact on landscape than would occur on a greenfield site. It is considered that new homes, associated gardens and green infrastructure improvements will have a positive impact and improve the landscape quality. Geological and archaeological issues are also known. | Enhanced and high quality design to be sought. |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | No identified issues highlighted which indicates that the availability of water supply will be adversely impacted by development in this location. However, air quality could be affected by associated transport and employment operations. Minerals (coal reserves) are in existence under the site. Only a very small part of the site is at risk of flooding. | Any areas at risk of flooding could be used for applicable land uses e.g. GI Explore any mineral extraction opportunities as part of remediation work. |

| SA Objectives | Stanton Regeneration Site, Ilkeston | Ideas for mitigation |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| 9. Waste | With approx 1700 new homes, household waste will obviously be increased whilst similar employment/industrial waste issues will be generated. However, evidence suggests that local waste water treatment work have no perceived constraints in terms of capacity to accommodate growth from this site. Development could lead to potential for clearing up contaminated land. | Enhanced and high quality design to be sought |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | The new homes and employment development will have a large drain on energy supply. However, modern building techniques can produce energy efficient buildings and the site's large size allows for viable and progressive design which should incorporate renewable energy. Overall, negative impacts will be limited only if energy efficiency and renewables are sought. | Enhanced and high quality design to be sought. Efficient communal systems and renewable energy forms to be targeted |
| 11. Transport | <p>This large development will inevitably put a strain on the existing transport network. Identified access and highways problems also present cost and viability implications. The site's proximity to Ilkeston Town Centre and its associated services and facilities means there could be a reliance on private car usage.</p> <p>Concentrating development at large sites as opposed to spreading development around the Borough encourages sustainable patterns of development e.g. access to jobs and services. Furthermore the development will target public transport and encourage access by cycling and foot. The site is also likely to accommodate a sizeable amount of new employment land which is also likely to improve its sustainability credentials.</p> | <p>Sustainable transport solution for Stanton to be found.</p> <p>Public transport to be enhanced as well cycling/pedestrian routes and GI networks</p> |
| 12. Employment | A series of good employment opportunities will accompany the development. This could entail the creation of a Business Park development towards the East of the site. Although, the site is currently designated for Employment use, mixed development will bring about new opportunities which would not exist otherwise due to the current commercial constraint. | |
| 13. Innovation | No specialist innovation link is envisaged at this stage but associated opportunities are possible. Nevertheless, current uncertainty in this area dictates that a neutral impact is concluded. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | A range of employment uses will be provided on site and the new premises will allow existing businesses in the area an opportunity to re-locate and modernise. Inward investment at a reasonable scale envisaged. | S.106 agreements encouraged to ensure training is provided to equip local people with the required skill set to access jobs which will be created. |

| SA Objectives | Stanton Regeneration Site, Ilkeston | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <p>Summary: Stanton Regeneration Site, Ilkeston As a mainly poor-quality brownfield site of significant scale, its redevelopment offers a logical location to deliver regeneration through new housing and employment growth which will help to meet a variety of community needs. Focusing development at brownfield locations generally may help safeguard other areas from development (e.g. Green Belt land) whilst simultaneously offering a number of further opportunities including the enhancement of local Green Infrastructure networks. Despite its brownfield status, there are recognised access problems which offer poor connectivity to surrounding areas, but importantly to Ilkeston Town Centre and its associated services and facilities. This coupled with the need to remediate the land means there are uncertainties relating to when and how quickly development will start to be delivered on this site.</p> | | |

DRAFT

Erewash Borough Council – Rejected Site (Manners Flood/Ilkeston West)

This greenfield site is located to the west of the urban area of Ilkeston and is located outside the allocated Green Belt. The site is thought to be capable of accommodating approximately 500 dwellings and at least 6 hectares of employment land.

| Manners Flood/Ilkeston West | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No Fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Rejected Site –Manners Flood/Ilkeston West | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Potential to produce a sizeable amount and good range of new housing with c.500 new homes being developed. The development will provide a reasonable quantity of much needed affordable units and meet a range of housing needs generally. | |
| 2. Health | Neutral - Whilst the development might displace existing recreational routes, development could provide improved open space and recreational facilities and tap into existing facilities in Ilkeston (e.g. the nearby Victoria Leisure Centre & Rutland Sports Park) | Green Infrastructure to be enhanced where possible |
| 3. Heritage | Neutral - No heritage assets identified | |
| 4. Crime | Development would enlarge population and extend area of police coverage. This increases potential for crime but 'designing out crime' opportunities and new employment opportunities may reduce the necessity/causes of crime. Overall, perceived to have a neutral impact. | 'Design out crime' opportunities to be pursued with police and safety partners to create safer communities |
| 5. Social | Development offers potential for the creation of new social and cultural facilities and increased usage of existing facilities (e.g. the nearby Victoria Leisure Centre & Rutland Sports Park) as more people will access/support them. | Ensure good access to existing community facilities |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Existing recreational routes across the site will be affected but opportunities to preserve and enhance these routes through progressive design which also benefits its general levels of accessibility to surrounding areas. The site has been 'set aside' for a possible extension to the existing Pewit Golf Course (adjoining to the south) and as such, this land has been left to grow wild over the last few years and it is expected to be quite rich in biodiversity terms. | Biodiversity and habitats needs to be respected and potentially re located. Encourage opportunities for Green Infrastructure |
| 7. Landscape | Although the environment and landscape would inevitably be affected by development, this set aside land has few rural features and as such it is not the most valuable of sites in terms of the landscape/environment. This is further confirmed by its categorisation as Coalfield Estatelands in the Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment. | Enhanced and high quality design to be sought |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | No identified issues highlighted which indicates that the availability of water supply will be adversely impacted by development in this location. However, air quality could be affected by additional vehicular journeys and the creation of new employment. | Positive environmental design |
| 9. Waste | With c. 500 new homes, household waste will obviously be increased whilst similar employment/industrial waste issues will be generated. However, evidence suggests that local waste water treatment works may have no perceived constraints in terms of capacity to accommodate growth from this site. | Enhanced and high quality design to be sought |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | The new homes and employment development will have a drain on energy supply. However, concentrating development on large sites allows for efficient and enhanced design (e.g. incorporation of renewables), but due its size this site is unlikely to produce efficient renewable/ communal heating systems due to viability. | Enhanced and high quality design to be sought. |

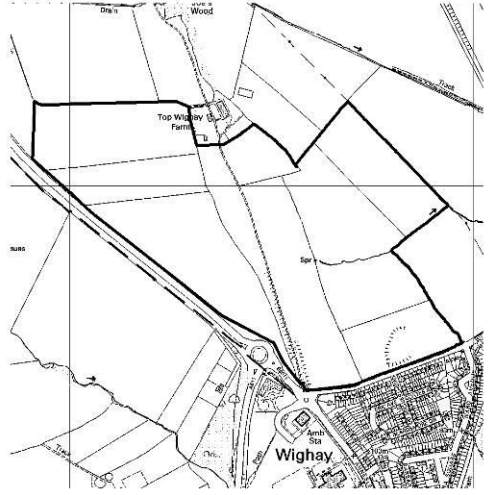
| SA Objectives | Rejected Site –Manners Flood/Ilkeston West | Ideas for mitigation |
|------------------------|--|---|
| 11. Transport | Although an inevitable strain on the existing road network, the site is close to Ilkeston town centre which allows for walking/cycling opportunities to access all local facilities and services. The site is also likely to accommodate a sizeable extension to the existing Manners Industrial estate allowing for further sustainable access to employment. | Prioritisation of cycling/pedestrian routes which connect the site to the town centre |
| 12. Employment | Employment opportunities will accompany the development through a possible integration and expansion of the Manners Industrial Estate. This general area of employment performs a useful role in the local economy. | |
| 13. Innovation | Local authority interest in the land could help overcome market failure to deliver 'grow on' units for successful start ups and expansion sites for growing local businesses, boosting local enterprise. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | A broad range and mix of employment will be sought which helps build upon the availability of skills of the local workforce. | |

Summary: Rejected Site - Manners Flood/Ilkeston West


This site offers opportunities to provide a mix of houses and employment growth in a relatively sustainable location being within walking distance of Ilkeston Town Centre and its associated services and facilities. This provides an urban extension with a number of sustainability credentials which would help to offset the loss of a Greenfield site whilst mitigation measures including progressive design and the integration of recreational routes linking in to the wider rights of way network, will further assist in this respect.

Appendix 8A: Sustainability Schedules for Gedling's Individual Sites and Settlements

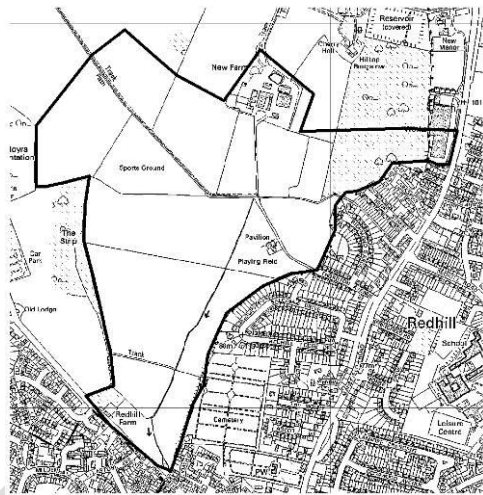
Top Wighay Farm

| Details | | Location Map:  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Site Name: | Top Wighay Farm | |
| ACS Reference: | Policy 2.2bii | |
| Location: | North of Hucknall | |
| Local Authority: | Gedling Borough Council | |
| Direction for Growth: | Direction A (from Sustainable Urban Extension Study 2008) | |
| SA Map Site ref: | G1 | |
| Assumed Capacity: | 1,000 dwellings 43 ha | |
| Environmental Characteristics | | |
| Flood Risk: | No flood risk | |
| Open Space network : | No existing open space | |
| SSSI: | No SSSI | |
| Bio SINCS : | Bio SINCS within the site | |
| Local nature reserves : | No Local Nature Reserves | |
| TPOs: | 1 Protected tree within the site | |
| Ancient Woodland: | No Ancient woodland | |
| Air quality: | No Air Quality Management Areas | |
| Greenbelt: | Site outside Green Belt due to parts of site allocated for housing and employment development and identified as safeguarded land in the Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan (2005) | |
| Greenwood Community Forest: | Site falls within the Greenwood Community Forest | |
| Historic Characteristics | | |
| Listed Buildings: | No Listed Building | |
| Conservation areas: | No Conservation Area | |
| Registered Parks & Gardens: | No Registered Parks and Gardens | |
| Scheduled Ancient monuments: | No Scheduled Ancient monuments | |

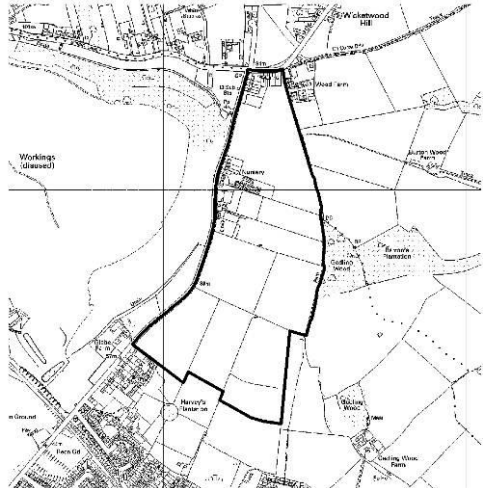
North of Papplewick Lane

| Details | | Location Map:  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Site Name: | North of Papplewick Lane | |
| ACS Reference: | Policy 2.2bi | |
| Location: | North East of Hucknall | |
| Local Authority: | Gedling Borough Council | |
| Direction for Growth: | Direction A (from Sustainable Urban Extension Study 2008) | |
| SA Map Site ref: | G2 | |
| Assumed Capacity: | 600 dwellings 16ha | |
| Environmental Characteristics | | |
| Flood Risk: | No flood risk | |
| Open Space network : | No existing open space | |
| SSSI: | No SSSI | |
| Bio SINCs : | No Bio SINCs | |
| Local nature reserves : | No Local Nature Reserves | |
| TPOs: | 1 Protected tree within the site | |
| Ancient Woodland: | No Ancient woodland | |
| Air quality: | No Air Quality Management Areas | |
| Greenbelt: | Site outside Green Belt due to site identified as safeguarded land in the Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan (2005) | |
| Greenwood Community Forest: | Site falls within the Greenwood Community Forest | |
| Historic Characteristics | | |
| Listed Buildings: | No Listed Building | |
| Conservation areas: | No Conservation Area | |
| Registered Parks & Gardens: | No Registered Parks and Gardens | |
| Scheduled Ancient monuments: | No Scheduled Ancient monuments | |

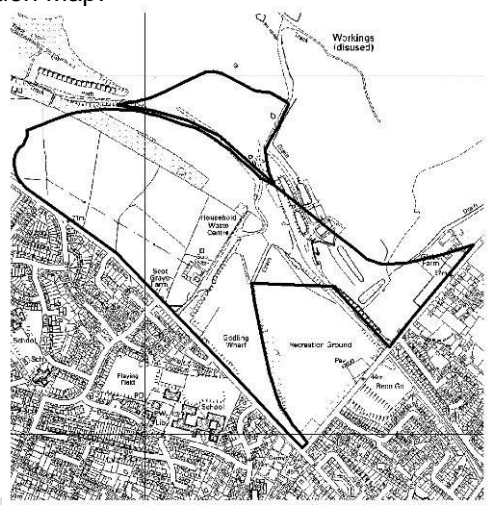
North of Redhill

| Details | | Location Map:  |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Site Name: | North of Redhill | |
| ACS Reference: | n/a | |
| Location: | North of Arnold | |
| Local Authority: | Gedling Borough Council | |
| Direction for Growth: | Direction B (from Sustainable Urban Extension Study 2008) | |
| SA Map Site ref: | G3 | |
| Assumed Capacity: | n/a | |
| Environmental Characteristics | | |
| Flood Risk: | No flood risk | |
| Open Space network : | No existing open space | |
| SSSI: | No SSSI | |
| Bio SINCs : | No Bio SINCs | |
| Local nature reserves : | No Local Nature Reserves | |
| TPOs: | 4 protected trees within the site | |
| Ancient Woodland: | No Ancient woodland | |
| Air quality: | No Air Quality Management Areas | |
| Greenbelt: | Site falls within the Green Belt | |
| Greenwood Community Forest: | Site falls within the Greenwood Community Forest | |
| Historic Characteristics | | |
| Listed Buildings: | No Listed Building | |
| Conservation areas: | No Conservation Area | |
| Registered Parks & Gardens: | No Registered Parks and Gardens | |
| Scheduled Ancient monuments: | No Scheduled Ancient monuments | |

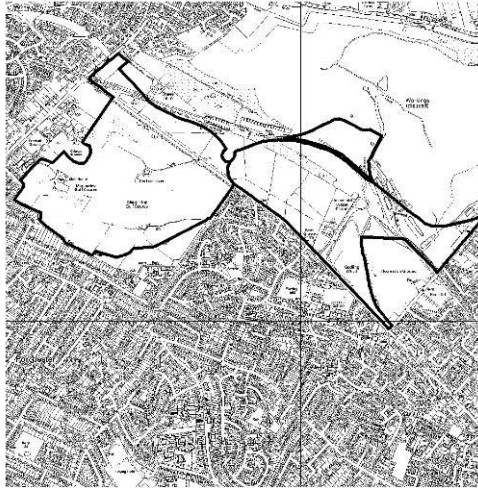
East of Lambley Lane

| Details | | Location Map:  |
|--|--|---|
| Site Name: | East of Lambley Lane | |
| ACS Reference: | n/a | |
| Location: | East of disused Gedling Colliery site | |
| Local Authority: | Gedling Borough Council | |
| Direction for Growth: (from Sustainable Urban Extension Study 2008) | Direction B | |
| SA Map Site ref: | G4 | |
| Assumed Capacity: | n/a | |
| Environmental Characteristics | | |
| Flood Risk: | No flood risk | |
| Open Space network : | No existing open space | |
| SSSI: | No SSSI | |
| Bio SINC s : | No Bio SINC s | |
| Local nature reserves : | No Local Nature Reserves | |
| TPOs: | 1 protected tree within the site | |
| Ancient Woodland: | No Ancient woodland | |
| Air quality: | No Air Quality Management Areas | |
| Greenbelt: | Site falls within the Green Belt | |
| Greenwood Community Forest: | Site falls within the Greenwood Community Forest | |
| Historic Characteristics | | |
| Listed Buildings: | No Listed Building | |
| Conservation areas: | No Conservation Area | |
| Registered Parks & Gardens: | No Registered Parks and Gardens | |
| Scheduled Ancient monuments: | No Scheduled Ancient monuments | |


Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm

| Details | | Location Map:  |
|--|---|---|
| Site Name: | Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm | |
| ACS Reference: | Policy 2.2avi | |
| Location: | East of Mapperley | |
| Local Authority: | Gedling Borough Council | |
| Direction for Growth: (from Sustainable Urban Extension Study 2008) | Direction B | |
| SA Map Site ref: | G5 | |
| Assumed Capacity: | 1,120 dwellings 46 ha | |
| Environmental Characteristics | | |
| Flood Risk: | No flood risk | |
| Open Space network : | No existing open space | |
| SSSI: | No SSSI | |
| Bio SINCs : | Bio SINCs on site | |
| Local nature reserves : | No Local Nature Reserves | |
| TPOs: | 1 protected tree on site | |
| Ancient Woodland: | No Ancient woodland | |
| Air quality: | No Air Quality Management Areas | |
| Greenbelt: | Site outside Green Belt due to site allocated for housing and employment development in the Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan (2005) | |
| Greenwood Community Forest: | Site falls within the Greenwood Community Forest | |
| Historic Characteristics | | |
| Listed Buildings: | No Listed Building | |
| Conservation areas: | No Conservation Area | |
| Registered Parks & Gardens: | No Registered Parks and Gardens | |
| Scheduled Ancient monuments: | No Scheduled Ancient monuments | |

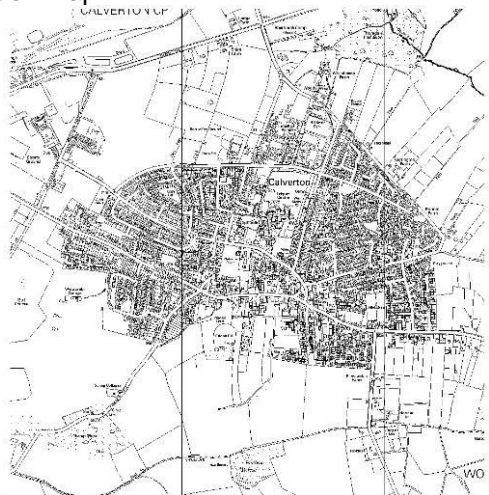
Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm and Mapperley Golf Course

| Details | | Location Map:  |
|--|---|---|
| Site Name: | Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm and Mapperley Golf Course | |
| ACS Reference: | n/a | |
| Location: | East of Mapperley | |
| Local Authority: | Gedling Borough Council | |
| Direction for Growth: (from Sustainable Urban Extension Study 2008) | Direction B | |
| SA Map Site ref: | G6 | |
| Assumed Capacity: | n/a | |
| Environmental Characteristics | | |
| Flood Risk: | No flood risk | |
| Open Space network : | Existing open space on site | |
| SSSI: | No SSSI | |
| Bio SINCS : | Bio SINCS on site | |
| Local nature reserves : | No Local Nature Reserves | |
| TPOs: | 2 protected trees on site | |
| Ancient Woodland: | No Ancient woodland | |
| Air quality: | No Air Quality Management Areas | |
| Greenbelt: | Part of site outside Green Belt due to site allocated for housing and employment development in the Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan (2005) | |
| Greenwood Community Forest: | Part of site falls within the Greenwood Community Forest | |
| Historic Characteristics | | |
| Listed Buildings: | No Listed Building | |
| Conservation areas: | No Conservation Area | |
| Registered Parks & Gardens: | No Registered Parks and Gardens | |
| Scheduled Ancient monuments: | No Scheduled Ancient monuments | |

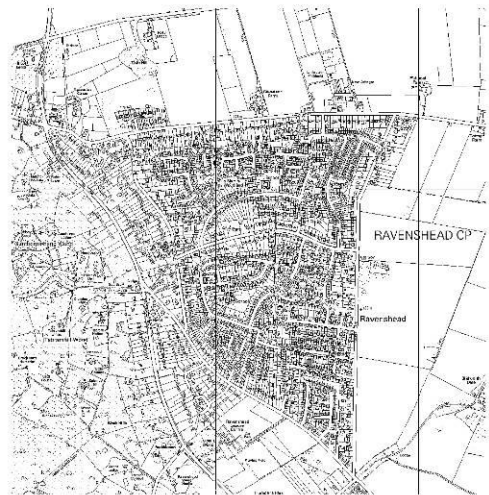
Bestwood Village

| Details | | Location Map:  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Settlement Name: | Bestwood Village | |
| ACS Reference: | Policy 2.2dvii | |
| Location: | West of the Borough | |
| Local Authority: | Gedling Borough Council | |
| Direction for Growth: | | |
| SA Map Site ref: | G7 | |
| Assumed Capacity: | Up to 600 dwellings | |
| Environmental Characteristics | | |
| Flood Risk: | No flood risk | |
| Open Space network : | Existing open space within the village | |
| SSSI: | No SSSI | |
| Bio SINCS : | Bio SINCS within 50M of the village | |
| Local nature reserves : | No Local Nature Reserves | |
| TPOs: | Protected trees within and around the village | |
| Ancient Woodland: | No Ancient woodland | |
| Air quality: | No Air Quality Management Areas | |
| Greenbelt: | Green Belt outside the village | |
| Greenwood Community Forest: | Village within Greenwood Community Forest | |
| Historic Characteristics | | |
| Listed Buildings: | 1 Listed Building within the village | |
| Conservation areas: | 1 Conservation Area within the village | |
| Registered Parks & Gardens: | No Registered Parks and Gardens | |
| Scheduled Ancient monuments: | No Scheduled Ancient monuments | |

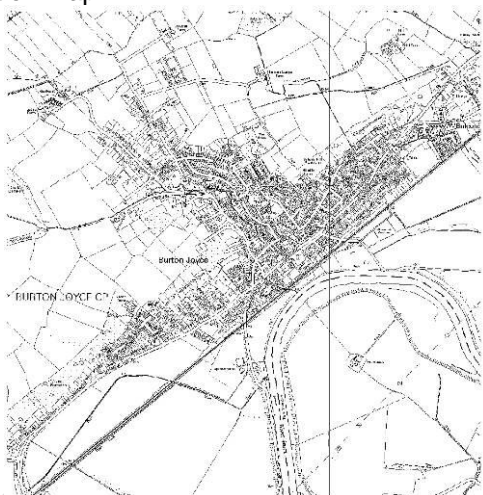
Calverton

| Details | | Location Map:  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Settlement Name: | Calverton | |
| ACS Reference: | Policy 2.2dviii | |
| Location: | East of the Borough | |
| Local Authority: | Gedling Borough Council | |
| Direction for Growth: | | |
| SA Map Site ref: | G8 | |
| Assumed Capacity: | Up to 1,600 dwellings | |
| Environmental Characteristics | | |
| Flood Risk: | No flood risk | |
| Open Space network : | Existing open space within the village | |
| SSSI: | No SSSI | |
| Bio SINCs : | No Bio SINCs | |
| Local nature reserves : | No Local Nature Reserves | |
| TPOs: | Protected trees within and around the village | |
| Ancient Woodland: | No Ancient woodland | |
| Air quality: | No Air Quality Management Areas | |
| Greenbelt: | Green Belt outside the village | |
| Greenwood Community Forest: | Village within Greenwood Community Forest | |
| Historic Characteristics | | |
| Listed Buildings: | 14 Listed Buildings within the village | |
| Conservation areas: | 1 Conservation Area within the village | |
| Registered Parks & Gardens: | No Registered Parks and Gardens | |
| Scheduled Ancient monuments: | No Scheduled Ancient monuments | |

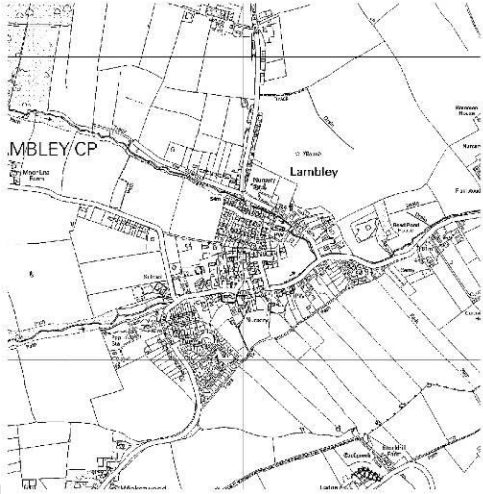
Ravenshead

| Details | | Location Map:  |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Settlement Name: | Ravenshead | |
| ACS Reference: | Policy 2.2dix | |
| Location: | North of the Borough | |
| Local Authority: | Gedling Borough Council | |
| Direction for Growth: | | |
| SA Map Site ref: | G9 | |
| Assumed Capacity: | Up to 500 dwellings | |
| Environmental Characteristics | | |
| Flood Risk: | No flood risk | |
| Open Space network : | Existing open space within the village | |
| SSSI: | No SSSI | |
| Bio SINC's : | Bio SINC's within 50M of the village | |
| Local nature reserves : | No Local Nature Reserves | |
| TPOs: | Protected trees within and around the village | |
| Ancient Woodland: | Ancient woodland within 50M of the village | |
| Air quality: | No Air Quality Management Areas | |
| Greenbelt: | Green Belt outside the village | |
| Greenwood Community Forest: | Village within Greenwood Community Forest | |
| Historic Characteristics | | |
| Listed Buildings: | No Listed Buildings within the village | |
| Conservation areas: | No Conservation Area | |
| Registered Parks & Gardens: | Registered Parks and Gardens within 50M of the village | |
| Scheduled Ancient monuments: | No Scheduled Ancient monuments | |

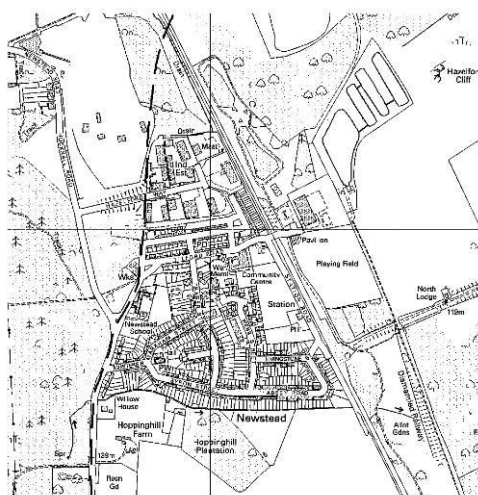
Burton Joyce

| Details | | Location Map:  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Settlement Name: | Burton Joyce | |
| ACS Reference: | n/a | |
| Location: | South East of the Borough | |
| Local Authority: | Gedling Borough Council | |
| Direction for Growth: | | |
| SA Map Site ref: | G10 | |
| Assumed Capacity: | n/a | |
| Environmental Characteristics | | |
| Flood Risk: | Flood risk within the village | |
| Open Space network : | Existing open space within the village | |
| SSSI: | No SSSI | |
| Bio SINCS : | Bio SINCS within the village | |
| Local nature reserves : | No Local Nature Reserves | |
| TPOs: | Protected trees within and around the village | |
| Ancient Woodland: | No ancient woodland | |
| Air quality: | No Air Quality Management Areas | |
| Greenbelt: | Green Belt outside the village | |
| Greenwood Community Forest: | Village within Greenwood Community Forest | |
| Historic Characteristics | | |
| Listed Buildings: | 6 Listed Buildings within the village | |
| Conservation areas: | No Conservation Area | |
| Registered Parks & Gardens: | No Registered Parks and Gardens | |
| Scheduled Ancient monuments: | No Scheduled Ancient monuments | |

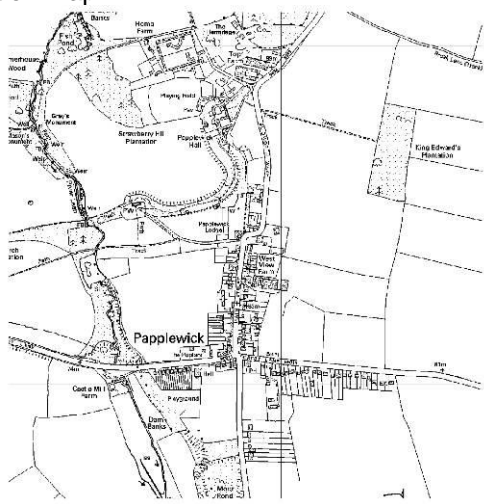
Lambley

| Details | | Location Map:  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Settlement Name: | Lambley | |
| ACS Reference: | n/a | |
| Location: | Central East of the Borough | |
| Local Authority: | Gedling Borough Council | |
| Direction for Growth: | | |
| SA Map Site ref: | G11 | |
| Assumed Capacity: | n/a | |
| Environmental Characteristics | | |
| Flood Risk: | No flood risk | |
| Open Space network : | Existing open space within the village | |
| SSSI: | No SSSI | |
| Bio SINCs : | Bio SINCs within the village | |
| Local nature reserves : | No Local Nature Reserves | |
| TPOs: | Protected trees within and around the village | |
| Ancient Woodland: | No ancient woodland | |
| Air quality: | No Air Quality Management Areas | |
| Greenbelt: | Village falls within the Green Belt | |
| Greenwood Community Forest: | Village falls within Greenwood Community Forest | |
| Historic Characteristics | | |
| Listed Buildings: | 6 Listed Buildings within the village | |
| Conservation areas: | 1 Conservation Area | |
| Registered Parks & Gardens: | No Registered Parks and Gardens | |
| Scheduled Ancient monuments: | No Scheduled Ancient monuments | |

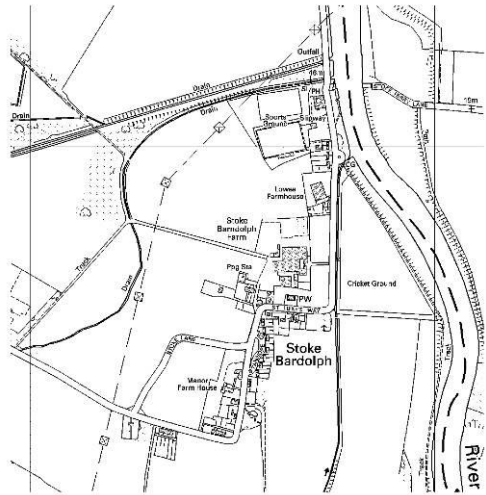
Newstead

| Details | | Location Map:  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Settlement Name: | Newstead | |
| ACS Reference: | n/a | |
| Location: | North West of the Borough | |
| Local Authority: | Gedling Borough Council | |
| Direction for Growth: | | |
| SA Map Site ref: | G13 | |
| Assumed Capacity: | n/a | |
| Environmental Characteristics | | |
| Flood Risk: | No flood risk | |
| Open Space network : | Existing open space network within the village | |
| SSSI: | No SSSI | |
| Bio SINCs : | Bio SINCs within 50M of the village | |
| Local nature reserves : | No Local Nature Reserves | |
| TPOs: | Protected trees within and around the village | |
| Ancient Woodland: | No ancient woodland | |
| Air quality: | No Air Quality Management Areas | |
| Greenbelt: | Green Belt outside the village | |
| Greenwood Community Forest: | Village falls within Greenwood Community Forest | |
| Historic Characteristics | | |
| Listed Buildings: | 1 Listed Building within the village | |
| Conservation areas: | 1 Conservation Area | |
| Registered Parks & Gardens: | No Registered Parks and Gardens | |
| Scheduled Ancient monuments: | No Scheduled Ancient monuments | |

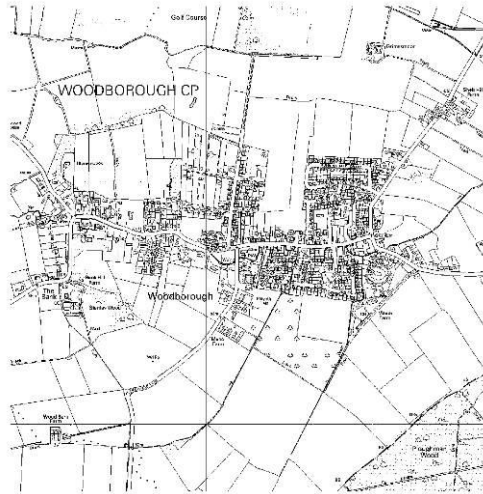
Papplewick

| Details | | Location Map:  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Settlement Name: | Papplewick | |
| ACS Reference: | n/a | |
| Location: | North West of the Borough | |
| Local Authority: | Gedling Borough Council | |
| Direction for Growth: | | |
| SA Map Site ref: | G14 | |
| Assumed Capacity: | n/a | |
| Environmental Characteristics | | |
| Flood Risk: | No flood risk | |
| Open Space network : | Existing open space network within the village | |
| SSSI: | No SSSI | |
| Bio SINCS : | Bio SINCS within 50M of the village | |
| Local nature reserves : | No Local Nature Reserves | |
| TPOs: | Protected trees within and around the village | |
| Ancient Woodland: | No ancient woodland | |
| Air quality: | No Air Quality Management Areas | |
| Greenbelt: | Village falls within the Green Belt | |
| Greenwood Community Forest: | Village falls within Greenwood Community Forest | |
| Historic Characteristics | | |
| Listed Buildings: | 10 Listed Buildings within the village | |
| Conservation areas: | 1 Conservation Area | |
| Registered Parks & Gardens: | Registered Parks and Gardens within the village | |
| Scheduled Ancient monuments: | No Scheduled Ancient monuments | |

Stoke Bardolph

| Details | | Location Map:  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Settlement Name: | Stoke Bardolph | |
| ACS Reference: | n/a | |
| Location: | South of the Borough | |
| Local Authority: | Gedling Borough Council | |
| Direction for Growth: | | |
| SA Map Site ref: | G15 | |
| Assumed Capacity: | n/a | |
| Environmental Characteristics | | |
| Flood Risk: | Village within EA Flood Zones 2 and 3 | |
| Open Space network : | Existing open space network within 50M of the village | |
| SSSI: | No SSSI | |
| Bio SINC s : | No Bio SINC s | |
| Local nature reserves : | No Local Nature Reserves | |
| TPOs: | Protected trees within and around the village | |
| Ancient Woodland: | No ancient woodland | |
| Air quality: | No Air Quality Management Areas | |
| Greenbelt: | Village falls within the Green Belt | |
| Greenwood Community Forest: | Village falls within Greenwood Community Forest | |
| Historic Characteristics | | |
| Listed Buildings: | 1 Listed Building within the village | |
| Conservation areas: | No Conservation Area | |
| Registered Parks & Gardens: | No Registered Parks and Gardens | |
| Scheduled Ancient monuments: | No Scheduled Ancient monuments | |

Woodborough

| Details | | Location Map:  |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Settlement Name: | Woodborough | |
| ACS Reference: | n/a | |
| Location: | Central East of the Borough | |
| Local Authority: | Gedling Borough Council | |
| Direction for Growth: | | |
| SA Map Site ref: | G16 | |
| Assumed Capacity: | n/a | |
| Environmental Characteristics | | |
| Flood Risk: | No flood risk | |
| Open Space network : | Existing open space network within and around the village | |
| SSSI: | No SSSI | |
| Bio SINC's : | Bio SINC's within and around the village | |
| Local nature reserves : | No Local Nature Reserves | |
| TPOs: | Protected trees within and around the village | |
| Ancient Woodland: | No ancient woodland | |
| Air quality: | No Air Quality Management Areas | |
| Greenbelt: | Village falls within the Green Belt | |
| Greenwood Community Forest: | Village falls within Greenwood Community Forest | |
| Historic Characteristics | | |
| Listed Buildings: | 16 Listed Building within the village | |
| Conservation areas: | 1 Conservation Area | |
| Registered Parks & Gardens: | No Registered Parks and Gardens | |
| Scheduled Ancient monuments: | No Scheduled Ancient monuments | |

Appendix 8B: Appraisals for Gedling Spatial Strategy and Individual Sites and Settlements

Gedling Borough Council – ACS growth (7,250 dwellings). Based on SA appraisals on accepted sites and settlements

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

Gedling Borough Council – High growth (9,250 dwellings) = +2,000 additional dwellings

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

Gedling Borough Council – Low growth (5,250 dwellings) = -2,000 less dwellings

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Gedling – high growth (9,250 dwellings) | Gedling – low growth (5,250 dwellings) |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Housing | Major positive. Will lead to an increase of affordable housing. | Will lead to an increase of housing but might not lead to increase in affordable homes. |
| 2. Health | Greater provision of new affordable housing with associated health benefits. | Fewer houses are built in the future = negative health impacts. |
| 3. Heritage | More sites will be required so may require more sensitive sites to be developed. | Low growth scenario would enable greater choice on sites to be developed. |
| 4. Crime | | |
| 5. Social | | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | As scenario would require a greater size/number of sites, increased pressure may be placed in and around urban area as well as rural area, especially the villages. | Less impact (compared to high growth scenario) on releasing sites in rural area, especially the villages. |
| 7. Landscape | As above. | As above. |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Increased risk and less ability to control water quality. | As above. |
| 9. Waste | More people = more waste, more new homes = more construction waste. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | High growth scenario = More people = more energy demand. Other aspects of development would impact on climate change e.g. extra traffic. | |
| 11. Transport | High growth scenario = more people = more cars and more trip generation. New public transport schemes more viable on larger housing developments. | Not providing enough homes so would not allow for in-migration so people unable to move to live in Gedling = longer commuting times. |
| 12. Employment | Negatives = may lead to higher unemployment if not enough employment opportunities provided to meet the increase in population. Positives = more homes = more jobs in construction. More homes = more money being spent on economy. | Lower levels of growth would constrain labour force. |
| 13. Innovation | | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Will allow economy to expand in Gedling. | Would not contribute a significant positive to expand in Gedling. |

Gedling Borough Council – Top Wighay Farm (1,000 homes and employment development)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Top Wighay Farm (1,000 homes and employment development) | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Housing | 1,000 new homes provided. | Link to policies requiring affordable housing. |
| 2. Health | Open space requirement would help to provide recreational facility. Area to the south-west is a SINC would also provide recreational open space. | Existing brief requires 10% open space on the site. |
| 3. Heritage | Across the railway line from Linby, which is a conservation area – access to Linby would be indirect, so would not be a clear improvement. | |
| 4. Crime | Will be designed to Designing out Crime standards. | |
| 5. Social | Section 106 agreement would ensure appropriate community facilities are provided to support the new development and seek to integrate with existing housing. Look to ensure access to existing services in Hucknall. | Provision of community facilities through s106 agreement. |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Several local wildlife sites; all are SINC. About half of the SINC land owned by UK Coal would be developed but the rest would be retained according to the existing brief. Opportunities for mitigation and replacement habitat within open space on the site. Some areas of woodland to the north of Greater Nottingham, and extending into Gedling Borough, have been identified as a prospective Special Protection Area. Whilst this is not a formal designation, it does mean that these areas are under consideration by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, and may be declared a proposed Special Protection Area in due course. In this case it will be treated as if it is a fully designated protected European site, and full Special Protection Area status may follow. | Existing brief requires the SINC (other than part of the UK Coalfield SINC) to be retained, and securing long term management of retained or created habitats. For prospective Special Protection Area – a precautionary approach should be adopted. Top Wighay Farm as a standalone development has been assessed to be compliant with the Habitat Regulations without mitigation. Even, if in time, it was decided there was a need for mitigation this could be achieved through standard habitat management and acoustic fencing. |
| 7. Landscape | Located almost adjacent to Linby, visible open space from e.g. A611. | Existing brief requires landscape screening (buffer) on the Linby edge of the site. |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | - Air quality and water quality affected + Potential to design for sustainable homes - Development would be in greenfield | |
| 9. Waste | Size of development will influence household waste. | |

| SA Objectives | Top Wighay Farm (1,000 homes and employment development) | Ideas for mitigation |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | Potential for some kind of community heat/power. | Link to policy on Climate Change. |
| 11. Transport | The site is on the edge of town but Hucknall has quite good transport links: tram, Hucknall station. Would not itself improve alternatives modes of transport. | Would need to provide good bus links to Hucknall centre to allow use of tram from Hucknall. |
| 12. Employment | Employment site proposed for the site: site is located roughly 5km from motorway (M1). | Existing brief specifies how much employment but not what kind. |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Will provide land easily accessible by the motorway (M1). | |

Will need to revise existing development brief due to additional dwellings to the site. Brief to include points made in the mitigation column.

Gedling Borough Council – North of Papplewick Lane (600 homes)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | | | | | |
| | | | | | ? | ? | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | North of Papplewick Lane (600 homes) | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Housing | 600 new homes provided. | Link to policies requiring affordable housing. |
| 2. Health | Opportunities for physical activity due to proximity to River Leen. Not much access southwards along the River Leen, although there is access to the north to Moorpond Wood, also links to Linby Trail. | Need financial contribution to help support health facilities. |
| 3. Heritage | Neutral. | Undertake archaeological assessment before more detailed site proposals are made. |
| 4. Crime | Will be designed to Designing out Crime standards. | |
| 5. Social | Neutral. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Development site is farmland, so building on it will have limited direct impacts on biodiversity. Could have indirect impacts on the River Leen and Moorpond Wood. Potential enhancement opportunities through the provision of new habitats and enhancing the setting of the river. There are water voles and white-clawed crayfish in the River Leen, and the river could be managed (e.g. reintroduce meanders in the river) to provide more potential for biodiversity. | Green infrastructure should be located next to the river, and impacts on the river should be minimised. Brief could include proposals for making river more natural. |
| 7. Landscape | Located roughly 1km from Linby and Papplewick, which are conservation area villages. The landscape is quite enclosed, and the development is unlikely to be visible from far away. Local concerns about possible impact of the development on the setting of Linby and Papplewick, but impact is likely to be very limited. | Landscape screening around the edges of the site could mitigate for these impacts. |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Air quality and water quality affected. North-eastern part of the site possibly affected by flooding. Development would be in greenfield | Avoid development in floodplain, and confirm that development would not have downstream impacts. |
| 9. Waste | Size of development will influence household waste. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | Neutral. | |
| 11. Transport | Site is on edge of Hucknall which has quite good transport links (tram, Hucknall station). Would not itself improve alternatives modes of transport. | |
| 12. Employment | No employment proposal. | |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Neutral. | |

Will need to develop development brief for the site. Brief to include points made in the mitigation column.

| SA Objectives | Redevelopment at Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm site | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Housing | The aim is to provide new homes within Gedling Borough. | Link to policies requiring affordable housing. |
| 2. Health | Proximity new country park. Provision of health facility would also serve existing local community. | Local plan allocation and existing brief require health facility. Links needed between site and Country Park. |
| 3. Heritage | Site would be built on top of a former colliery. There are no remnants of the colliery structure. Would affect part of Gedling House listed building. | |
| 4. Crime | Will be designed to Designing out Crime standards | |
| 5. Social | Assumes provision of primary school and community facilities. | New primary school and community facility required. |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Development would impact on local wildlife site, which would be lost as a result of the development. There will be opportunities to link to the Country Park, but this does not facilitate the Country Park. There are bats in the tunnel, and these might be disturbed as a result of more people and lights; but this could be mitigated. | Would ideally have some replacement of habitat, but there are limited opportunities for this on the development sites. Need to retain wooded strip (as much existing habitat as possible) through the middle of the site; existing brief covers protected species including bats. Existing balancing ponds should be maintained, and SUDS can be provided. |
| 7. Landscape | There is a geological SINC on the site which would be unaffected under the current brief. Existing brownfield part of the site would not be affected, but the more attractive west of the site would be negatively affected. | Existing brief protects the geological SINC. Must link to policies on Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity. |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Negative impacts on water quality and air quality. No flood risk issues on site, although the impact of building on the site could possibly increase flood risk in the area prone to flooding downstream. Part of the site is brownfield and part is greenfield. Development of new road would probably generate more traffic, possibly significant amounts of additional traffic. | Link to mineral railway line as is safeguarded in the brief and could possibly in the future lead to development of guided bus or similar. |
| 9. Waste | Existing household waste recycling facility may be relocated to the employment element to the site. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | The site has significant potential for renewable energy. | Existing brief mentions renewable energy. |

| SA Objectives | Redevelopment at Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm site | Ideas for mitigation |
|------------------------|---|--|
| 11. Transport | Gedling Access Road would be required as development cannot come forward without the road. The development would provide more services – would act as a small new community. Road would effectively provide bypass to the village but would otherwise go against this SA objective. | Link to mineral railway line is safeguarded in the existing brief and could possibly in the future lead to development of guided bus or similar. |
| 12. Employment | A small employment area is proposed for the northern part of the site, but this would need to accommodate a household recycling centre and a substation, which would limit space for employment. | Greater need for housing so provision of greater percentage of employment site not advantageous (or probably viable). |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Neutral. | |

Will need to review existing development brief. Brief to include points made in the mitigation column.

Gedling Borough Council – Bestwood Village (up to 600 homes)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Bestwood Village – up to 600 homes | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Housing | Up to 600 new homes will be provided. | Link to policies requiring affordable housing. |
| 2. Health | Close to Mill Lakes and Bestwood Country Park with opportunities to access recreational facility. Currently no health facility within the village. | Provision to be made for health facilities. 10% open space required. |
| 3. Heritage | Bestwood has a conservation area. Access to Winding Engine House which would increase numbers of visitors to visitor centre. | |
| 4. Crime | Will be designed to Designing out Crime standards. | |
| 5. Social | Development within the village likely to encourage integration with existing community facilities. | Section 106 agreement to ensure appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings. |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Access to Country Park. Without knowing specific locations, it is difficult to know what impact on biodiversity would be. | Link to policies on Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity. |
| 7. Landscape | Depends on location of development. Existing historical/archaeological assets are within the village or nearby. | Refer to Greater Nottingham Landscape Character recommendations. |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Air quality and water quality affected. Bestwood has some flood-prone areas. Development would be in greenfield. | Avoid flood-prone areas. |
| 9. Waste | Size of development will influence household waste. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | New housing will be more energy efficient than the existing buildings. | Link to policy on Climate Change. |
| 11. Transport | Isolated location but size of development would help to sustain local facilities. Public transport accessibility is poor with indirect route to Hucknall. Will not reduce journeys undertaken by car. | Section 106 agreement to ensure improvements to bus services. |
| 12. Employment | New development would sustain existing employment area. | |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Neutral. | |

Will need to prepare development brief once sites are allocated in Bestwood Village. Brief to include points made in the mitigation column.

Gedling Borough Council – Calverton (up to 1,600 homes)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|--|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|--|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Housing | | | | | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative | | | |

| SA Objectives | Calverton – Up to 1,600 homes | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Housing | Up to 1,600 new homes will be provided. | Link to policies requiring affordable housing. |
| 2. Health | Close to restored pit so potential for a Country Park with opportunities for access. There is a leisure centre within the village. | Provision to be made for health facilities. 10% open space required. |
| 3. Heritage | Calverton has a conservation area. | |
| 4. Crime | Will be designed to Designing out Crime standards. | |
| 5. Social | Development within the village will encourage integration with existing community facilities. | Section 106 agreement to ensure appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings. |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Access to the countryside. Without knowing specific locations, it is difficult to know what impact on biodiversity would be. Some areas of woodland to the north of Greater Nottingham, and extending into Gedling Borough, have been identified as a prospective Special Protection Area. Whilst this is not a formal designation, it does mean that these areas are under consideration by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, and may be declared a proposed Special Protection Area in due course. In this case it will be treated as if it is a fully designated protected European site, and full Special Protection Area status may follow. | Link to policies on Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity. For prospective Special Protection Area – a precautionary approach should be adopted and development north of the B6386 (north of Calverton) should be precluded. |
| 7. Landscape | Depends on location of development. | Refer to Greater Nottingham Landscape Character recommendations. |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Air quality and water quality affected. Calverton has some flood-prone areas. Development would be in greenfield. | Avoid flood-prone areas. |
| 9. Waste | Size of development will influence household waste. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | New housing will be more energy efficient than the existing buildings. | Link to policy on Climate Change. |
| 11. Transport | Size of development would help to sustain local facilities. Public transport accessibility is good but accessibility to facilities is poor. Poor road network between Calverton and the Nottingham Conurbation. Will not reduce journeys undertaken by car. | Section 106 agreement to ensure improvements to bus services. |
| 12. Employment | New development would sustain existing employment areas. | |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Neutral. | |

Will need to prepare development brief once sites are allocated in Calverton. Brief to include points made in the mitigation column.

DRAFT

Gedling Borough Council – Ravenshead (up to 500 homes)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| 1. Housing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Health | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Heritage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Crime | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Social | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Ravenshead – Up to 500 homes | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Housing | Up to 500 new homes will be provided. | Link to policies requiring affordable housing. |
| 2. Health | Near Newstead Abbey Country Park. There is a leisure centre within the village. Nearest health facility is Blidworth. | Provision to be made for health facilities. 10% open space required. |
| 3. Heritage | Ravenshead has access to Newstead Abbey Country Park and Papplewick Hall. | |
| 4. Crime | Will be designed to Designing out Crime standards. | |
| 5. Social | Development within the village likely to encourage integration with existing community facilities. | Section 106 agreement to ensure appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new and existing dwellings. |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Access to the countryside. Without knowing specific locations, it is difficult to know what impact on biodiversity would be. Some areas of woodland to the north of Greater Nottingham, and extending into Gedling Borough, have been identified as a prospective Special Protection Area. Whilst this is not a formal designation, it does mean that these areas are under consideration by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, and may be declared a proposed Special Protection Area in due course. In this case it will be treated as if it is a fully designated protected European site, and full Special Protection Area status may follow. | Link to policies on Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity. For prospective Special Protection Area – a precautionary approach should be adopted and development west of A60 and north of Ricket Lane should be precluded. |
| 7. Landscape | Depends on location of development. | Refer to Greater Nottingham Landscape Character recommendations. |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Air quality and water quality affected. Development would be in greenfield. | |
| 9. Waste | Size of development will influence household waste. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | New housing will be more energy efficient than the existing buildings. | Link to policy on Climate Change. |
| 11. Transport | Isolated location but size of development would help to sustain local facilities. Public transport accessibility is poor. Accessibility to facilities is restricted. Will not reduce journeys undertaken by car. | Section 106 agreement to ensure improvements to bus services. |
| 12. Employment | Neutral. | |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Neutral. | |

Will need to prepare development brief once sites are allocated in Ravenshead. Brief to include points made in the mitigation column.

Gedling Borough Council – Rejected Sustainable Urban Extension (North of Redhill)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA objectives | Rejected Sustainable Urban Extension: North of Redhill | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Housing | Medium site (900 dwellings) so moderate impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough. | |
| 2. Health | Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new dwellings. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents. | New or upgraded health facility provision through S106 agreements. |
| 3. Heritage | Section 106 agreement would ensure that 10% public open space would need to be required (or financial contributions where appropriate) to serve the development. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents. | New or upgraded open space provision through S106 agreements. |
| 4. Crime | New housing would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime', thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines. | Requirement for new dwellings to accord with 'Designing out Crime'. |
| 5. Social | Section 106 agreement would ensure that new community facilities would be provided where appropriate to serve the development. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents. | Provision of new or upgraded community facilities through S106 agreements. Design layout of development to encourage integration with existing facilities nearby. |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Development of greenfield site. Minor negative impact given that no designated environmental assets within development site. | Need to protect designated environmental assets (eg Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation) as part of the development to minimise impact. |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | Neutral. No existing defined cultural or historical/archaeological assets within the development site. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Moderate to major impact due to loss of medium greenfield site, resulting in the loss of soils to development and reduced water and air quality. | Measures to reduce CO2 omissions. |
| 9. Waste | Moderate to major impact as medium site so would increase household waste. | Good waste management proposals. |
| 10. Energy | New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines. | High quality design/energy efficiency of all dwellings. |

| SA objectives | Rejected Sustainable Urban Extension: North of Redhill | Ideas for mitigation |
|------------------------|--|---|
| 11. Transport | Medium size development would put additional demand on existing transport network. Site reasonably well integrated to existing principal urban area. Uncertainties over potential to promote alternatives to the car (given capacity of Mansfield Road to accommodate a bus lane). | Need for detailed Transportation Assessment and Sustainable Transport plan. |
| 12. Employment | Neutral. | |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Neutral. | |

DRAFT

Gedling Borough Council – Rejected Sustainable Urban Extension (East Of Lambley Lane)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA objectives | Rejected Sustainable Urban Extension: East Of Lambley Lane | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Smaller site compared to other SUE sites so more limited impact on overall affordable housing provision in the Borough. | |
| 2. Health | Section 106 agreement would ensure that appropriate new or upgraded facilities would be provided to support the new dwellings. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents. | New or upgraded health facility provision through S106 agreements. |
| 3. Heritage | Section 106 agreement would ensure that 10% public open space would need to be required (or financial contributions where appropriate) to serve the development. These new/upgraded facilities may also benefit existing residents. | New or upgraded open space provision through S106 agreements. |
| 4. Crime | New housing would be required to accord with 'Designing out Crime', thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines. | Requirement for new dwellings to accord with 'Designing out Crime'. |
| 5. Social | Size of site is such that unlikely to achieve provision of new community facilities to serve the development. However, layout of site should be designed to encourage integration with existing facilities nearby. | Provision of new or upgraded community facilities through S106 agreements. Design layout of development to encourage integration with existing facilities nearby. |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Development of greenfield site. Minor negative impact given that no designated environmental assets within development site. | Need to protect designated environmental assets (eg Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation) as part of the development to minimise impact. |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | No existing defined cultural or historical/ archaeological assets within the development site. However, major negative impact due to high impact on natural environmental assets. Development would be a prominent intrusion into the countryside as the site is on rising ground. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Moderate impact due to loss of smaller greenfield site, resulting in the loss of soils to development and reduced water and air quality. | Measures to reduce CO2 omissions. |
| 9. Waste | Moderate impact as smaller site but would still increase household waste. | Good waste management proposals. |
| 10. Energy | New housing would be required to comply with higher energy efficiency standards thereby increasing the proportion of housing in the Borough complying with these guidelines. | High quality design/energy efficiency of all dwellings. |

| SA objectives | Rejected Sustainable Urban Extension: East Of Lambley Lane | Ideas for mitigation |
|------------------------|--|---|
| 11. Transport | Development would put additional demand on existing transport network. Site reasonably well integrated to the existing principal urban area. | Need for detailed Transportation Assessment and Sustainable Transport plan. |
| 12. Employment | Neutral. | |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Neutral. | |

DRAFT

Gedling Borough Council – Rejected Site (Gedling Colliery/Chase Farm and Mapperley Golf Course)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| 1. Housing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Health | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Heritage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Crime | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Social | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Rejected Site – Increase in numbers for Gedling Colliery including the addition of Mapperley Golf Course (1,120 to 1,900) | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Housing | Positive in terms of new housing and will increase the range and affordability of housing. | |
| 2. Health | Proximity new Country Park. Provision of Green Infrastructure from the golf course. Provision of health facility would also serve local community. | |
| 3. Heritage | Development would be built on top of a former colliery and 100 years old golf course. There are no remnants of the colliery structure. Would improve Gedling village centre through reducing traffic with the Gedling Access Road (although Gedling Access Road would affect part of Gedling House listed building). | |
| 4. Crime | Neutral | |
| 5. Social | Assumes provision of primary school and community facility as well as a supermarket (as highlighted in the Greater Nottingham Retail Study). | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Negative. Affect local wildlife site which would be lost as a result of the development. There will be opportunities to link to the Country Park and with the aim that s106 contributions will develop the Country Park. Loss of golf course, mature trees and network of footpaths and local wildlife. Significant bird species present on existing colliery spoil tip and bats in the tunnel which might be disturbed – they could be mitigated. | Would ideally have some replacement of habitat but there are limited opportunities for this on the development sites. Need to retain wooded strip through the middle of the site; SPD covers protected species including bats. Existing balancing ponds should be maintained and SUDS can be provided. Provision of replacement golf course in close proximity. |
| 7. Landscape | Loss of golf course (but not designated landscape). There is geological SINC on the site. | SPD protects geological SINC. Provision of replacement golf course in close proximity. |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Negative impacts on water quality and air quality. Not a high risk area according to Environmental Agency and no problems identified by Severn Trent Water. Development of new road would probably generate more traffic, possibly significant amounts of additional traffic. | Link to mineral railway line is safeguarded in the SPD. Use of SuDs. |
| 9. Waste | An increase in number of households will increase volume of household waste per household. Existing household waste recycling facility may be relocated to the employment element to the site. | |

| SA Objectives | Rejected Site – Increase in numbers for Gedling Colliery including the addition of Mapperley Golf Course (1,120 to 1,900) | Ideas for mitigation |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | Development on site has significant potential for renewable energy. | SPD currently mentions renewable energy – the SPD could be more specific, e.g. district heating, wind turbines, solar panels. |
| 11. Transport | Gedling Access Road would be required as development cannot come forward without the road. Larger development would support a wider range of new services on site. | Link to mineral railway line is safeguarded in the SPD and could possibly in the future lead to development with park and ride. |
| 12. Employment | Employment area proposed but this would need to accommodate a household recycling centre and a substation which would not leave much space for employment. Additional facilities on site such as supermarket will help increase the range of employment opportunities. | Greater need for housing than employment land so provision of larger employment site not advantageous. |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Allocation of employment land and associated infrastructure. | |

Appendix 9A: Sustainability Schedules for Nottingham City's Individual Sites

DRAFT

Appendix 9B: Appraisals for Nottingham City’s Spatial Strategy and Individual Sites

Nottingham City – Nottingham City Growth

| Appraisal –Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City within the overall context of the ACS Policy 2: The Spatial Strategy: Nottingham City – Nottingham City Growth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources & flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Appraisal –Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City within the overall context of the ACS Policy 2 The Spatial Strategy: Nottingham City – Nottingham City Growth | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Housing | The proposal for 17,000 additional dwellings to be located in sustainable locations within the Nottingham City area is one of the central elements of the spatial strategy for Nottingham. This will increase the range, availability and affordability of housing, contributing a very important positive impact for the objective. | |
| 2. Health | Under the strategy, development would be concentrated within and adjoining existing urban areas, with appropriate improvements to infrastructure. This approach provides opportunities to make use of existing facilities, including hospitals, health centres, etc. It is recognised that the provision of good quality housing is a big determinant on health quality generally. The significant level of development proposed in Nottingham city may place pressure on existing provision of open space, which could have a detrimental impact on health quality. However, it is considered that sufficient mitigation could be provided in this respect. The appraisal suggests a moderately positive impact against the health objective. | Ensure that appropriate open space provision is made through the development management process as individual proposals come forward. |
| 3. Heritage | The strategy of concentrating new residential development within and alongside existing urban areas, and the associated infrastructure and public transport improvements, would provide opportunity for improved access to the heritage assets located within the city. The new development could also provide opportunities for improvements and reuse of existing heritage. It is also noted that the scale of development proposed has the potential to have a negative impact on existing heritage assets if not mitigated against. Subject to such mitigation however, it is considered that the strategy would have a minor positive impact on the heritage objective. | Appropriate detailed scheme design. |
| 4. Crime | Concentrating new development in and around existing hubs would permit economical use of existing policing resources. Planning for major developments provides opportunities to ‘design out’ crime in new build schemes. A minor positive impact is anticipated against the objective. | |
| 5. Social | Residential development and increased population offers opportunities for greater participation in community activities and could make existing facilities more viable. A moderate positive impact against this objective is anticipated. | |
| 6. Biodiversity & Green Infrastructure | The scale of development proposed within the City spatial strategy could give rise to development of open spaces and existing Brownfield sites hosting biodiversity. However, new development would also provide opportunities to enhance existing or make provision for new biodiversity. This suggests a minor negative impact requiring appropriate mitigation measures. | Valuable biodiversity/ GI to be identified as development proposals come forward. Proposals to include protection/enhancement/offsetting where appropriate, in accordance with policies within the Local Plan. |
| 7. Environment Landscape | The scale of development proposed is likely to have a minor negative impact overall on the environment and landscape of the City area, although mitigation against such harm could be made. | Design and nature conservation policies to address. |

| SA Objectives | Appraisal –Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City within the overall context of the ACS Policy 2 The Spatial Strategy: Nottingham City – Nottingham City Growth | Ideas for mitigation |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 8. Natural Resources & Flooding | The scale of development proposed and likely construction is likely to have a negative impact on air quality and would generate additional use of natural resources. There is also potential for negative flooding impact. In these respects it is considered that mitigation measures can be applied. It is considered that the strategy of concentration and reducing the need to travel would minimise depletion of natural resources, compared to alternatives. A minor negative impact against the objective is envisaged. | Development proposals to accord with local air quality management process. Mitigation for flooding provided through the flood risk assessment process and its application within the development management process. |
| 9. Waste | Development at the scale proposed will inevitably result in additional waste, both from construction phase and increased domestic/industrial production resulting in an anticipated minor negative impact against this objective. However, it is considered that mitigation against negative impact could be made. | Application of policies of the Waste Core Strategy, Waste Management Strategy and Site Waste Management Plans. |
| 10. Energy & Climate Change | Increased population levels and households will generate a greater demand for energy. However, the concentrated nature of development proposed would make district combined heat & power scheme more viable. The reduction in the need to travel and emphasis on improvements to public transport suggests an overall moderate positive impact for this objective. | Mitigation against negative energy generation and climate change impact provided by other policies (climate change/Transport infrastructure) of the plan. |
| 11. Transport | The spatial strategy for the City would maximise use of the existing transport infrastructure and seeks to reduce capacity from roads, minimising new road building, suggesting a major positive impact for the objective | |
| 12. Employment | The strong focus on developing the City Centre and promoting new employment, training and skills, including at the City Regeneration Zones and designated Boots Enterprise Zone is likely to give rise to a major positive impact against the employment objective. | |
| 13. Innovation | The strategy will provide new residential development in and around urban areas, where the best use of existing facilities, including schools and universities, can be made. The strong focus on developing the city and promoting public transport should improve the City centre offer, further attracting students to the area and encouraging graduates to remain on completion of their studies. The Science City initiative and the Boots Enterprise Zone will assist in delivering this objective. A moderate to major positive impact is anticipated. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | The strategy, promoting development at Science City, Enterprise and Regeneration Zones alongside further office development will provide the physical conditions for a quality, modern economic structure. | |

| SA Objectives | Appraisal –Spatial Strategy for Nottingham City within the overall context of the ACS Policy 2 The Spatial Strategy: Nottingham City – Nottingham City Growth | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|--|----------------------|
| <p>Summary: Nottingham City Growth</p> <p>Overall, a significantly positive impact for the Sustainability objectives is anticipated to result from the Spatial Strategy for Nottingham . The Housing in particular is highlighted as providing very major benefits, though major positives are anticipated for the Transport, Employment and Economic Structure objectives. More modest, but important positive impact was identified against the Health, Heritage, Crime, Social, Energy and Innovation objectives. The potential for some minor to moderate negative impact in relation to Biodiversity and GI, Environment & Landscape, Natural Resources and Flooding and waste objectives. This is perhaps inevitable given the scale of development required and proposed. However, in this respect it is considered that appropriate mitigation against potential; negative impact can be made.</p> | | |

DRAFT

Nottingham City Council – Stanton Tip

Appraisal No 5 from Workshop 2

| 500 homes at Stanton Tip | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | 500 homes at Stanton Tip | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Housing | Development of additional housing to contribute towards house figure requirements. | |
| 2. Health | Neutral. | Open space provision required |
| 3. Heritage | Neutral. | |
| 4. Crime | New housing would bring potential for increases in crime. However, greater 'passive surveillance' of area from new dwellings and adherence to Designing out crime could mitigate. | |
| 5. Social | Neutral. | |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Neutral. | Green corridor provision required. |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | The proposals would result in new development on a significant landscape feature in the area. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Development of dwellings and road infrastructure on this site could result in impacts on air and water quality. Loss of soils and impact on existing drainage network affecting capacity. | Flood mitigation measures. (SUDS etc) |
| 9. Waste | Domestic waste will be increased with introduction of new dwellings. | |
| 10. Energy | Minor positive. | |
| 11. Transport | The site is located in a Sustainable location and could result in improvements to existing transport infrastructure. | |
| 12. Employment | Short term would result to the construction industry. | |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Neutral. | |

Nottingham City Council – Water Regeneration Zone / Eastcroft

Appraisal No 2 from Workshop 2

| 3,000 homes, employment and retail development at Waterside Regeneration Zone / Eastcroft | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | 3,000 homes, employment and retail development at Waterside Regeneration Zone / Eastcroft | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Significant opportunity to provide a large amount of new housing. Viability will challenge the possibility of affordable housing. | |
| 2. Health | New housing provision possibly big enough to require provision of a new health centre. Access to river Trent and Colwick Park would bring health benefits. | |
| 3. Heritage | Neutral. | |
| 4. Crime | New housing would bring potential for increases in crime. However, greater 'passive surveillance' of area from new dwellings and adherence to Designing out crime could mitigate. | Attention to 'Designing out crime' principles in new development. |
| 5. Social | Some limited opportunity to increase social activities related to waterside opportunities. | |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Considered that there is little biodiversity value in location. Proposed development would provide opportunities to strengthen green infrastructure. | |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | Neutral. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Large site with potential for detrimental impact on water and air quality. Site is at flood risk. | Apartment development etc could minimise flood risk. Water protection in design. |
| 9. Waste | New build housing would see sharp increase in domestic waste produced. Possible overall reduction in industrial waste. | |
| 10. Energy | The proposal for new development brings the potential to incorporate sustainable features in design. Possibility for developments to be connected to the area combined heat and power? | |
| 11. Transport | The developments would include improved cycle network links improvements. The site is a walkable distance from the City Centre. | |
| 12. Employment | Possible net loss of employment land but proposals should result in new jobs in retail and employment sectors, together with construction employment during the development phase. | |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | A small amount of office development is likely to come forward. | |

Nottingham City Council – Southside Regeneration Zone

Appraisal No 33 from Workshop 2

| Southside regeneration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Southside regeneration | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|--|----------------------|
| 1. Housing | Development of additional housing to contribute towards house figure requirements, though less housing than at Eastside. | |
| 2. Health | New buildings for life housing provision will improve living conditions for residents. | |
| 3. Heritage | Regeneration of area may provide opportunities for the preservation of historic buildings. The regeneration area has ready access to culture in city centre. | |
| 4. Crime | Significant opportunity to reduce crime associated to the implementation of 'designing out crime' principles. | |
| 5. Social | Increases in employment would result in disposable income for employees to spend on social activities. | |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Regeneration of the Southside area would result in opportunities to introduce green infrastructure. Canal improvements provide opportunities. | |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | Opportunities for improvement to the environmental and landscape likely to flow from this policy. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Potential for loss of high quality soil. The site is within flood zone area. In flood zone area. | |
| 9. Waste | Neutral. | |
| 10. Energy | Development proposals arising through the regeneration process could Potentially be linked into the district heating system. | |
| 11. Transport | Good existing transport provision. The regeneration proposals would allow the opportunity to further enhance existing transport infrastructure. | |
| 12. Employment | Positive relationship by definition. | |
| 13. Innovation | Regeneration of Southside is likely to assist towards knowledge based economies. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Policy supports employment land opportunities, and provision of training opportunities. | |

Nottingham City Council – Eastside Regeneration Zone

Appraisal No 32 from Workshop 2

| Eastside regeneration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Eastside regeneration | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Housing | Site of significance for new housing. Good deliverability anticipated but potentially weak on overall range of housing types. | |
| 2. Health | Close to all facilities in the City Centre. Development of sufficient size to consider potential to improve health provision. | |
| 3. Heritage | Regeneration of area may provide opportunities for the preservation of historic buildings. The regeneration area has ready access to culture in city centre. | |
| 4. Crime | Significant opportunity to reduce crime associated to the implementation of 'designing out crime' principles. | |
| 5. Social | Increases in employment would result in disposable income for employees to spend on social activities. | |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Regeneration of the Eastside area would result in opportunities to introduce green infrastructure. | Identification and retention of existing GI. |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | Opportunities for improvement to the environmental and landscape likely to flow from this policy. | Need to ensure design incorporates. |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Potential for loss of high quality soil. The site is within flood zone area. In flood zone area. | |
| 9. Waste | | |
| 10. Energy | Development proposals arising through the regeneration process could Potentially be linked into the district heating system. | |
| 11. Transport | The regeneration proposals would allow the opportunity to enhance existing transport infrastructure. | |
| 12. Employment | The regeneration of the area would result in high quality employment opportunities. | Range of employment uses needs to be specified/limited. |
| 13. Innovation | Regeneration of Eastside is likely to assist towards knowledge based economies. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Policy supports employment land opportunities, and provision of training opportunities. | |

Nottingham City Council – Boots

Please refer to the appraisal done for the combined Boots and Severn Trent site including within the Broxtowe appraisals.

DRAFT

| SA Objectives | Policy 1: Climate Change | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Housing | Adhering to this policy may increase costs per unit → potential impact on viability. | |
| 2. Health | More efficient homes, cheaper to run. But if policy makes new homes less affordable then only people who can afford new homes can benefit from the positive impacts. | |
| 3. Heritage | Impact of solar panels on listed buildings, conservation areas. | Protect those more sensitive areas. |
| 4. Crime | Neutral impact. | |
| 5. Social | Negligible impact. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Negligible impact. | |
| 7. Landscape | Slight impact, as above for heritage objective. Eg solar panels or wind turbines | Ensure developments fit into landscape. |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Use of suitable materials and design. Reduction in consumption of fossil fuels. | |
| 9. Waste | Negligible | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | Emissions from homes contribute significantly to climate change. Making buildings more efficient would positively contribute to reducing impacts of climate change. Use of renewables would reduce reliance on fossil fuels. | |
| 11. Transport | No relationship | |
| 12. Employment | Increase employment in low carbon sector, but may be loss of jobs in traditional energy sector | |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Greener credentials for new employment premises if Merton-style rule is adhered to. | |

Policy 3: The Green Belt

Appraisal No 9 from Workshop 3. For previous appraisal, see Appraisal No 29 (wk2) in Further Interim Report (May 2011).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

Would allow for Green Belt boundaries to be redrawn. Would not impact on overall target. Old policy refers to whether or not there is to be a Green Belt review. Similar to dispersed pattern of development appraisal.

| SA Objectives | Policy 3: The Green Belt | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Neutral. No effect in terms of overall numbers. Policy wording is permissive for housing → positive housing benefits. Policy states that the Green Belt should be recast to accommodate SUEs. If you don't recast Green Belt then would need to look for new sites outside the Green Belt. There wouldn't be enough of these in accessible locations to meet local needs. | |
| 2. Health | No impact | |
| 3. Heritage | (-1) More impact on sites abutting urban area. | |
| 4. Crime | No impact | |
| 5. Social | (+1) Allows to develop on foundations that area already there in terms of facilities. SUEs are based nearer to cultural facilities → allowing for social interaction | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Recasting of GB boundaries would lead to loss of greenfield sites in the Green Belt. But if this review wasn't undertaken then would still have to build somewhere. This would likely lead to town cramming which would lead to negative impacts on inner city sites. Or would have to develop in more remote locations where sites may be more sensitive in terms of ecology. Development adjacent to urban area not necessarily worse than developing in other areas. Overall neutral. | |
| 7. Landscape | As above for objective 6. Sensitive landscape around urban area. If Green Belt sites aren't released then would have to build somewhere else → impacts on more remote locations or town cramming. Would mean less protected area. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | As above for objective 6, greater site selection so those sites at risk of flooding could be avoided. Would protect sites adjacent to the urban area at risk of flooding if the Green Belt were to remain as it is. | |
| 9. Waste | No direct impact. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | If greenbelt isn't reviewed and sites from the Green Belt released then other non-Green Belt sites further away from the urban area would have to be released which would increase commuting distances. Therefore potential benefits to releasing greenbelt sites, but obvious implications of any development involving increased energy usage etc. | |
| 11. Transport | Would develop on existing urban area links if Green Belt is reviewed at sites adjacent to the urban area released. | Prioritise modal shift. |
| 12. Employment | Would allow SUEs to be developed with mixed use employment opportunities | Would allow SUEs to be developed with mixed use employment opportunities |
| 13. Innovation | No impact | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Due to current economic climate SUEs might not bring forward as many new employment sites as envisaged at the first drafting of Core Strategy. | |

| SA Objectives | Policy 5: Nottingham City Centre | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Housing | A moderate positive impact on the provision of housing likely on the basis of the policy support for City Centre living initiatives. | |
| 2. Health | Promotion of cycling and pedestrian facilities, alongside the housing, health centre and amenity elements of policy are likely to give rise to a moderate to major positive impact. | |
| 3. Heritage | The city area has a significant number of heritage facilities which the policy will exploit for tourism potential, supported by the development of appropriate facilities. | |
| 4. Crime | A moderately positive impact is likely as a result of the promotion of an inclusive and safe city and from the creation of a network and hierarchy of safe pedestrian routes. | |
| 5. Social | The policy seeks to promote and enhance cultural facilities. Wealth of facilities and good access links likely to result in a moderate to major positive impact. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Strategy of concentration of development within city centre likely to result in reduction in overall impact to biodiversity and green infrastructure from development across the plan area. | |
| 7. Landscape | Strategy of concentration of development within city centre likely to result in reduction in overall impact to environment and landscape from development across the plan area. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Areas of flood risk within centre suggest possibility of a minor negative impact | Application of other policies from the plan, together with flood risk assessment process as individual development proposals come forward. |
| 9. Waste | Minor negative impact anticipated from overall concentration of development within City centre | Mitigation could be provided through the application of other policies within the plan and those within the Waste Local Plan |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | The strong public transport and sustainable transport focus of the policy is likely to reduce car borne travel resulting in a moderate positive impact for the energy objective. | |
| 11. Transport | The strong public transport and sustainable transport focus, with significant tram and rail proposals are likely to give rise to a major positive impact. | |
| 12. Employment | The development of an economically prosperous city centre and the focus of public and sustainable transport modes, together with rich historic and cultural facilities is likely to support a very major positive impact. | |
| 13. Innovation | The major employment positive impact is likely to have assist towards knowledge based economies | |

| SA Objectives | Policy 5: Nottingham City Centre | Ideas for mitigation |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 14. Economic Structure | The policy support for new offices and businesses, as well as the development of an economically prosperous City Centre will promote training opportunities and is likely to have a major positive impact in the economic structure objective | |

DRAFT

Policy 6: The Role of Town Centre and Local Centres

Appraisal No 31 from Workshop 2 (“Policy 6: Role of Town and Local Centres Policy (except section 3)”).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 6: Role of Town and Local Centres Policy | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Housing | | |
| 2. Health | | |
| 3. Heritage | Uncertain possible impacts on historic buildings. | Re-use of historic buildings – impact uncertain. Having reference to legislation and guidance on the protection of heritage assets. |
| 4. Crime | | |
| 5. Social | This will improve facilities available to local people. | |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | | |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | | |
| 9. Waste | | |
| 10. Energy | | Refurbishments to maximise energy efficiency. |
| 11. Transport | Improving existing centres and retaining their compactness and thus reducing the attraction of out-of-town retail. | |
| 12. Employment | Increase in numbers and quality of jobs. | |
| 13. Innovation | Potential to attract innovative office-based businesses to town centre locations. | Ensure greater percentage of retail uses than office-based businesses. |
| 14. Economic Structure | Potential to attract a more diverse range of businesses to town centre locations. | |

Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice

Appraisal No 35 from Workshop 2.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Housing | Policy and appraisal objectives totally compatible. Policy scores highly with decision making criteria. | SPD /dev plan doc to expand on mix. |
| 2. Health | Provision of a good mix of well designed, adaptable housing is fundamental to health. | |
| 3. Heritage | Neutral. | |
| 4. Crime | Neutral. | |
| 5. Social | The policy is not specific to locations. Potential to increase social capital subject to design. | |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | The policy is not specific to locations. Potential to increase/improve Biodiversity and GI subject to design. | |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | Neutral. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Neutral. | |
| 9. Waste | Neutral. | |
| 10. Energy | Neutral. | |
| 11. Transport | Minor positive. | |
| 12. Employment | Neutral. | Note: Need link between economic aspirations and the mix that is being sought. |
| 13. Innovation | Good supply of appropriate range of new housing would help to retain graduates within the area. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Neutral. | |

Policy 9: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Appraisal No 36 from Workshop 2.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 9: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|--|----------------------|
| 1. Housing | Appropriate provision with set figures is compatible with the housing objective. | |
| 2. Health | Provision of good quality pitches to meet demand will have a positive health impact for users. | |
| 3. Heritage | Minor positive. | |
| 4. Crime | Provision of well designed facilities may minimise possible land use conflict. | |
| 5. Social | Policy provision promotes equality for this group and potentially diversifies the population. | |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Minor positive. | |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | Minor positive. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Neutral. | |
| 9. Waste | Well designed provision would assist in the regulation of waste treatment. | |
| 10. Energy | | |
| 11. Transport | | |
| 12. Employment | Neutral. | |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Neutral. | |

Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identity

Appraisal No 10 from Workshop 3 = revised wording. For previous appraisal, see Appraisal No 37 (wk2) in Further Interim Report (May 2011).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 10: Design & Enhancing Local Identity | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|----------------------|
| 1. Housing | No change from previous appraisal. Neutral. | |
| 2. Health | No change from previous appraisal. Neutral. | |
| 3. Heritage | Policy still has reference to heritage. | |
| 4. Crime | No change from previous appraisal. Good quality design, provision and access to historic environment and a strong local identity could play a significant part in crime reduction. | |
| 5. Social | No change from previous appraisal. The design process and the ambition to enhance local identity will encourage place making and engagement with the local community. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | No change from previous appraisal. Neutral. | |
| 7. Landscape | No change from previous appraisal. Greater Nottingham has a number of distinctive built environments which implementation of this policy will retain and enhance; providing attractive and well designed environments. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | No change from previous appraisal. Neutral. | |
| 9. Waste | No change from previous appraisal. Neutral. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | No change from previous appraisal. Minor positive. | |
| 11. Transport | No change from previous appraisal. Opportunities to create designs/street patterns that are well integrated with existing transport infrastructure and well linked with public transport. | |
| 12. Employment | No change from previous appraisal. Neutral. | |
| 13. Innovation | No change from previous appraisal. Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | No change from previous appraisal. Neutral. | |

Policy 11: The Historic Environment

Appraisal No 18 from Workshop 3.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Appraisal 18: Policy 11 ^(new) The Historic Environment: New policy to appraise | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|---|----------------------|
| 1. Housing | Will not have an impact on our ability to deliver our housing requirements. Neutral. | |
| 2. Health | Historic parks and gardens for example will provide more open space. Extra GI also. Positive health benefits. | |
| 3. Heritage | Very strong relationship as this policy seeks to protect our heritage. | |
| 4. Crime | Neutral. | |
| 5. Social | Positive. As we are protecting cultural assets and improving access. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Historic parks and gardens and waterways will help protect biodiversity/protected species (and GI). | |
| 7. Landscape | Major Positive as the policy seeks to protect landscapes. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | It is not doing any harm (protecting what already exists). | |
| 9. Waste | No relationship. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | Neutral | |
| 11. Transport | Neutral. No relationship. | |
| 12. Employment | Cultural and tourism benefits will increase the attractiveness of Greater Nottingham. | |
| 13. Innovation | No relationship. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | No relationship. | |

Policy 12: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles

Appraisal No 38 from Workshop 2.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA objectives | Policy 11: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Neutral – Likelihood that good local services will assist with the planned housing / population (and associated community well-being) but will not directly improve range and number of new homes. | |
| 2. Health | Policy will be critical in supporting new facilities and services that will be vital to encourage healthier lifestyles particular with regards to recreational/sporting activity. | |
| 3. Heritage | Neutral. | |
| 4. Crime | Local services will facilitate diversionary activities which are crucial in preventing crime particularly in combating anti-social behaviour by providing younger people opportunities to participate in something constructive. | Ensure youth facilities e.g. youth centres, skate parks are provided in applicable locations. |
| 5. Social | Policy will be critical in supporting new facilities and services that will be vital to encourage healthier lifestyles. | |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Open spaces improvements and opportunities for GI. | |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | Neutral. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Neutral. | |
| 9. Waste | Neutral. | Waste management facilities need to be made available. Require better recycling policies if all on one site. |
| 10. Energy | New facilities offer opportunities for improved design and energy efficiency. In terms of waste. | New buildings need to meet current spec. Mitigation needs to allow retro-fitted for future demand. |
| 11. Transport | Local facilities provided in close proximity to new housing preventing the need to travel. | For easily accessible travel plans for public transport, cycling and walking opportunities. |
| 12. Employment | Opportunities for employment as part of services/ facilities as acknowledged by the new PPS 4. | |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | An attractive living environment which has services available will encourage new people and skills to Greater Nottingham. | |

Policy 13: Culture, Sport and Tourism

Appraisal No 39 from Workshop 2.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 12: Culture, Sport and Tourism | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Neutral – Likelihood that enhanced culture and sport facilities will assist with the planned housing / population (and associated community well-being) but will not directly improve range and number of new homes. | |
| 2. Health | Policy increases the role of sport and recreational pursuits which will help encourage participation in healthier activities. | |
| 3. Heritage | Increasing accessibility to cultural activities. | |
| 4. Crime | Local services will facilitate diversionary activities which are crucial in preventing crime particularly in combating anti-social behaviour by providing younger people opportunities to participate in something constructive. | Ensure youth facilities e.g. youth centres, skate parks are provided in applicable locations. |
| 5. Social | Policy will be critical in fostering cultural identity and in supporting new which encourage healthier lifestyles and community spirit. | |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Neutral. | |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | Neutral. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Neutral. | |
| 9. Waste | Neutral. | Waste management facilities need to be made available. Require better recycling policies if all on one site. |
| 10. Energy | Neutral. | New buildings need to meet current specification. Mitigation needs to allow retro-fitted for future demand. |
| 11. Transport | Cluster of sporting / cultural location in the City which is well served by public transport notably the very sustainable Tram. | |
| 12. Employment | Jobs encouraged through the policy with opportunities for employment as part of services/ facilities as acknowledged by the new PPS 4. | |
| 13. Innovation | Policy may be important in keeping graduates from the Universities in Greater Nottingham. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | The policy promotes a vibrant Greater Nottingham. Correspondingly, an attractive living environment which has key cultural/sporting facilities available will encourage new people and skills to Greater Nottingham. | |

Policy 14: Managing Travel Demand

Appraisal No 11 from Workshop 3 = revised wording. For previous appraisal, see Appraisal No 40 (wk2) in Further Interim Report (May 2011).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 14: Managing Travel Demand | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Housing | Neutral. No significant difference. | |
| 2. Health | Increased emphasis on public transport and sustainable transport Should encourage healthier travel options – cycling. Additional of locational text would strengthen locational priorities to those areas that are accessible. | |
| 3. Heritage | No change from previous appraisal. Should encourage access to culture and historic sites. | |
| 4. Crime | No change from previous appraisal. Can be positive in terms of improving public realm and pedestrian routes. This can reduce actual levels of crime and also fear of crime. | Requires high quality design. |
| 5. Social | No change from previous appraisal. Can be positive in terms of encouraging access to community activities. This can improve social cohesion. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | No change from previous appraisal. Provision of Rights of Way and access to countryside can be done in a way that encourages biodiversity. | |
| 7. Landscape | Reconsidered as no impact. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Fewer carbon emissions if people are car driving less | |
| 9. Waste | No significant impact. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | Neutral. | |
| 11. Transport | Encouraging more sustainable options by prioritising walking, cycling, public transport. More locational factors in policy. Explicitly encourage modal shift. | |
| 12. Employment | No change from previous appraisal. There are potential pros and cons: a good mix is the most appropriate, but needs to be balanced with alternative viewpoints that suggest that more emphasis should be placed on capacity improvements. | |
| 13. Innovation | | |
| 14. Economic Structure | | |

Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities Overall Appraisal of the Policy

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities (Ilkeston Station) | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Not relevant. | |
| 2. Health | Potentially could increase access to health services in Nottingham City. | |
| 3. Heritage | Neutral – No heritage is identified although it could improve access to heritage. | |
| 4. Crime | Neutral. | |
| 5. Social | Neutral. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Negative as new transport provisions would have negative impact on environment | Assessment of site specific and design issues during the Development Management process. |
| 7. Landscape | Negative as new transport provisions would have negative impact on environment. | See above. |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Negative as new transport provisions would have negative impact on environment. | |
| 9. Waste | Neutral | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | Positive as would encourage a modal shift away from the car. | |
| 11. Transport | Very positive as would increase accessibility and modal shift. | |
| 12. Employment | Would be an economic catalyst for the plan area and would provide access to other employment opportunities. | |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Might increase the economic structure of the plan area. Diversifying the economy with provision of non-manufacturing jobs. | |

Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities (Ilkeston Station)

Appraisal No 23 from Workshop 3.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy and Climate Change | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities (Ilkeston Station) | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|---|----------------------|
| 1. Housing | Not relevant. | |
| 2. Health | Potentially could increase access to health services in Nottingham City. | |
| 3. Heritage | Neutral – No heritage is identified although it could improve access to heritage. | |
| 4. Crime | Neutral. | |
| 5. Social | Positive as there would be social benefits for Ilkeston to help attract inward investment. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Neutral. | |
| 7. Landscape | Part of urban fabric and an industrial area so neutral impact. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Neutral | |
| 9. Waste | Neutral | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | Positive as would encourage a modal shift away from the car. | |
| 11. Transport | Very positive as would increase accessibility and modal shift. | |
| 12. Employment | Would be an economic catalyst for the town and would provide access to other employment opportunities. | |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Might increase the economic structure of Ilkeston. Diversifying the economy with provision of non-manufacturing jobs. | |

Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities (Gedling Access Road)

Appraisal No 24 from Workshop 3.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| 1. Housing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Health | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Heritage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Crime | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Social | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| 7. Landscape | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| 8. Natural Resources and flooding | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| 9. Waste | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |
| 11. Transport | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Innovation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Economic Structure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| SA Objectives | Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities (Gedling Access Road) | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Integral to plans to deliver housing at the Gedling Colliery site. | |
| 2. Health | Should address areas of congestion and improves air quality elsewhere. | |
| 3. Heritage | The road will affect heritage assets but not to a great extent but it will take away traffic from Gedling Village. | |
| 4. Crime | No change. | |
| 5. Social | It will improve access to cultural assets. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Negative. Road will cross greenfield land with biodiversity assets. | |
| 7. Landscape | Negative as it will affect the wider landscape. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Not really an issue. | |
| 9. Waste | Construction waste will have negative impacts. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | More cars and more emissions. | Provide public transport and cycling measurements. |
| 11. Transport | Will improve accessibility but it will not encourage a modal shift. | As above. |
| 12. Employment | Will improve accessibility to employment provided on Gedling Colliery site. | |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Will improve accessibility to employment provided on Gedling Colliery site. | |

Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space

Combined Appraisal No 42 from Workshop 2 and Appraisal No 19 from Workshop 3 (revised wording criteria 2 (e) only). For previous appraisal, see Appraisal No 44 (wk2) in Further Interim Report (May 2011).

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Housing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Health | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Heritage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Crime | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Social | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Landscape | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Natural Resources and flooding | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Waste | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Transport | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Innovation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Economic Structure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space | Ideas for mitigation |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Housing | Potentially constrains the number of houses that can be built on a development. Additional development will have an impact on landscape and GI. | |
| 2. Health | Increased access to open space, increased activity, benefits to health and well-being. | |
| 3. Heritage | Potentially opportunities to protect the setting of historic sites and to improve access to those sites. | Having reference to legislation and guidance on the protection of heritage assets. |
| 4. Crime | No relationship. | Ensure that GI is designed in such a way that it doesn't increase levels of crime. |
| 5. Social | Potential to improve cultural assets. | |
| 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Protection and enhancement of retained habitats, creation of new habitats. Will help to protect landscapes and open space and GI corridors and networks. | |
| 7. Landscape | Protect the environment and landscapes. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Improvements in air quality. Will help in attenuating flood risk when protecting landscapes. Will also help protect soils and geology etc. | |
| 9. Waste | Not relevant. | |
| 10. Energy and Climate Change | Tension when promoting landscape and renewable energy but overall could be positives in terms of flood risk etc so only a minor negative. | |
| 11. Transport | Assists non-motorised commuting and access to facilities. | |
| 12. Employment | Not relevant. | |
| 13. Innovation | Not relevant. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Not relevant. | |

Policy 17: Biodiversity

Appraisal No 43 from Workshop 2 (Appraisal No 20 from Workshop 3 – it was decided there was no significant change between this version of the policy and the previous version (just a redrafting of the policy) therefore no appraisal carried out on the day.)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 16: Biodiversity | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|--|----------------------|
| 1. Housing | Potentially constrains the number of houses that can be built on a development. | |
| 2. Health | Increased access to open space, increased activity, benefits to health and well-being. | |
| 3. Heritage | | |
| 4. Crime | | |
| 5. Social | Potential opportunities for involvement in voluntary conservation work. | |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | | |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | Protection of other aspects of the environment including landscape character. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Potential improvements in air quality, mitigation for flooding. | |
| 9. Waste | | |
| 10. Energy | | |
| 11. Transport | | |
| 12. Employment | | |
| 13. Innovation | | |
| 14. Economic Structure | | |

Policy 18: Infrastructure

Appraisal No 45 from Workshop 2.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | | | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative |

| SA Objectives | Policy 18: Infrastructure | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|---|----------------------|
| 1. Housing | Neutral. | |
| 2. Health | Infrastructure Policy would ensure that new development, including housing schemes, would be supported by good availability and access to required services and facilities. | |
| 3. Heritage | Neutral. | |
| 4. Crime | Neutral. | |
| 5. Social | Appropriate Infrastructure could ensure ease of access to social and cultural facilities. | |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Subject to location, but development of infrastructure would open opportunities to create green Infrastructure. | |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | Neutral. | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | Minor positive. | |
| 9. Waste | Minor positive. | |
| 10. Energy | Minor positive. | |
| 11. Transport | Minor positive. | |
| 12. Employment | Provision of appropriate infrastructure is required to ensure businesses and the local economy can grow. | |
| 13. Innovation | Neutral. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Neutral. | |

Policy 19: Developer Contributions

Appraisal No 46 from Workshop 2.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important positive | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major positive | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major positive | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate positive | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor positive | |
| 1. Housing | 2. Health | 3. Heritage | 4. Crime | 5. Social | 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | 7. Environment and Landscape | 8. Natural Resources and flooding | 9. Waste | 10. Energy | 11. Transport | 12. Employment | 13. Innovation | 14. Economic Structure | ? = unknown impact No fill = negligible impact or not relevant | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Minor negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Moderate to major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Major negative |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Very major/important negative | |

| SA Objectives | Policy 19: Developer Contributions | Ideas for mitigation |
|--|---|----------------------|
| 1. Housing | Policy would result in supply of affordable housing, contributing to the overall range and mix of supply. | |
| 2. Health | Possible contribution towards health provision associated with development. | |
| 3. Heritage | Neutral. | |
| 4. Crime | Neutral. | |
| 5. Social | Possible requirement for provision of community centre type facilities as part of larger scale developments, increasing social capital potential. | |
| 6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure | Opportunities to enhance GI/ biodiversity through contribution. | |
| 7. Environment and Landscape | | |
| 8. Natural Resources and Flooding | | |
| 9. Waste | Neutral. | |
| 10. Energy | Neutral. | |
| 11. Transport | Transport improvements may be achieved through contributions alongside development. | |
| 12. Employment | Neutral. | |
| 13. Innovation | The net effect of developer contributions may have a positive effect on indicator relating to qualifications. | |
| 14. Economic Structure | Neutral. | |

Appendix 11: Monitoring Indicators

| Policy No | Indicator Name |
|--|--|
| POLICY 1: CLIMATE CHANGE | Carbon Dioxide emissions - per capita total |
| | Households in flood zones 2 or 3 |
| | Area covered by flood zones 2 or 3 (ha) |
| | Planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA on flood defence grounds |
| | Energy - per meter - domestic electricity (kWh) |
| | Energy - per meter - domestic gas (kWh) |
| | Energy - per meter - industrial/commercial electricity (kWh) |
| | Energy - per meter - industrial/commercial gas (kWh) |
| | Energy consumed - by domestic users from petroleum products (GWh) |
| | Energy consumed - by industrial/commercial users from petroleum products (GWh) |
| | Energy consumed - rail users from petroleum products (GWh) |
| | Energy consumed - from renewables (GWh) |
| | Renewable energy capacity installed - biomass (MW) |
| | Renewable energy capacity installed - ground source heat pumps (MW) |
| | Renewable energy capacity installed - solar heat (MW) |
| | Renewable energy capacity installed - solar PV (MW) |
| | Renewable energy capacity installed - wind (MW) |
| | POLICY 2: THE SPATIAL STRATEGY |
| Population by age and sex | |
| Average house prices | |
| Dwelling stock by type - flats | |
| Dwelling stock by type - houses | |
| Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings | |
| Dwellings - all stock | |
| Homelessness | |
| Housing completions - 1 bedroom | |
| Housing completions - 2 bedrooms | |
| Housing completions - 3 bedrooms | |
| Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms | |
| Housing completions - affordable | |
| Housing completions - flats | |
| Housing completions - houses | |
| Housing completions - total | |
| Total dwellings | |
| Vacant dwellings - total | |
| Vacant dwellings by tenure - other | |
| Housing completions - between 30 and 50 per ha | |
| Housing completions - less than 30 per ha | |
| Housing completions - more than 50 per ha | |
| Housing completions - on PDL | |
| Land developed for employment on PDL (ha) | |
| Economic activity (%) | |
| Economic inactivity (%) | |
| Jobs - Full and Part time | |
| Jobs density | |
| New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) | |
| New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) | |
| New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) | |
| New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) | |
| New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) | |
| New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) | |

| Policy No | Indicator Name |
|--|---|
| | New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) |
| | New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) |
| | New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) |
| | Unemployment rate - working age people who are unemployed (%) |
| | Employment land availability (ha) |
| | Land developed for employment - business (ha) |
| | Land developed for employment - leisure (ha) |
| | Land developed for employment - other (ha) |
| | Land developed for employment - retail (ha) |
| POLICY 3: THE NOTTINGHAM-DERBY GREEN BELT | Greenfield land lost to new development (ha) |
| POLICY 4: EMPLOYMENT PROVISION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | Business demography - births, deaths and active businesses |
| | Earnings - full time workers by residence |
| | Earnings - full time workers by workplace |
| | Economic activity (%) |
| | Economic inactivity (%) |
| | Employment rate - working age people in employment (%) |
| | Jobs - Full and Part time |
| | Jobs by industry - construction (%) |
| | Jobs by industry - manufacturing (%) |
| | Jobs by industry - services (%) |
| | Jobs density |
| | New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) |
| | New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) |
| | New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) |
| | Unemployment rate - working age people who are unemployed (%) |
| | Employment profile - 1: managers and senior officials |
| | Employment profile - 2: professional occupations |
| | Employment profile - 3: associate prof & tech occupations |
| | Employment profile - 4: administrative and secretarial occupations |
| | Employment profile - 5: skilled trade occupations |
| | Employment profile - 6: personal service occupations |
| | Employment profile - 7: sales and customer service occupations |
| | Employment profile - 8: process, plant and machine operatives |
| | Employment profile - 9: elementary occupations |
| | Qualifications - Level 1 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%) |
| | Qualifications - Level 2 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%) |
| | Qualifications - Level 3 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%) |
| | Qualifications - Level 4 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%) |
| | Qualifications - no qualifications - working age (%) |
| | Qualifications - other qualifications - working age (%) |
| | Employment land availability (ha) |
| | Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) |
| | Land developed for employment - business (ha) |
| | Land developed for employment - leisure (ha) |
| | Land developed for employment - other (ha) |
| | Land developed for employment - retail (ha) |
| | New business floor space - B general (sq m) |
| | New business floor space - B1 (sq m) |
| | New business floor space - B1a (sq m) |
| | New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m) |
| | New business floor space - B2 (sq m) |
| New business floor space - B8 (sq m) | |
| POLICY 5: NOTTINGHAM CITY | Business demography - births, deaths and active businesses |
| | Indicators of multiple deprivation 2007 - average rank |

| Policy No | Indicator Name | |
|---|---|---|
| CENTRE | Population by age and sex | |
| | All crimes | |
| | Railway station usage | |
| | Average house prices | |
| | Dwelling stock by type - flats | |
| | Dwelling stock by type - houses | |
| | Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings | |
| | Homelessness | |
| | Housing completions - 1 bedroom | |
| | Housing completions - 2 bedrooms | |
| | Housing completions - 3 bedrooms | |
| | Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms | |
| | Housing completions - affordable | |
| | Housing completions - flats | |
| | Housing completions - houses | |
| | Housing completions - total | |
| | Access to education and training - further education sites | |
| | Access to education and training - primary education | |
| | Access to education and training - secondary education | |
| | Access to health care - GP | |
| | Museums - number | |
| | Libraries | |
| | Listed buildings at risk | |
| | Registered parks and gardens - area (ha) | |
| | Registered parks and gardens - at risk | |
| | Registered parks and gardens - number | |
| | Conservation Areas with Management Plans | |
| | POLICY 6: ROLE OF TOWN AND LOCAL CENTRES | New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m) |
| | | New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m) |
| | | New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m) |
| New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m) | | |
| New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m) | | |
| New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m) | | |
| POLICY 7: REGENERATION | Indicators of multiple deprivation 2007 - average rank | |
| | Vacant dwellings - total | |
| | Vacant dwellings by tenure - other | |
| | Community facilities gained | |
| | Community facilities lost | |
| | Buildings at Risk | |
| | Housing completions - on PDL | |
| | Land developed for employment on PDL (ha) | |
| | Contaminated land (ha) | |
| | Criminal damage | |
| | Community centres - number | |
| | Community facilities gained | |
| | Community facilities lost | |
| | Benefit claimants - all working age claimants | |
| | Business demography - births, deaths and active businesses | |
| | Economic activity (%) | |
| | Economic inactivity (%) | |
| | Employment rate - working age people in employment (%) | |
| | Jobs - Full and Part time | |
| | Jobs density | |
| | Unemployment rate - working age people who are unemployed (%) | |
| | Qualifications - Level 1 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%) | |
| | Qualifications - Level 2 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%) | |

| Policy No | Indicator Name |
|--|---|
| | Qualifications - Level 3 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%) |
| | Qualifications - Level 4 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%) |
| | Qualifications - no qualifications - working age (%) |
| | Qualifications - other qualifications - working age (%) |
| POLICY 8: HOUSING SIZE, MIX AND CHOICE | Population by age and sex |
| | Dwelling stock by type - flats |
| | Dwelling stock by type - houses |
| | Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings |
| | Housing completions - 1 bedroom |
| | Housing completions - 2 bedrooms |
| | Housing completions - 3 bedrooms |
| | Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms |
| | Housing completions - affordable |
| | Housing completions - flats |
| | Housing completions - houses |
| | Housing completions - between 30 and 50 per ha |
| | Housing completions - less than 30 per ha |
| | Housing completions - more than 50 per ha |
| POLICY 9: GYPSIES, TRAVELLERS AND TRAVELLING SHOWPEOPLE | Dwelling stock by type - temporary dwellings |
| | Homelessness |
| POLICY 10: DESIGN AND ENHANCING LOCAL IDENTITY | Open space - S106 signed that includes new on-site open space provision (ha) |
| | People killed and seriously injured in road traffic accidents |
| POLICY 11: THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT | Scheduled Ancient monuments |
| | Buildings at Risk |
| | Conservation Areas - area (ha) |
| | Conservation Areas - number |
| | Conservation Areas with Management Plans |
| | Listed Buildings |
| | Listed buildings at risk |
| | Registered parks and gardens - area (ha) |
| | Registered parks and gardens - at risk |
| | Registered parks and gardens - number |
| | Battlefields |
| POLICY 12: LOCAL SERVICES AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLES | Doctors surgeries and health facilities - number |
| | Households in fuel poverty |
| | Life expectancy at birth |
| | Sport participation (%) |
| | Open space - S106 signed that includes new on-site open space provision (ha) |
| | Community centres - number |
| | Community facilities gained |
| | Community facilities lost |
| | Leisure centres - number |
| POLICY 13: CULTURE, TOURISM AND SPORT | Money received for open space enhancement |
| | Museums - number |
| | Libraries |
| | Leisure centres - number |
| | Sport participation (%) |
| | Access to leisure opportunities - leisure centre |
| | New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m) |
| | New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m) |
| New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m) | |
| POLICY 14: | Access to education and training - further education sites |

| Policy No | Indicator Name | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| MANAGING TRAVEL DEMAND | Access to education and training - primary education | |
| | Access to education and training - secondary education | |
| | Access to health care - GP | |
| | Access to health care - hospital | |
| | Access to leisure opportunities - leisure centre | |
| | Railway station usage | |
| POLICY 15: TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES | Railway station usage | |
| POLICY 16: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE, PARKS & OPEN SPACE | Money received for open space enhancement | |
| | Open space - S106 signed that includes new on-site open space provision (ha) | |
| | Local Nature Reserves - area (ha) | |
| | Local Nature Reserves - number | |
| | National Nature Reserves - area (ha) | |
| | National Nature Reserves - number | |
| | Geological Local sites (ha) | |
| | Registered parks and gardens - area (ha) | |
| | Registered parks and gardens - at risk | |
| | Registered parks and gardens - number | |
| | Scheduled Ancient monuments | |
| | Woodland - ancient woodland (ha) | |
| | Woodland areas (ha) | |
| | Greenfield land lost to new development (ha) | |
| | POLICY 17: BIODIVERSITY | Biological SINC's (ha) |
| | | Local Nature Reserves - area (ha) |
| Local Nature Reserves - number | | |
| National Nature Reserves - area (ha) | | |
| National Nature Reserves - number | | |
| SSSI - condition is favourable (ha) | | |
| SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha) | | |
| SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha) | | |
| SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha) | | |
| Woodland - ancient woodland (ha) | | |
| POLICY 18: INFRASTRUCTURE | Doctors surgeries and health facilities - number | |
| | Money received for open space enhancement | |
| | Community centres - number | |
| | Community facilities gained | |
| | Community facilities lost | |
| | New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial composting (tonnes) | |
| | New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial energy recovery (tonnes) | |
| | New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial landfill (tonnes) | |
| | New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial recycling (tonnes) | |
| | New waste management facilities - commercial and industrial waste transfer (tonnes) | |
| | New waste management facilities - construction and demolition composting (tonnes) | |
| | New waste management facilities - construction and demolition energy recovery (tonnes) | |
| | New waste management facilities - construction and demolition landfill (tonnes) | |

| Policy No | Indicator Name |
|---|--|
| | New waste management facilities - construction and demolition recycling (tonnes) |
| | New waste management facilities - construction and demolition waste transfer (tonnes) |
| | New waste management facilities - municipal composting (tonnes) |
| | New waste management facilities - municipal energy recovery (tonnes) |
| | New waste management facilities - municipal landfill (tonnes) |
| | New waste management facilities - municipal recycling (tonnes) |
| | New waste management facilities - municipal waste transfer (tonnes) |
| POLICY 19: DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS | Money received for open space enhancement |
| | Open space - S106 signed that includes new on-site open space provision (ha) |
| | Community facilities gained |
| | Buildings at Risk |
| | Woodland areas (ha) |
| | Contaminated land (ha) |
| | Energy - per meter - domestic electricity (kWh) |
| | Energy - per meter - domestic gas (kWh) |
| | Energy - per meter - industrial/commercial electricity (kWh) |
| | Energy - per meter - industrial/commercial gas (kWh) |
| | Access to education and training - further education sites |
| | Access to education and training - primary education |
| | Access to education and training - secondary education |
| | Access to health care - GP |
| | Jobs - Full and Part time |
| CUMULATIVE POTENTIAL INDICATORS | Indicators of multiple deprivation 2007 - average rank |
| | Population by age and sex |
| | Average house prices |
| | Dwellings - all stock |
| | Homelessness |
| | Housing completions - total |
| | Total dwellings |
| | Vacant dwellings - total |
| | Doctors surgeries and health facilities - number |
| | Households in fuel poverty |
| | Life expectancy at birth |
| | Eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standards |
| | All crimes |
| | Community centres - number |
| | Biological SINC's (ha) |
| | SSSI - condition is favourable (ha) |
| | SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha) |
| | SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha) |
| | SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha) |
| | Buildings at Risk |
| | Geological Local sites (ha) |
| | Listed buildings at risk |
| | Registered parks and gardens - at risk |
| | Scheduled Ancient monuments |
| | Woodland - ancient woodland (ha) |
| | Woodland areas (ha) |
| | Aggregates - primary land won aggregates |
| | Air quality - area covered by Air Quality Management Areas (ha) |
| | Air quality - exceedences of the National Air Quality Standards and Objectives for NO2 |
| | Air quality - Households living in Air Quality Management Areas |

| Policy No | Indicator Name |
|-----------|--|
| | Carbon Dioxide emissions - per capita total |
| | Contaminated land (ha) |
| | Greenfield land lost to new development (ha) |
| | Households in flood zones 2 or 3 |
| | Housing completions - on PDL |
| | Land developed for employment on PDL (ha) |
| | Planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA on flood defence grounds |
| | Energy consumed - from renewables (GWh) |
| | Access to education and training - further education sites |
| | Access to education and training - primary education |
| | Access to education and training - secondary education |
| | Access to health care - GP |
| | Access to health care - hospital |
| | Business demography - births, deaths and active businesses |
| | Earnings - full time workers by residence |
| | Earnings - full time workers by workplace |
| | Economic activity (%) |
| | Economic inactivity (%) |
| | Employment rate - working age people in employment (%) |
| | Jobs - Full and Part time |
| | Jobs density |
| | Unemployment rate - working age people who are unemployed (%) |
| | Employment profile - 1: managers and senior officials |
| | Employment profile - 2: professional occupations |
| | Employment profile - 3: associate prof & tech occupations |
| | Employment profile - 4: administrative and secretarial occupations |
| | Employment profile - 5: skilled trade occupations |
| | Employment profile - 6: personal service occupations |
| | Employment profile - 7: sales and customer service occupations |
| | Employment profile - 8: process, plant and machine operatives |
| | Employment profile - 9: elementary occupations |
| | Qualifications - Level 1 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%) |
| | Qualifications - Level 2 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%) |
| | Qualifications - Level 3 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%) |
| | Qualifications - Level 4 and above equivalent qualification - working age (%) |
| | Qualifications - no qualifications - working age (%) |
| | Qualifications - other qualifications - working age (%) |
| | Employment land lost to housing or other uses (ha) |

Appendix 12: Baseline (updated 2012)

DRAFT

Appendix 13: Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes (updated 2012)

European

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|--|---|--|
| Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC | | | |
| The Council of European Communities | | | |
| http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:152:0001:01:EN:HTML | | | |
| This Directive seeks to establish a common approach to the assessment of ambient air quality and the implementation of the necessary measures to reduce emissions at source in order to maintain or improve ambient air quality. Objectives: Protect human health and the environment as a whole. Combat emissions of pollutants at source and identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures at all levels. Air quality status should be maintained where it is already good, or improved. Minimise the risk posed by air pollution to vegetation and natural ecosystems away from urban areas. Although there is no identifiable threshold below which PM _{2,5} would not pose a risk, there should be a general reduction of concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM _{2,5}). | No set targets | Policies will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions. | The SA Framework includes objectives for reducing emissions and improving air quality. |
| EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 | | | |
| The Council of European Communities | | | |
| http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/pdf/2020/1_EN_ACT_part1_v7%5b1%5d.pdf | | | |
| On May 3 2011, the European Commission adopted a new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, in line with two commitments made by EU leaders in March 2010 – halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss"- and a vision for 2050: "by 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides – its natural capital – are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided". The strategy is also in line with the global commitments made in Nagoya in | The six targets cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity • Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure • More sustainable agriculture and forestry • Better management of fish stocks • Tighter controls on invasive alien species | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|---|--|---|
| October 2010, in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, where world leaders adopted a package of measures to address global biodiversity loss over the coming decade. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss | | |
| EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC 1992 | | | |
| The Council of European Communities | | | |
| http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:HTML | | | |
| The Habitats Directive addresses the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Objectives: Implementation of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora. Implementation of measures to conserve threatened species, and to ensure and promote the maintenance of biodiversity Designation of special areas of conservation to create a coherent European ecological network under the title Natura 2000. | Requirements to take legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species. An assessment of the impact and implications of any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated site is required. | Policies should protect and enhance habitats and conservation within the District. | The SA Framework takes into account the conservation status of areas within the District and seeks to identify measures to further maintain and restore natural habitats. |
| EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979 | | | |
| The Council of European Communities | | | |
| http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31979L0409:EN:HTML | | | |
| The Birds Directive addresses the conservation of indigenous wild birds in member states throughout the European Union. It applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. Objectives: Maintenance of bird populations Preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of varieties of habitats Implementation of such special conservation measures as are necessary. Protection against harm including deliberate killing or capture, destruction of nests or eggs, and disturbance during breeding periods. | No targets | Policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive | Requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria. |
| Codified update 'Directive 2009 147/EC' [30th November 2009]. Council directive 79/409/EEC 1979 has been amended substantially and Directive 2009 147/EC has been introduced to ensure continued clarity and rationality. | To codify amendments to the original directive of 1979 to maintain clarity and rationality of overall vision of original directive. | | |
| Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC) | | | |
| The Council of European Communities | | | |
| http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:114:0009:0021:EN:PDF | | | |
| This Directive sets out to ensure that waste management provisions | No set targets | Policies will need to address | The SA Framework includes |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|--|---|--|
| secure the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. Objectives: Effective and consistent rules on waste disposal and recovery that prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste The recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials as raw materials in order to conserve natural resources. Implementation of measures to restrict the production of waste particularly by promoting clean technologies and products which can be recycled and re-used, taking into consideration existing or potential market opportunities for recovered waste. Reduced movements of waste. Member States to become self-sufficient in waste disposal. | | waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste within the District. | objectives to ensure sustainable use of materials through efficient use of raw materials and increased use of recycled materials. It also includes objectives with regard to composting waste and waste reduction within the District. |
| European Landscape Convention 2006 | | | |
| The Council of Europe | | | |
| http://www.landscapecharacter.org.uk/elc | | | |
| It provides a basis for recognising the importance of landscapes and sharing experience across Europe The convention recognises the need for landscape management and protection across the member states to be situated in law. It also recognises the importance of stakeholder involvement in landscape management, protection and development. | | Encourages adoption of policies and measures at local level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes. Landscape is defined as “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”. The Convention’s definition of landscape and its emphasis on action/interaction, human factors and cultural perspectives is well reflected in the UK’s national programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation. | The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure sustainable use of landscape. |
| Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC | | | |
| The Council of European Communities | | | |
| http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2000:327:0001:0072:EN:PDF | | | |
| This Directive deals with the management of large bodies of water: inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground water. Objectives: Enhance the status and prevent further | Inland water bodies to achieve 'good ecological status' by 2015. | Policies will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on large | The SA Framework includes objectives relating to water. |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| <p>deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands - there is a requirement for nearly all inland and coastal waters to achieve 'good status' by 2015. Promote the sustainable use of water. Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances. Lessen the effects of floods and droughts. Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning.</p> <p>Amendments have been made since 2000. A consolidated version of the Directive including the four main amendments is available:</p> <p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2000L0060:20090625:EN:PDF</p> | | <p>bodies of water.</p> | |

National

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|--|--|--------------------|
| <p>The Localism Act 2011</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents</p> | | | |
| <p>The five key measures in the Localism Act:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community rights • Neighbourhood planning • Housing • Empowering cities and other local areas • General power of competence | <p>The Localism Act contains a wide range of measures to devolve more powers to councils and neighbourhoods and give local communities greater control over local decisions like housing and planning.</p> | <p>Policies will need to show co-operation in relation to planning of sustainable development.</p> | |
| <p>A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: A National Strategy Action plan (Final, Social Exclusion Unit, 2001)</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/publications.asp?did=85</p> | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>The Strategy sets out the Government's vision for narrowing the gap between deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country, so that within 10 to 20 years, no-one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live. Objectives: In the most deprived neighbourhoods reduction in worklessness and crime, and improvement in health, skills, housing and the physical environment. To narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country.</p> | <p>Provides a positive approach to neighbourhood renewal.</p> | <p>Policies will need to address neighbourhood renewal priorities.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure neighbourhood renewal objectives are met.</p> |
| <p>Accessibility Planning Guidance (DfT, January 2006)</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Transport</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/regional/ltp/accessibility/guidance/gap/accessibilityplanningguidanc3633</p> | | | |
| <p>This guidance document seeks to ensure that accessibility is embedded in all decisions affecting the provision, location, design and delivery of services. It provides advice on the principles and approaches that can guide local transport authorities when undertaking accessibility planning. Objectives: For accessibility to be considered in the widest possible context, and in particular how it should be incorporated into subsequent LTPs. Promote social inclusion by tackling the accessibility problems experienced by those in disadvantaged groups and areas. To help to meet the health, education, and welfare. To help to work agendas. To help to promote sustainable development, regeneration, neighbourhood renewal, and improve opportunities in rural areas. To tackle crime and fear of crime that affect people's willingness to travel to access the jobs and key services that they need.</p> <p>Now full guidance.</p> | <p>25% improvement in energy/carbon performance by 2010, 44% by 2013, and zero carbon by 2016.</p> | <p>Policies will need to ensure that accessibility is embedded in all planning decisions.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives relating to accessibility.</p> |
| <p>Air Quality Strategy 2007 (Volume 1)</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/pdf/air-qualitystrategy-vol1.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues by setting out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved. It 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. Objectives: Further improve air quality in the UK from today and long term. Provide benefits to health, quality of life and the environment.</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Policies will need to ensure that air quality is considered throughout the Broxtowe Development Framework.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives relating to air quality.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Now accompanied by the Air Quality Strategy 2007 (Volume 2): http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/airquality/strategy/documents/air-qualitystrategy-vol2.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>Barker Review - Review of Housing Supply (Final, K. Barker, 2004)</p> | | | |
| <p>HM Treasury</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/barker_review_of_housing_supply_recommendations.htm</p> | | | |
| <p>The Barker Review's final report sets out a range of policy recommendations for improving the functioning of the housing market. Objectives: Achieve improvements in housing affordability in the market sector. Create a more stable housing market. Ensure that location of housing supply supports patterns of economic development. Provide an adequate supply of publicly-funded housing for those who need it.</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Policies should be included to ensure housing provision meets identified need in line with national and regional targets.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives to create sustainable housing.</p> |
| <p>Biodiversity Strategy for England - Working with the Grain of Nature (Final, DEFRA, 2002)</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/pdf/biodiversity/biostrategy.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>This Strategy seeks to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally. It sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. Objectives: Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.</p> | <p>Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends. Bring 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites into favourable condition by 2010.</p> | <p>Policies will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives relating to biodiversity and considers impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance.</p> |
| <p>Supported by: 'Biodiversity indicators - Measuring progress: Baseline assessment' [December 2003]:</p> | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/indicator/indicators031201.pdf</p> <p>'Assessment of indicators published since April 2008 (2009 update): http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/indicator/ind-assess.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>Building a Greener Future: policy statement</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/doc/Buildingagreenerfuture.doc</p> | | | |
| <p>The Building a Greener Future: policy statement, in conjunction with the Code for Sustainable Homes, and Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change, seeks to ensure that by 2016, all new homes will be zero carbon. This will be set in Building Regulations and will be achieved in three stages: 25% improvement in energy/carbon performance by 2010, 44% by 2013, and zero carbon by 2016.</p> <p>In part this paper responds to the findings of the consultation document 'Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development – Consultation': http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/153125.pdf</p> | <p>By 2016, all new homes will be zero carbon. This will be set in Building Regulations and will be achieved in three stages: 25% improvement in energy/carbon performance by 2010, 44% by 2013, and zero carbon by 2016.</p> | <p>Policies should promote energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives to promote sustainable energy in new homes.</p> |
| <p>Climate Change Act 2008</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080027_en_1</p> | | | |
| <p>The Act sets out legally binding targets for the UK to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050, and 26% by 2020. It gives the Secretary of State the power to set-up carbon trading schemes including the Carbon Reduction Commitment, which will include large local authorities, and the ability for local authorities to pilot waste reduction schemes that include financial incentives.</p> | <p>Reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050, and 26% by 2020.</p> | <p>Development Framework will have to ensure that it makes a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge through promoting policies which reduce the threat of climate change.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.</p> |
| <p>Code for Sustainable Homes - A step-change in sustainable home building practice (2006) SUPERSEDED</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/code_for_sust_homes.pdf</p> | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Code for Sustainable Homes seeks to ensure that homes are built in a way that minimises the use of energy and reduces emissions that contribute to climate change. It is a standard for key elements of design and construction that affect the sustainability of a new home from construction and throughout the lifetime of the home. Objectives: Reduced impact on the environment and in particular reduced greenhouse gas emissions. New homes to be more able to cope with the effects of climate change. To provide regulatory structure in which to build quality homes without stifling innovation. To build homes with a reduced environmental footprint, that are pleasant and healthy places to live, and that have reduced running costs.</p> <p>This document is now out of date and has been superseded by 'The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Standard in sustainability for new homes' [27th February 2008]. A primary aim of the Code is to ensure a national standard is maintained in the construction of new homes to high environmental standards. This replacement document also offers homebuyers information about the environmental impact of their new home (including running costs): http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/codesustainabilitystandards</p> <p>In support of this document is the 'Code for Sustainable Homes: Technical Guide – May 2009 Version 2' [29th May 2009]: http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/codguide</p> | <p>The Code uses a sustainability rating system – indicated by 'stars', to communicate the overall sustainability performance of a home. A home can achieve a sustainability rating from one to six stars depending on the extent to which it has achieved Code standards. One star is the entry level – above the level of the Building Regulations; and six stars is the highest level – reflecting exemplar development in sustainability terms.</p> | <p>Development Framework will have to ensure that it makes a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge through promoting policies which reduce the threat of climate change.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.</p> |
| <p>Diversity and Equality in Planning - A good practice guide (Final, ODPM, 2005)</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/324051.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>This good practice guide shows how planners can take account of the planning needs of a diverse population in their policies and practices, and in particular to help planning officers understand how to relate spatial planning to diversity issues. Objectives: To tackle disadvantage by reviving the most deprived neighbourhoods, reducing social exclusion, and supporting society's most vulnerable groups. To create sustainable communities by delivery of equality of opportunity, and of inclusive high quality services. To recognise that different people and groups of people have different needs, and to effectively engage with all customers of the planning service. To</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>The Development Framework should ensure that diversity and equality have been considered throughout the process.</p> | <p>The SA Framework takes account of diversity and equality.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>encourage Local Authorities to understand the make up of the communities they serve, and to monitor the effectiveness of their policies.</p> | | | |
| <p>Energy Act 2008</p> | | | |
| <p>Department of Energy and Climate Change</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080021_en_1</p> | | | |
| <p>The Act works towards a number of policy objectives including carbon emissions reduction, security of supply, and competitive energy markets. Objectives: Electricity from Renewable Sources: changes to Renewables Obligation (RO), designed to increase renewables generation, as well as the effectiveness of the RO. Feed in tariffs for small scale, low carbon generators of electricity. Smart meters: the Act mandates a roll-out of smart meters to medium sized businesses over the next five years. Renewable heat incentives: the establishment of a financial support mechanism for those generating heat from renewable sources. The 'Energy White Paper 2007: Meeting the energy Challenge' informs parts of the legislature adopted by the Act a year later: http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/legislation/white_papers/white_paper_07/white_paper_07.aspx Predating this also was the Energy Review [11th July 2006] 'The Energy Challenge'. The package of proposals set out in this review also informed the final Energy Act 2008: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.berr.gov.uk/watwedo/energy/whitepaper/review/page31995.html</p> | <p>The Energy Act will update the legislative framework by putting in place new legislation to: Reflect the availability of new technologies (such as Carbon Capture & Storage and emerging renewable technologies); Correspond with our changing requirements for security of supply infrastructure (such as offshore gas storage); Ensure adequate protections for the environment and the tax payer as our energy market changes.</p> | <p>The Broxtowe Development Framework will have to ensure that it makes a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge through promoting policies which reduce the threat of climate change.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.</p> |
| <p>Environment Agency Policy Brief - Environmental Infrastructure</p> | | | |
| <p>Environment Agency</p> | | | |
| <p>http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0307BMEJ-e-e.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>This paper explores the possible policy responses to the pressures that the environmental infrastructure is now under. It acknowledges the increasing demand for housing and the consequential effects that will bring in terms of demand for water, drainage and sewerage treatment. It also addresses climate change, the potential for increased flooding, water quality, the ageing established environmental infrastructure and the need to change the way waste is dealt with. Objectives: Manage and reduce the risk of flooding by considering where housing, and other infrastructure (telecommunications, emergency services, etc.) is built, with special</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Development Framework will have to ensure that it has due regard to environmental infrastructure pressures.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that environmental infrastructure has been taken account of.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|--------------------------------|--|---|
| consideration to the likely effects of climate change. Develop a sustainable approach to drainage to protect water quality, biodiversity, amenity space and assist with flood management. Protect water resources that are already at or approaching environmental limits by reducing water demand. To ensure a long term planning framework exists for all types of environmental infrastructure. Reduce amount of waste produced, and increase the amount re-used, recycled and recovered. | | | |
| Framework for a Fairer Future - The Equality Bill (2008) | | | |
| Government Equalities Unit | | | |
| http://www.equalities.gov.uk/PDF/FrameworkforaFairerFuture.pdf | | | |
| This Bill aims to bring together existing legislation covering race, disability and gender and to extend it to include gender reassignment, age, sexual orientation and religion or belief. It covers both employment and the provision of services. | No set targets | The Development Framework should ensure that diversity and equality have been considered throughout the process. | The SA Framework takes account of diversity and equality (issues also covered by the separate Equalities Impact Assessment) |
| Future Water - Water strategy for England (February 2008) | | | |
| Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs | | | |
| http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/strategy/pdf/future-water.pdf | | | |
| This strategy is a vision for sustainable delivery of secure water supplies and an improved and protected water environment. It sets out how the Government wants the water sector to look by 2030, and some of the steps required to get there. Objectives: Minimise amount of water wasted, and minimise leakages. Increase water efficiency in homes, communities, industry and agriculture. Ensure future demand for water is met. Increase rainwater harvesting. Ensure high quality water in rivers, lakes and estuaries. Tackle discharges into watercourses from sewers and direct pollution from nutrients from agriculture. Manage surface water in order to protect water courses from pollution and to reduce flooding. Increase the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. Manage the effects of climate change - both from drought and from flooding. | Does not contain targets. | Policies should be consistent with, and support the objectives of the strategy. | The SA Framework ensures that, reducing flood risk and water management are reflected in the objectives. |
| Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism | | | |
| Department for Communities and Local Government | | | |
| http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/151753.pdf | | | |
| This Good Practice Guidance sets out how sustainable development | Increase the national value of | Policies should be included to | The SA Framework ensures that |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>can be achieved in tourism. Objectives: To ensure that tourism is taken into consideration in the development plan process and when making planning decisions to ensure that maximum economic benefit is gained from tourism. To ensure that the tourism industry understands the principles of planning policy as they apply to tourism. To ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way.</p> | <p>tourism to £100bn by 2010.</p> | <p>ensure that tourism is taken into account.</p> | <p>tourism is reflected in the objectives.</p> |
| <p>Heritage White Paper</p> | | | |
| <p>DCMS</p> | | | |
| <p>www.culture.gov.uk</p> | | | |
| <p>Sets out the government's intentions towards the historic environment and its management.</p> | | <p>Policies should make reference to the government's intentions.</p> | <p>The SA Framework ensures that the historic environment is reflected in the objectives.</p> |
| <p>Hidden infrastructure - The pressures on environmental infrastructure</p> | | | |
| <p>Environment Agency</p> | | | |
| <p>http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0307BMCD-E-E.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>'Hidden infrastructure' is the evidence that supports the Environment Agency's policy paper (Environment Agency Policy Brief - Environmental Infrastructure), which presents their new ideas to make sure growth in England and Wales is sustainable, and has the environmental services it needs.</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Development Framework will have to ensure that it has due regard to environmental infrastructure pressures.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that environmental infrastructure has been taken account of.</p> |
| <p>Homes for the future: more affordable, more sustainable - Housing Green Paper (2007)</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/439986.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>The Housing Green Paper sets out the Governments proposals to increase the supply of housing, to provide well designed and greener homes that are supported by infrastructure and to provide more affordable homes to buy or rent. Objectives: To build homes where they are needed maximising the use of brownfield land and existing buildings. To speed up processes to release land, secure approval and build more quickly. To build greener homes with the aim that new homes built should be zero carbon by 2016. Improve the design and quality of new homes and the environments in which they are built. Incorporate sufficient open space in order to improve the quality of life of sustainable communities and the quality of the environment in</p> | <p>2 million new homes by 2016 and an further 1 million new homes by 2020. By 2016 every new home built in England should be zero carbon.</p> | <p>Policies should be included to ensure housing provision meets identified need in line with national and regional targets including climate change initiatives.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives to create sustainable housing.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|-----------------------|---|--|
| <p>general. Build homes that are able to cope with climate change, and minimise the risk from flooding. Build more affordable housing and provide more social housing to increase the amount of family homes, whilst planning for an ageing population. Improve the way the mortgage market works and in particular help first time buyers.</p> | | | |
| <p>Making the Connections: Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion (Social Exclusion Unit, February 2003)</p> | | | |
| <p>Social Exclusion Task Force</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/cabinetoffice/social_exclusion_task_force/assets/publications_1997_to_2006/making_transport_2003.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>This report examines the link between social exclusion, transport and the location of services. Objectives: Land-use planning and accessibility planning (as part of LTPs) to ensure that services are accessible to residents. Improve accessibility to jobs, education and learning, healthcare and healthy affordable food. Reduce social exclusion by improving transport services particularly for people living in areas of deprivation. Make streets safer by reducing crime and the fear of crime in and around public transport, reducing road casualties, and by taking into account walking and cycling environments.</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Ensure that the Core Strategy acknowledges the links between transport and social exclusion and takes the issues raised by the report into account</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure transport and the wider issues are taken account of.</p> |
| <p>Our Countryside: the future. A Fair Deal for Rural England (The Rural White Paper, 2000)</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/pdfs/ruralwp/rural.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>This white paper sets out to put a stop to the decline of some rural communities. Objectives: To facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside, tackling poverty in rural areas. To maintain and stimulate communities, and secure access to services which is equitable in all the circumstances, for those who live or work in the countryside. To conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife (including the habitats on which it depends). To increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside. To open up public access to mountain, moor, heath and down and registered common land by the end of 2005. To promote government responsiveness to rural communities through better working together between central departments, local government, and government agencies and better co-operation with non-government bodies. This white paper has led to the Rural Services Review 2004. Since</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Development Framework will have to ensure that it has due regard to pressures on the rural communities.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that rural communities have been taken account of.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| <p>then, the Rural Services Review (2006) has been released (the second in line): http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/documents/policy/services/rural-services-review-2006.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>Our Towns and Cities: The Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance (The Urban White Paper, 2000)</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/citiesandregions/pdf/154869.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>The paper seeks to address the decline in towns and cities bringing improvements to the physical environment and to the prosperity and quality of life for the people who live there. Objectives: To enable local people to shape the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders. For people to live in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well. Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion. Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential. Good quality services - health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime - that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are.</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>The Development Framework should ensure that the improvements to the physical environment of the urban areas of Rushcliffe have been considered throughout the process.</p> | <p>The SA Framework takes account of design and access to services.</p> |
| <p>Planning Act 2008</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080029_en_1</p> | | | |
| <p>The Act puts plans in place for the creation of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission. The Commission will be responsible for making decisions on major infrastructure of national significance. The Commissions decisions will be guided by National Policy Statements. The Act also brings in the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The CIL will allow local authorities to charge developers for infrastructure. Changes to existing local planning policy mean that Regional Spatial Strategies and Development Plan Documents will need to contribute to climate change policy.</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>The Development Framework should ensure that the implications arising from the Planning Act have been considered throughout the process. Including infrastructure provision and climate change priorities.</p> | <p>The SA Framework takes account of this Act.</p> |
| <p>National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)</p> | | | |
| <p>Planning policy for traveller sites</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p> | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2113371.pdf</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. 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. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The National Planning Policy Framework must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Planning policies and decisions must reflect and where appropriate promote relevant EU obligations and statutory requirements. This Framework does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects for which particular considerations apply. These are determined in accordance with the decision-making framework set out in the Planning Act 2008 and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as any other matters that are considered both important and relevant (which may include the National Planning Policy Framework). National policy statements form part of the overall framework of national planning policy, and are a material consideration in decisions on planning applications.</p> <p>The Planning Policy for Travellers Sites document sets out the Government’s planning policy for traveller sites. It should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework.</p> <p>Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan,</p> | <p>The document includes the following key areas: Achieving sustainable development :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building a strong, competitive economy 2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres 3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy 4. Promoting sustainable transport 5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure 6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes 7. Requiring good design 8. Promoting healthy communities 9. Protecting Green Belt land | <p>The purpose of planning is to help achieve sustainable development. <i>Sustainable</i> means ensuring that better lives for ourselves don’t mean worse lives for future generations. <i>Development</i> means growth.</p> | <p>The SA Framework encompasses the principles and objectives set out in the policy framework.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>unless material considerations indicate otherwise. This policy must be taken into account in the preparation of development plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Local planning authorities preparing plans for and taking decisions on traveller sites should also have regard to the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework so far as relevant.</p> | <p>10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</p> <p>11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</p> <p>12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</p> <p>13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals</p> <p>Plan-making</p> <p>Decision-taking</p> | | |
| <p>Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper 2007</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/planningsustainablefuture.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>This white paper seeks to make changes to the planning system to ensure sustainable development that is responsive to economic change and serves the needs of local communities and builds their quality of life. Objectives: Ensure that there is a clear policy framework for nationally significant infrastructure which integrates environmental, economic and social objectives to deliver sustainable development. Place planning at the heart of local government by aligning the Sustainable Community Strategy and the local development framework core strategy. Streamline the planning process whilst protecting the interests of neighbours, the wider community and the environment, and increase consultation throughout the process. Help address climate change by encouraging microgeneration and by delivering substantial savings in carbon emissions from new commercial buildings. Plan for a sustainable</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>The Development Framework should take account of this White Paper.</p> | <p>The SA Framework takes account of this White Paper.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|--|---|--|
| supply of land for development, reusing previously developed land where possible while recognising the importance of open and green spaces in urban places. Plan for sustainable economic development by promoting a strong, stable and productive economy. Improve the effectiveness of the town centre planning policy. | | | |
| Strategic Housing Market Assessments: Practice Guidance Version 2 (August 2007) | | | |
| Department for Communities and Local Government | | | |
| http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/323201.pdf | | | |
| This practice guidance sets out a framework that local authorities and regional bodies can follow to develop a good understanding of how housing markets operate. It promotes an approach to assessing housing need and demand which can inform the development of local development documents and regional spatial strategy planning for housing policies, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3). | No set targets | Strategic Housing Market Area Assessments should be completed provide evidence for the Development Framework. | The SA Framework includes objectives to create sustainable housing. |
| Sustainable Communities: Building for the future (Final, ODPM, 2003) | | | |
| Department for Communities and Local Government | | | |
| http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/146289.pdf | | | |
| The Sustainable Communities: Building for the future action programme marks a step change in policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. Objectives: Sustainable communities: A regional approach to housing policy and funding to regenerate deprived areas. Housing supply: Availability of more affordable housing, support to enable home ownership and reduction of empty homes. Decent homes: Funding to bring homes up to a decent standard and to prevent homelessness, and action to tackle bad landlords. Countryside and local environment: Protection of the green belt, improvement of local parks and green spaces, and the availability of affordable homes in villages. | All social housing to been made decent by 2010. 60% of additional homes should be on previously developed land. All local planning authorities to meet planning application handling targets, including decisions on 60% of major planning applications within 13 weeks. | Policies should be included to ensure that sustainable communities initiatives objectives are met. | The SA Framework includes objectives to examine sustainable communities. |
| Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (Final, ODPM, 2005) | | | |
| Department for Communities and Local Government | | | |
| http://www.westminsteronline.org/housingcommission/downloads/FiveYearStrategyODPM.pdf | | | |
| The Sustainable Communities: Homes for All is the Government's 5 year plan to offer greater choice and opportunity in housing in England. Objectives: Make sure that there are enough high quality homes across the whole spectrum of housing - owner-occupied, | All social homes to meet decent standards by 2010. At least 70% of vulnerable households in the private sector have homes that | Policies should be included to ensure that sustainable communities initiatives objectives are met. | The SA Framework includex objectives to ensure sustainable communities. |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>social rented and private rented. Help more people to own their home. Make sure that all social tenants, and seven out of ten vulnerable people in the private sector, have a decent home. Create sustainable, mixed communities in both rural and urban areas, with the jobs, services and infrastructure they need to thrive. Provide for those who need more support to meet their housing needs and aspirations, including halving numbers in temporary accommodation. Provide for those who choose alternative types of accommodation, such as Gypsies and Travellers, but crack down on unauthorised development. Protect and enhance the environment, our historic towns and cities and the countryside.</p> | <p>meet decent standards by 2010. Nationwide coverage of choice based lettings by 2010. Reduce by half the use of temporary accommodation by 2010 (from 2005). 60% of all new housing development to be on brownfield land. Improve the average energy efficiency of all domestic homes by a fifth by 2010 (from 2005).</p> | | |
| <p>Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity (Final, ODPM, 2005)</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/displaypagedoc.asp?id=1211</p> | | | |
| <p>The Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity action plan sets out to revitalise neighbourhoods, give local people a say in how their communities are run, strengthen local leadership, and increase regional prosperity to create places in which people want to live and work. Objectives: Sustainable communities should be: Active, inclusive and safe - fair, tolerant and cohesive with a strong local culture and other shared community activities. Well run - with effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. Environmentally sensitive - providing places for people to live that are considerate of the environment. Well designed and built - featuring a quality built and natural environment. Well connected - with good transport services and communication linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. Thriving - with a flourishing and diverse local economy. Well served - with public, private, community and voluntary services that are appropriate to people's needs and accessible to all. Fair for everyone - including those in other communities, now and in the future.</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Policies should be included to ensure that sustainable communities initiatives objectives are met.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure sustainable communities.</p> |
| <p>The Future of Transport: a network for 2030 (DfT, July 2004)</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Transport</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.thepep.org/ClearingHouse/docfiles/The.Future.of.Transport.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>This paper sets out how the Government will meet the rising demands to travel, while safeguarding our economic and social well being and our environment. Objectives: To make our existing transport networks work more efficiently and in a more environmentally friendly way,</p> | <p>The strategy is built round three central themes: 1. Sustained investment. 2. Improvements to transport</p> | <p>Policies should support the objectives of the White Paper, the Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan will deal with the</p> | <p>The SA Framework considers congestion and accessibility of transport, as well as issues such as health and air pollution.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p>reducing the risk of harm to health and the environment. To reduce car use by promoting and increasing the range of alternatives available. Reduce congestion and make journeys faster, greener and more reliable.</p> | <p>management. 3. Planning ahead.</p> | <p>issues raised by the White Paper and consistency between the LDF and Local Transport Plan is required.</p> | |
| <p>UK Climate Change Programme 2006</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/climatechange/uk/ukccp/pdf/ukccp06-all.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>The UK Climate Change Programme is the Government's programme to reduce man-made emissions (greenhouses gases) considered to be contributing to climate change. Objectives: Encourage energy production from renewable sources, and invest in the development of technologies that reduce carbon production in commercial processes. Reduce the amount of carbon produced by vehicular transport, businesses and agriculture. Reduce the amount carbon produced and water used by domestic properties.</p> | <p>Deliver the UK's Kyoto Protocol target of reducing emissions of the basket of six greenhouse gases by 12.5 per cent below base year levels over the commitment period 2008-2012, and move the UK close to the domestic goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010. It also aims to put the UK on a path to cutting carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 per cent by about 2050, with real progress by 2020.</p> | <p>Policies will need to address climate change and encourage developments that minimise emissions.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives for reducing emissions including that of CO₂ and takes into account guidance on climate change.</p> |
| <p>UK Sustainable Development Strategy - Securing the Future (Final, HM Government, 2005)</p> | | | |
| <p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm</p> | | | |
| <p>The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. Objectives: Sustainable Consumption and Production to achieve more with less. This means addressing: - how goods and services are produced to reduce the inefficient use of resources; - the impacts of products and materials across their whole lifecycle; - building on people's awareness of social and environmental concerns. Reduce the impacts on climate change by reducing the amounts of greenhouse gasses released during energy production and other human activity. Ensure a decent environment for everyone by implementing environmental protection, enhancement and recovery. Create sustainable communities that embody the principles of</p> | <p>Five overarching principles which form the basis for policy in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly. | <p>Policies should support the principles and objectives and achieve a sustainable economy and a strong healthy and just society within environmental limits.</p> | <p>The strategy provides guidance and informs the whole SA process. The relevant objectives and proposals are included within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|----------------|---|---|
| sustainable development at the local level. | | | |
| Walking and Cycling: an action plan (DfT, June 2004) | | | |
| Department for Transport | | | |
| http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/walking/actionplan/ingandcyclingdocumentinp5802.pdf | | | |
| This is the Government's action plan for increasing levels of walking and cycling in England. Objectives: Improved health. Reduce pressure on roads by reducing congestion and making public transport more accessible. Increased liveability and vibrancy of neighbourhoods. Promote social inclusion by reducing sense of isolation when travelling by car. Economic benefits and increased tourism. Create more places where people can cycle and walk, and make sure they are safe. | No set targets | Policies should support the objectives of this plan, the Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan will deal with the issues raised by this plan and consistency between the Development Framework and the Local Transport Plan is required. | The SA Framework has formulated objectives that will address accessibility issues. |
| Waste Strategy for England 2007 | | | |
| Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs | | | |
| http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/strategy07/pdf/waste07-strategy.pdf | | | |
| This strategy seeks to tackle the unsustainable use of natural materials, and the large volumes of waste landfilled. Objectives: Reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. Break the link between economic growth and waste growth. Re-use products or recycle the material from which they are made. Recover energy from other wastes where possible. | No set targets | Policies will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste within the District. | The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure sustainable use of materials through efficient use of raw materials and increased use of recycled materials. Also includes objectives with regard to composting waste and waste reduction within the District. |

Regional

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Delivering Sustainable Communities in the East Midlands - Embedding Sustainable Design in Local Development Frameworks (Draft, EMRA, 2005) | | | |
| East Midlands Regional Assembly | | | |
| http://www.emra.gov.uk/regionalplan/documents/DraftEastMidlandsSustainableConstructionGuide.pdf | | | |
| This document is designed to support planning policy development | No set targets | Policies should be included to | The SA Framework includes |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|
| <p>throughout the East Midlands. It contains examples of good practice from across the region and signposts to helpful tools and guidance. The aim is to ensure the delivery of sustainable design and construction in the East Midlands. Objectives: A design led approach, taking account of local natural and historic character. Design and construction that minimises resource use, and lessens the negative impact on the environment and climate change. Architectural design that is functional, but respects its local setting. Housing that meets the needs of the people, at increased densities. Access by sustainable modes of transport. Design that reduces crime, improves safety and provides a quality public space. Design that protects and where possible provides for increases in biodiversity.</p> | | <p>ensure that sustainable communities initiatives objectives are met.</p> | <p>objectives to ensure sustainable communities.</p> |
| <p>East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008)</p> | | | |
| <p>East Midlands Regional Assembly</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/irs_-_report_08.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>The East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy provides a framework by which the agreed priorities for the region can be achieved.</p> <p>The Five agreed priorities for the Region are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce inequalities in the region. 2. Conserve and enhance the natural environment. 3. Create sustainable and healthy communities throughout the region. 4. Improve economic performance and competitiveness. 5. Reduce the impacts on and of climate change and use natural resources more efficiently. <p>17 objectives to address the priorities are arranged into 4 themes:</p> <p>SOCIAL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure that the existing and future housing stock meets the housing needs of all communities in the region. 2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing health services. 3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities. 4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime. 5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the communities of the region. <p>ENVIRONMENTAL</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. To protect, enhance and manage the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the | <p>No set targets identified</p> | <p>Policies within the LDF will have to reflect the important principles and policies, including the central message of integration between different aspects of sustainable development.</p> | <p>The SA Framework is consistent and supports the objectives laid out in the IRS. Where appropriate and possible the baseline information for the SA contains indicators consistent with those in the IRS.</p> |

Greater Nottingham – Broxtowe, Gedling, Erewash and Nottingham City
 Aligned Core Strategies Sustainability Appraisal Appendices

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>region.</p> <p>7. To enhance and conserve the environmental quality of the region by increasing the environmental infrastructure.</p> <p>8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals.</p> <p>9. To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable resources.</p> <p>10. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.</p> <p>ECONOMIC</p> <p>11. To create high quality employment opportunities and to develop a culture of ongoing engagement and excellence in learning and skills, giving the region a competitive edge in how we acquire and exploit knowledge.</p> <p>12. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation, creating a climate within which entrepreneurs and world-class business can flourish.</p> <p>13. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.</p> <p>SPATIAL</p> <p>14. To ensure that the location of development makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and helps to reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>15. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings.</p> <p>16. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.</p> <p>17. To improve accessibility to jobs and services by increasing the use of public transport, cycling and walking, and reducing traffic growth and congestion.</p> | | | |
| <p>East Midlands Regional Plan (RSS8) (East Midlands Regional Assembly, March 2009)</p> | | | |
| <p>East Midlands Regional Assembly</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.emra.gov.uk/what-we-do/housing-planning-transport/rss-review/documents</p> | | | |
| <p>This Draft Regional Plan (RSS8) provides a broad development strategy for the East Midlands up to 2026. It also represents the spatial element of the East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS). It contains policies that set out a Regional approach to selecting land for development so that development is concentrated in</p> | <p>Housing Provision (to 2026) for Broxtowe: 6,800</p> <p>Housing Provision (to 2026) for Nottingham Core HMA: 60,600</p> | <p>Policies will have to bring forward these priorities, where possible. They will need to reflect and support the core objectives of the RSS.</p> | <p>Where appropriate, the baseline information for the SA Framework contains indicators consistent with those in the RSS.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| <p>urban areas, it promotes better design, and it sets Regional priorities for development in rural areas. It also contains specific policies for each of the Sub-Areas. The overall aim of securing sustainable development within the East Midlands is set out in 10 Regional Core Objectives: To reduce social exclusion. To protect and enhance the environmental quality of urban and rural settlements. To improve the health of the Region's residents. To improve economic prosperity, employment opportunities and regional competitiveness. To improve accessibility to jobs, homes and services. To protect and enhance the environment. To achieve a 'step change' increase in the level of the Region's biodiversity. To reduce the causes of climate change. To reduce the impacts of climate change. To minimise adverse environmental impacts of new development and promote optimum social and economic benefits.</p> | | | |
| <p>East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 - 2011 (Final, EMDA)</p> | | | |
| <p>East Midlands Development Agency</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.emda.org.uk/uploaddocuments/UAP_bro.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>The UAP sets out the framework for urban renaissance in the East Midlands and focuses on places of opportunity rather than areas of need and deprivation. It has five main themes - land supply; public realm; skills and business development; transport; and tourism, culture and sport. Objectives: Vibrant and competitive centres. Quality of life and wellbeing for all.</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>The Development Framework should ensure that the improvements to the physical environment of the urban areas of Broxtowe have been considered throughout the process.</p> | <p>The SA Framework takes account of design and access to services.</p> |
| <p>East Midlands Regional Environment Strategy</p> | | | |
| <p>EMRA</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/housing-planning-and-transport/environment/regional-environment-strategy</p> | | | |
| <p>East Midlands Biodiversity Strategy – Putting Wildlife Back on the Map (EMRA, 2004)</p> | | | |
| <p>East Midlands Biodiversity Forum</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/EMBS_ConsDraftOct04.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>The document highlights five main issues for the region: To halt the decline of characteristic habitats and species; Increase the knowledge of the resource; To recognise the human benefits of contact with the natural environment. To recognise the economic benefits of the environmental economy;</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Wherever appropriate, the policies should seek to contribute to achieving the aims of the strategy and help to deliver the regional aspiration to halt biodiversity decline.</p> | <p>The SA Frameworks objectives are consistent and support those laid out in the strategy and that the importance of biodiversity has been taken into account.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|---|--|--|
| To restore degraded wildlife habitats including, through promoting the delivery of green infrastructure | | | |
| East Midlands Cultural Strategy – The Place for Choice – 2006-2011 | | | |
| Culture East Midlands | | | |
| http://www.culture-em.org.uk/strategy/StrategyFinalVersion.pdf | | | |
| This strategy offers a perspective on the cultural development of the East Midlands the four key themes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting cultural opportunities for people and communities; • Fulfilling the potential of culture in regional opportunities, and in national policies and programmes; • Getting culture valued in regional policy and planning; • Achieving sector sustainability | No set targets | Policies should support and give spatial expression to the objectives of this strategy. | The SA Frameworks objectives are consistent and support those of the strategy. |
| East Midlands Tourism Strategy 2003-2010 | | | |
| East Midlands Tourism | | | |
| http://www.emda.org.uk/uploaddocuments/emTourismStrategyFull.pdf | | | |
| This strategy identifies how the changes in society will create opportunities, but also pose challenges to attracting increased numbers of tourists to the region. Objectives: Exploit the assets of the region i.e. the countryside, waterways, towns, villages, historical places, and existing cultural, sporting and recreational activities. Improving the general natural and built environment of the areas that have the most appeal for visitors. Take advantage of the central location of the East Midlands to increase the amount of business tourism in the region. Encourage local festivals and events, and sports tourism. Also encourage the regions local fashion, food and horticulture industry. Increase visitor value rather than volume, by placing emphasis on increasing overnight stays. Influence transport infrastructure and encouraging sustainable transport. | Raise the visitor expenditure to 4.5% of the region's GDP in 2010. In 1999, it represented 3.5% of GDP. Increase visitor spend in the region by an average of 1.6% per annum by 2005 and by 2% by 2010. | Policies should give support and spatial expression to the overall objectives of the strategy. | SA Frameworks objectives supports those of the strategy. |
| Health, Access to Greenspace and Informal Outdoor Recreation in the Greenwood Community Forest and Nottingham City (Final, Countryside Agency/ Greenwood Community Forest, May 2004) | | | |
| Greenwood Community Forest Partnership and The Countryside Agency | | | |
| http://www.countryside.gov.uk/Images/Greenwood%20Community%20Forest%20Health_tcm2-21279.pdf | | | |
| This study investigated the links between health, and access to green space and participation in informal outdoor recreation within Nottingham City and the Greenwood Community Forest. Outcomes: Identifiable link between physical activity and health. Identifies the | No set targets | Policies should ensure that adequate green space is protected and enhanced and that recreational facilities meet the | The SA Framework contains objectives to preserve and enhance green space, ensuring accessibility for all to facilities |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p>socio-economic groups least likely to participate in recreational physical activity. Identifies barriers to open and green spaces. Recommends that there should be a range of types of open space and facilities. Examines issues of social inclusion, safety and perceived safety. Recommends the implementation of a range of educational programmes to encourage user participation.</p> | | <p>needs of the community.</p> | <p>and promotes social inclusion and health.</p> |
| <p>Identifying the Sub-Regional Housing Markets of the East Midlands (DTZ report, April 2005)</p> | | | |
| <p>East Midlands Regional Assembly</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.goem.gov.uk/497296/docs/191913/232488/288818/housemkt1to30</p> | | | |
| <p>This study set out to map the pattern of sub-regional housing markets across the East Midlands. Objectives: To identify the boundaries of sub-regional housing markets in the East Midlands region. To recommend which local authorities need to work together in the future to undertake Housing Market Assessments within the sub-regional context.</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Policies contained within the Development Framework need to ensure that that the recommendations from the Sub-Regional Housing Markets Assessments are considered.</p> | <p>SA Frameworks objectives support those of the Sub-Regional Housing Markets Assessments.</p> |
| <p>Quality of Employment Land Study (Final, Roger Tym and Partners, July 2002)</p> | | | |
| <p>Roger Tym and Partners</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/quels_final_report.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>The report assesses the quantity and quality of employment land supply in the East Midlands to see how far it meets market demand and strategic policy objectives. The focus is on sites over 5 hectares, or with a floorspace capacity greater than 20,000 sq m, and on the sub-regional level. Objectives: Determine how much employment land the market will demand over the next 10-15 years? Determine what kinds of sites are and will be in demand, in terms of location, accessibility, environmental features and other characteristics. The regeneration of areas in need. Renewal of the economy through growth of high-value, high-growth, high-knowledge economic activities. Encouragement of inward investment as a major contributor to renewal.</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Policies should be included to accommodate economic growth.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives and proposals to promote the economy.</p> |
| <p>Regional Economic Strategy 2006-20 (East Midlands)</p> | | | |
| <p>East Midlands Development Agency</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.emda.org.uk/res/docs/RESflourishingFINALA4.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>The Regional Economic Strategy sets out the Regional Development Agency's vision and aspirations to 2020. The Strategy focuses on the</p> | <p>Improve the region's performance against the ISEW</p> | <p>Policies within the LDF should reflect the principles and policies</p> | <p>The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the</p> |

Greater Nottingham – Broxtowe, Gedling, Erewash and Nottingham City
 Aligned Core Strategies Sustainability Appraisal Appendices

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|--|----------------------|--|
| <p>key economic drivers of the region: - Skills - Innovation - Enterprise - Investment. The vision for the RES is underpinned by three main themes; raising productivity, ensuring sustainability and achieving equality. The 10 strategic priorities in the RES are outlined below: Employment, learning and skills: To move more people into better jobs in growing businesses. Enterprise and business support: To become a region of highly productive, globally competitive businesses. Innovation: To develop a dynamic region founded upon innovative and knowledge focused businesses competing successfully in a global economy. Transport and logistics: To improve the quality of regional infrastructure to enable better connectivity within and outside the region. Energy and resources: To transform the way we use resources and use and generate energy to ensure a sustainable economy, a high quality environment and lessen the impact of climate change. To protect and enhance the region's environment through sustainable economic growth. Land and development: To ensure that the quality and supply of development land, and balance between competing land uses, contributes towards sustainable growth of the regional economy. Cohesive communities: To increase life chances for all leading to stronger and more cohesive communities, a dynamic society and stronger economy. Economic renewal: To ensure all people and communities have the opportunity to create new and sustainable economic futures. Economic inclusion: To help overcome the barriers, or market failures, that prevent people from participating fully in the regional and local economy.</p> | <p>indicators from: 2004 East Midlands £8,953 per capita. Increase GVA per hour worked to the national average, i.e. GVA in the East Midlands will be 100% of the UK average by 2009. (2004 East Midlands: 98.5% of the UK average). Achieve an employment rate above 76% of the working age population by 2009 and to remain at least one percentage point above the UK average. (2004 East Midlands rate: 75.4%; UK rate: 74.2%). Address sub-regional disparities, increase the employment rate of the bottom decile of LADs/UAs to 70% by 2009. (2004 mean employment rate in bottom decile of LADs/UAs: 65.2%). Increase the proportion of economically active adults qualified to a Level 4 or above to 30% by 2009. (2003 East Midlands: 25%; UK: 28.6%). Increase the proportion of employment in K1 sectors to within 4 percentage points of the UK average by 2009; and to reduce the share of employment in K4 sectors to level with the UK average by 2009. (2003 K1- East Midlands: 24.3%; UK: 32.1% K4- East Midlands: 38.7%; UK: 30.9%). Increase the rate of VAT registrations to 40 per 10,000 population head and be at least level with the UK average by 2009. (2004 East Midlands: 35; UK: 38). Maintain a 3 year survival rate above the</p> | <p>of the RES.</p> | <p>objectives laid out in the RES.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|-------------|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| | <p>UK average and be at least at 71% by 2009. (East Midlands: 70.6%; UK: 68.9% (businesses registering in 2001 and surviving three years). Increase gross domestic expenditure on R&D to 2.5% of GVA by 2009. (2002 East Midlands: 2.3%; UK: 2.1%). Increase the proportion of business turnover attributable to new and improved products to 6% by 2009. (2001 East Midlands: 4%; UK: 9%). Increase the proportion of the East Midlands workforce travelling to work by public transport, walking or cycling to 23% by 2009. (Autumn, 2004 East Midlands: 20.5%. Great Britain: 27.2%). Move towards the national average in total CO2 emissions per £ million GVA produced by 2009. (2003 Total CO2 emissions per £ million GVA in East Midlands: 181.2 tonnes carbon equivalent; England: 149.8 tonnes carbon equivalent.) Move towards the national average in total waste produced per £ million GVA by 2009. (2003 Total waste produced per £ million GVA in East Midlands: 327.1 tonnes; England: 228.5 tonnes). Maintain current proportion of East Midlands river length (% of total km) of 'good' chemical and 'good' biological quality up to 2009. (2004 East Midlands rivers of 'good' chemical quality: 55%; East Midlands rivers of 'good' biological quality: 61%).</p> | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|---|---|--|
| | Maintain an average annual growth rate over a five year period of 1.5% in employment floor space by 2009. (East Midlands: 1999-2004 average growth rate of 1.6% (2003-2004 growth rate was negative, at -0.2%) England: 1999-2004 average: 1.7%). Increase the proportion of the East Midlands population engaged in formal volunteering to within 3 percentage points of the leading region by 2009. (2003 East Midlands: 44%; England and Wales: 42%; South West: 51%). Maintain rural rates above 80% and increase urban activity rates to 78% by 2009. (2004 East Midlands: 78.8%; urban areas: 76.2%; rural areas: 80.9%). Halve the gap between the East Midlands and the South East from 3.6 percentage points to 1.8 percentage points by 2009. (May 2004 East Midlands: 12.3%; Great Britain: 13.6%; South East: 8.7%). Increase economic activity rates in the bottom decile of LADs/UAs to 75% by 2009. (2004 East Midlands average: 78.8%; lowest decile: 71%). | | |
| Regional Freight Strategy 2005 (East Midlands) | | | |
| East Midlands Regional Assembly | | | |
| http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file780.pdf | | | |
| This Regional Freight Strategy, the first for the East Midlands, sets out the key issues that must be addressed and seeks to provide a robust framework to allow the Region to move towards more efficient and sustainable freight movements. The strategy builds on the land- | By 2010 the tonnage of freight carried on all inland waterways in the Region should be doubled over 2000 levels, mirroring | Policies to be included which look at ways in which freight transport can better be managed | The objective to assist reduction and alternative transport modes to road traffic is incorporated in the SA framework. |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p>use and transport planning principles and priorities as set out in Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS8) and the Regional Transport Strategy for the East Midlands. Objectives: Reduce the amount of freight transported by road, and increase the amount transported by rail, water and pipeline. Improve the provision of intermodal freight terminals in the heart of the Region, particularly in the Three Cities area. Investigate the prospects for an inland port on the Trent at Nottingham. Protect the environment from the damaging effects of all forms of transportation, including air transport .</p> | <p>British Waterways' national target. By 2015 the tonnage per annum carried by freight trains originating or terminating in the region should increase by 4.5 million tonnes over 2005 levels, represented by an extra 30 trains per day. Increase volume and modal share of total regional freight transported by pipeline.</p> | | |
| <p>Regional Housing Strategy / 3 Cities Action Plan (Final, East Midlands Regional Housing Board, 2004)</p> | | | |
| <p>East Midlands Regional Housing Board</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.gos.gov.uk/497296/docs/191913/232488/288818/strategy</p> | | | |
| <p>This strategy supports the Integrated Regional Strategy's vision for housing in the East Midlands 'to ensure that the existing and future housing stock is appropriate to meet the housing needs of all parts of the community.' Objectives: Help create neighbourhoods where people want to live. Reflect the need for balanced mixed tenure communities. Prioritise the use of previously developed land and buildings. Provide high quality housing which incorporates sustainable construction and design (see Appendix One). Enhance the quality of the local environment and support community safety. Improve accessibility to jobs, recreation and services and reduces the need to travel. Contribute to environmental infrastructure (The concept of environmental infrastructure is being developed regionally. It includes a network of multifunctional green spaces, sustainable construction and drainage systems and environmental work in rural areas).</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Policies within the LDF should reflect the principles and policies of the RHS.</p> | <p>The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in the RHS.</p> |
| <p>Regional Strategic River Corridors Initiatives (Final, EMRA, February 2004)</p> | | | |
| <p>East Midlands Regional Assembly</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file452.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>The aim of the initiative is to promote an integrated spatial development strategy for the management and enhancement of the natural, cultural and historic environment of river corridors. The Strategic River Corridors initiative is an integral part of IRS. Objectives: To raise awareness of the benefits river corridors can bring to the general health and quality of life for people. To restore or maintain river wetland environments. To protect flora and fauna that</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Policies within the LDF should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.</p> | <p>The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>rely on seasonal aquatic habitats and to create new habitats. To protect and enhance the historic environment of the river corridors, including historic buildings and structures, landscapes and archaeological deposits. To conserve and enhance the unique landscape character of river corridors. To re-establish natural processes within river corridors, such as flood storage areas. To promote tourism, improve access to and recreational use of river corridors. To promote the economic and physical regeneration of areas adjacent to rivers. To raise awareness of the contribution river corridors can make to the well-being of local communities and to the education of local persons.</p> | | | |
| <p>Regional Transport Strategy</p> | | | |
| <p>Government Office for the East Midlands</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.goem.gov.uk/497296/docs/191913/237644/rss8.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>The Regional Transport Strategy aims to integrate land-use planning and transport planning to steer new development into more sustainable locations, reduce the need to travel and enable journeys to be made by more sustainable modes of transport. Objectives: Reduce the need to travel and traffic growth. Promote a 'step change' in the level of public transport. Only deliver highway capacity when all other measures have been exhausted. Objectives for Three Cities Sub Area: 1. Reducing the use of the car in and around Nottingham, Derby and Leicester and promoting a step change in the quality and quantity of local public transport provision. 2. Improving public transport linkages between Derby, Leicester and Nottingham and to London, the rest of the East Midlands, and other key national cities such as Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester and Sheffield. 3. Developing the transport infrastructure and services needed to improve access to jobs and services from deprived inner urban areas and outer estates, and also to identified Regeneration Zones. 4. Improving public transport surface access to Nottingham East Midlands Airport. 5. Developing opportunities for modal switch away from road based transport in the manufacturing, retail and freight distribution sectors. 6. Reducing congestion and improving safety along the M1 corridor and the highway network generally.</p> | <p>three main aims of the RTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the need to travel and traffic growth. • Promote a 'step change' in the level of public transport. • Only deliver highway capacity when all other measures have been exhausted. <p>The Strategy recognises the issues relating to social inclusion and environmental quality, which influence and relate to personal mobility, access to employment opportunities as well as health and safety.</p> | <p>Policies within the Development Framework should reflect the principles and policies of the RTS including the central message of integration between different aspects of sustainable development. The Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plans will take forward aspects of the RTS and the Development Framework should be consistent with the aims and objectives of the LTP.</p> | <p>The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in the RTS.</p> |
| <p>Regional Waste Strategy 2006 (East Midlands)</p> | | | |
| <p>East Midlands Regional Assembly</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file612.pdf</p> | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|---|---|--|
| The strategy aims to provide a framework for change from the current wasteful practices of today to a more sustainable future for our Region. Objectives: To influence the way goods are produced and consumed. To minimise the amount of waste produced. To ensure that as much of the waste we do produce as possible is recovered or recycled. To work towards zero growth in waste at the Regional level by 2016. To reduce the amount of waste landfilled in accordance with the EU Landfill Directive. To exceed Government targets for recycling and composting. To take a flexible approach to other forms of waste recovery. | Recycling and composting of MSW: 25% by 2005, 30% by 2010, 50% by 2015. Zero growth in controlled wastes from 2016 MSW arisings will not exceed the predicted 2.96 million tonnes per annum as at 2021. | Policies should support and give spatial expression to the overall objectives of this strategy. | SA Frameworks objectives are consistent with those of the strategy. The importance of reducing waste and promoting energy efficiency should be taken into account. |
| SMART Growth: The Midlands Way (Consultation document, Advantage West Midlands, 2005) | | | |
| Advantage West Midlands | | | |
| http://www.emda.org.uk/midlandsway/mwaydocs/MidsWayFINALFeb05.pdf | | | |
| This document sets out how the Midlands can help its own communities, whilst also contributing to the delivery of national targets and objectives. Objectives: Joint working across West and East Midlands to compete for common benefit. Enable sustained economic growth, increased productivity and employment, and sustainable communities. Proposals: Raise productivity through smart use of technology and knowledge. Develop gateways and linkages - transport, communications, community and events. Renaissance - create conditions for choice and growth. Smart Growth seeks to reinforce and assist in the delivery and implementation of existing regional policy | No set targets | Core Strategy should reflect the overall messages and themes of the document | SA Framework objectives are consistent with the overall messages from the document |

Derbyshire

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Derbyshire Council Plan 2010-2014 | | | |
| Derbyshire County Council | | | |
| http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/council/policies_plans/council_plan/default.asp | | | |
| Our Council Plan supports our vision of improving life for local people and highlights our priorities for future working. Our Priorities: | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leading the way | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good use of public money • Raising aspirations • High quality personalised services that meet individual needs • Places where people want to be | | | |
| Derbyshire’s Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2014 | | | |
| Derbyshire County Council | | | |
| http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/council/partnerships/strategy/default.asp | | | |
| <p>The strategy provides the blueprint for joint action by almost all the public, private and voluntary organisations in the county known as the Derbyshire Partnership Forum. To make sure we’re all working to the same end, the partnership has identified key areas where we can work together to improve services. By joining forces on common priorities for change and action, we believe we stand a better chance of improving the economic, social and environmental well-being of our county.</p> <p>Vision ‘for everyone in Derbyshire to enjoy a good quality of life, both now and in the future.</p> <p>Five themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer communities • Children and young people • Health and wellbeing • Culture • Sustainable communities. | <p>Various targets set out in the Derbyshire LAA, although some not directly relevant to the Core Strategy or SA.</p> | <p>Objectives should reflect the key priorities/aims and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.</p> | <p>SA objectives reflects priorities/aims of the document as appropriate</p> |
| Air Quality in Derbyshire Assessment Report | | | |
| The Derbyshire Chief Environmental Health Officers Group | | | |
| http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/environment/pollution/air/qualityreports/default.asp | | | |
| <p>This document aims to help local authorities and partner organisations manage and improve ambient air quality and to protect the health and wellbeing of the public. Objectives: Minimise air pollution and the impact of global warming and climate change. Encourage sustainable development in Nottinghamshire to protect the health and wellbeing of the population.</p> | <p>A variety of benchmarks are introduced and assessed for all Derbyshire LPA’s to meet in respect of reducing adverse air quality for a variety of air pollutants.</p> | <p>Policies should take into account the requirements by taking a criteria based approach ensuring that new developments do not have an adverse impact on air quality.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes objectives relating to improving air quality.</p> |
| Derbyshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2008 | | | |
| Amber Valley DC, Bolsover DC, Chesterfield BC, Derby City, Derbyshire Dales DC, Erewash BC, High Peak BC, North-East Derbyshire DC, Peak District National Park Authority and South Derbyshire DC | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>http://www.derbyshiredales.gov.uk/Images/Gypsy%20and%20Traveller%20Accommodation%20Assessment_tcm19-96044.pdf</p> <p>The focus of this study is to identify accommodation and support needs for Gypsies and Travellers at a local and county level. It sets out the number of new pitches required in each Local Authority area by grouping Derbyshire authorities into smaller units. Erewash is looked at alongside Amber Valley DC.</p> | <p>New pitch requirement for Erewash to 2013 = 0</p> | <p>All Derbyshire Council's Development Framework should ensure that Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs are considered.</p> | <p>The SA Framework takes account of these needs.</p> |
| <p>Local Biodiversity - Action Plan for Lowland Derbyshire (1997, Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Group)</p> | | | |
| <p>Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Group</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.derbyshirebiodiversity.org.uk/lbaps/lowland-derbyshire.php</p> | | | |
| <p>The Action Plan seeks to conserve and enhance Lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to redress past losses through habitat conservation, restoration, recreation and targeted action for priority species. Objectives: Through planning control, allow no further loss of habitats and seek opportunities to create new areas through approved development. Through planning control, ensure that the potential affects on wildlife of changes of land use are properly assessed, and adverse effects prevented. Implement appropriate protection measures such as the designation of Local Nature Reserves.</p> | <p>The objectives of the plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. conserve and enhance the wildlife resource of lowland Derbyshire, whilst at the same time promoting sustainable development complementing the economy and community needs. 2. to conserve and enhance lowland Derbyshire's existing wildlife and to redress past losses through habitat conservation, restoration and recreation and targeted action for priority species. 3. Identifies priorities based on international or national importance, local distinctiveness and vulnerable or declining habitats/species. 4. Set clear objectives and measurable targets through a series of habitat and species action plans and key targets. | <p>Policies should assist in the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity within Erewash Borough.</p> | <p>The SA Framework includes assessment for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and natural heritage.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|--|---|--|
| Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment 2001 | | | |
| Derbyshire County Council | | | |
| http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/conservation/landscapecharacter/default.asp | | | |
| <p>In 1996 the Countryside Commission (now Natural England) published the Character Map of England. This identifies broad tracts of countryside that display similar characteristics. The work identifies areas like the White Peak and Dark Peak and describes the landscape features that define its character and local distinctiveness. We have developed this work further, in partnership with the district and borough councils. These broad character areas are sub-divided into landscape character types, such as riverside meadows and open moors, to describe the diversity of the landscape within the county (excluding the Peak National Park).</p> | <p>n/a</p> | <p>Consider assessment through planning system</p> | <p>Consideration of assessment</p> |
| Derbyshire and Derby Waste Local Plan (March 2005) | | | |
| Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council | | | |
| http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/images/D%26D%20WLP_tcm44-189473.pdf | | | |
| <p>The plan sets out the broad land use framework for future waste management in Derbyshire and covers all forms of waste including household, commercial, industrial and construction wastes. The plan identifies potential future sites for new facilities such as waste transfer, recycling, composting, energy recovery and landfill. It also sets out the detailed environmental and other criteria against which all applications for waste management will be judged. Objectives: Reduce the dependency on disposal as a waste management option. Increase the amount of waste that is recycled, incinerated and composted. Protect the environment by directing harmful development away from sensitive areas, and minimising the effect on the surrounding environment and people. Minimising the consumption of material and energy. Minimising environmental pollution. Ensure the proper reclamation of disposal sites, and their after uses.</p> | <p>Four main objectives to achieve sustainable development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the environment • Using resources efficiently • Controlling pollution • Increasing public awareness and involvement. | <p>Policies should consider safeguarding areas for any potential waste allocations.</p> | <p>The SA Framework reflects the objectives within the Waste Local Plan.</p> |
| Derby and Derbyshire Minerals Local Plan (November 2002) | | | |
| Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council | | | |
| http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/planning_policy/minerals_waste_development_framework/default.asp | | | |
| <p>This Plan sets out detailed policies and proposals for mineral working in Derbyshire (outside the Peak National Park). Its aim is to provide for the future supply of minerals, whilst ensuring that the environment</p> | <p>Provides the basis for the Mineral Planning Authority to make decisions on planning</p> | <p>Consideration of the plan should be given through the planning system.</p> | <p>Consideration is given to the plan.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---|--|--|
| is satisfactorily protected. The plan indicates those areas where provision will be made for mineral working and areas where working will be restricted. It sets out the detailed criteria which will be applied to applications for mineral working, and the requirements for restoration and aftercare. | applications. It also provides the minerals industry, other public bodies and interest groups, and the public at large with a clear statement of the future scale and pattern of mineral working in the county. | | |
| Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 3 2011-2026 (adopted 2011) | | | |
| Derbyshire County Council | | | |
| http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/transport_roads/transport_plans/ltp3/default.asp | | | |
| In April 2011, we published our new Local Transport Plan. It sets out a transport vision, goals, challenges to be tackled and a strategy covering the period to 2026. The vision aims to achieve a transport system that is both fair and efficient, promotes healthier lifestyles, safer communities, safeguards and enhances the natural environment and provides better access to jobs and services. Whilst also improving choice and accessibility of transport and integrating economic, social and environmental needs. | The five transport goals are: Supporting a resilient local economy. 1. Tackling climate change. 2. Contributing to better safety, security and health. 3. Promoting equality of opportunity. 4. Improving quality of life and promoting a healthy natural environment. | Policies should complement the objectives and targets which the LTP is aiming to achieve through its strategic role across the County of Derbyshire. | The SA Framework reflects the objectives within the Derbyshire Local Transport Plan. |

Nottinghamshire

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|----------------|---|---|
| A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire - Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy (2008) | | | |
| The Nottinghamshire Environmental Protection Working Group | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1690&p=0 | | | |
| This document aims to help local authorities and partner organisations manage and improve ambient air quality and to protect the health and wellbeing of the public. Objectives: Minimise air pollution and the impact of global warming and climate change. Encourage sustainable development in Nottinghamshire to protect the health and wellbeing of the population. To work with businesses, stakeholders and the residents of Nottinghamshire to encourage sustainable improvements | No set targets | Policies should take into account the requirements by taking a criteria based approach ensuring that new developments do not have an adverse impact on air quality. | The SA Framework includes objectives relating to improving air quality. |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|--|--|--|
| in air quality. | | | |
| Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for the Nottinghamshire Local Authorities of Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe | | | |
| Ashfield DC, Broxtowe BC, Gedling BC, Mansfield DC, Newark & Sherwood DC, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe BC | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3871&p=0 | | | |
| The focus of this study is to identify accommodation and support needs for Gypsies and Travellers at a local and county level. It sets out the number of new pitches required in each Local Authority area. | New pitch requirement for Rushcliffe to 2011 = 2 | The Development Framework should ensure that Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs are considered. | The SA Framework takes account of these needs. |
| Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Nottinghamshire (1998, Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group) | | | |
| Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group | | | |
| http://www.nottsbaq.org.uk/index.htm | | | |
| The Action Plan seeks to conserve, protect and enhance wildlife and their habitats. It recognises and provides guidance for those that are unique to Nottinghamshire. Objectives: Through planning control, allow no further loss of habitats and seek opportunities to create new areas through approved development. Through planning control, ensure that the potential affects on wildlife of changes of land use are properly assessed, and adverse effects prevented. Implement appropriate protection measures such as the designation of Local Nature Reserves. | The objectives of the plan are: 1. To conserve and where appropriate enhance Nottinghamshire's unique variety of wild species and natural habitats. 2. To increase public awareness of, and involvement in conserving biodiversity. 3. To contribute to biodiversity conservation on a national, European and global scale. | Policies should assist in the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity within Broxtowe District. | The SA Framework includes the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and natural heritage. |
| Nottinghamshire and Erewash Older Peoples Housing Needs Study | | | |
| Nottinghamshire and Erewash Councils | | | |
| http://www.erewash.gov.uk/housing_and_homeless/housing_needs_and_research/default.asp | | | |
| A Strategic Approach to Older Persons' Accommodation for Nottinghamshire and Erewash This is a study of the housing needs of older people. It was carried out across Nottinghamshire Housing Market Areas (HMAs) which include Erewash It included: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postal and online surveys with 175 Erewash residents aged 50 plus • A focus group with 25 members of the Citizens Panel in | | Outlines the need and demand for types and tenures of homes, and issues to be addressed to best meet the range of housing needs of older people. | Sustainability Appraisal housing objective reflects the theme of the document as appropriate. |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>Ilkeston.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literature review of existing work Collection and analysis of existing data <p>The study outlines the need and demand for types and tenures of homes, and issues to be addressed to best meet the range of housing needs of older people.</p> | | | |
| <p>Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan (Adopted, Nottinghamshire County/Nottingham City Council, January 2002)</p> | | | |
| <p>Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/large-static/wastelocalplan/wastelocalplan.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>The plan sets out the broad land use framework for future waste management in Nottinghamshire and covers all forms of waste including household, commercial, industrial and construction wastes. The plan identifies potential future sites for new facilities such as waste transfer, recycling, composting, energy recovery and landfill. It also sets out the detailed environmental and other criteria against which all applications for waste management will be judged. Objectives: Reduce the dependency on disposal as a waste management option. Increase the amount of waste that is recycled, incinerated and composted. Protect the environment by directing harmful development away from sensitive areas, and minimising the effect on the surrounding environment and people. Minimising the consumption of material and energy. Minimising environmental pollution. Ensure the proper reclamation of disposal sites, and their after uses.</p> | <p>Four main objectives to achieve sustainable development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting the environment Using resources efficiently Controlling pollution Increasing public awareness and involvement. | | <p>The SA Framework reflects the objectives within the Waste Local Plan.</p> |
| <p>Social Need in Nottinghamshire 2004 (Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council)</p> | | | |
| <p>Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/socialneedstudy2004lessmaps.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>Social Need in Nottinghamshire 2004 has been prepared in order to assess the distribution of social need across the geographic county of Nottinghamshire. The Study should be seen as complementary to the Government's Indices of Deprivation, providing a more local perspective.</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>The Development Framework should consider the social needs of the residents in Broxtowe.</p> | <p>The SA Framework should reflect the objectives within this document.</p> |

Greater Nottingham

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|----------------|--|---|
| Nottingham Core Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2006/7 (Final, B. Line Housing Information and Three Dragons, April 2007) | | | |
| Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash District Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Co http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3873&p=0 | | | |
| This assessment is to help inform decision making by local planning authorities to achieve the Government's mixed and balanced communities agenda, and to provide for housing needs of communities in the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area. Findings: Describes household composition, tenure and house prices. Housing need and affordability. Household projections and associated economic factors. Reasons for, and consequences of, imbalances in the housing market. Why people move and where they move to. Rural issues, services and affordability. | No set targets | Policies within the Core Strategy should consider the findings of this assessment. | The SA Framework's objectives considers the findings of this assessment. |
| Accessibility Strategy 2006-11 (Greater Nottingham) | | | |
| Nottingham City Council file://http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1809&p=0 | | | |
| The Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy follows on from the Framework Accessibility Strategy by detailing how Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire County Council will implement the measures to improve accessibility and bring about the associated benefits such as to improve health and social care outcomes, to improve attendance and attainment in education, to promote work as the best form of welfare for people of working age, to raise the levels of social inclusion, neighbourhood renewal and regional prosperity, to enhance opportunity and tackle social exclusion in rural areas, and to improve access to countryside leisure and exercise opportunities and to increase participation in culture and sport. | No set targets | Policies should support the objectives of this strategy. | The SA Framework takes account of these objectives that address accessibility issues. |
| Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions - Nottingham Core HMA (June 2008) | | | |
| Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/appraisalofsustainableurbanexts.pdf | | | |
| This report represents the final assessment in the supplementary work (Assessment of Sustainable Urban Extensions) for the | No set targets | The Core Strategy should give consideration to the study. | The SA Framework's objectives should consider the findings of |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| <p>Nottingham Core Housing Market's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). It accepts that it is not possible for the amount of new housing required by the RSS to be built on brownfield land and that a proportion will need to be built on greenfield land. It provides the local planning authorities with a technical evidence base to consider future options for housing allocations, and suggests the density of housing that sites could accommodate.</p> | | | <p>this assessment.</p> |
| <p>Retail Study (Greater Nottingham)</p> | | | |
| <p>Nottingham City Council , Nottinghamshire County Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council</p> | | | |
| <p>The study assesses the need and capacity (quantitative and qualitative) for additional comparison and convenience retail floorspace in Greater Nottingham to 2016 and projected the figures to 2026. The Study advises how best to accommodate any growth, taking into account existing commitments. It also identifies the hierarchy of centres in the Districts and provides information on the vitality and viability of each town centre. It utilises a forecasting model to predict future retailing trends. The report also reviews national trends in retailing and retail development and the implications for the town centres in the study area.</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>The Core Strategy should give consideration to the study.</p> | <p>The SA Framework's objectives considers the findings of this assessment.</p> |
| <p>Bus Strategy 2006-11 (Greater Nottingham)</p> | | | |
| <p>Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire County Council</p> | | | |
| <p>file://http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2514&p=0</p> | | | |
| <p>This strategy sets out the vision for bus transport. It aims to maintain and improve the bus infrastructure and quality of services, extend the local bus network, reduce the relative cost of bus travel, and improve personal safety. Objectives: Better manage and where possible reduce the problems of congestion. Improve accessibility and social inclusion. Improve road safety. Protect and where possible enhance the environment. Support regeneration and neighbourhood renewal. Make best use of existing resources. Improve peoples' quality of life</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Policies should support the objectives of this strategy.</p> | <p>The SA Framework takes account of the objectives to address these issues.</p> |
| <p>Local Transport Plan 2006-11 (Greater Nottingham)</p> | | | |
| <p>Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council</p> | | | |
| <p>file://http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1757&p=0</p> | | | |
| <p>The Local Transport Plan (LTP) sets out a five-year strategy for the development of local integrated transport schemes in Greater Nottingham. It has four main themes: Tackling congestion, Delivering</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Policies should support and be consistent with the objectives of this strategy.</p> | <p>The SA Framework helps to ensure that the objectives are consistent with this plan.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|----------------|---|---|
| accessibility, Safer roads, and Improving air quality. Objectives: Better manage and where possible reduce the problems of congestion. Improve accessibility and social inclusion. Improve road safety. Better air quality and protection of the environment. Support regeneration and neighbourhood renewal. Enhance people's quality of life. More efficient and effective maintenance. | | | |
| Nottingham City Region Employment Land Study - Roger Tym and Partners with Lambert Smith Hampton (Final, February 2007) | | | |
| Nottinghamshire County Council, Nottingham City Council, Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council and Rushcliffe Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/employmentlandstudy.htm | | | |
| The study provides an assessment of the quality and quantity of employment land in the Nottingham City Area. Its objectives are: 1. To assess whether the employment land identified in the study area meets current and future employment requirements to 2026 2. To assess if additional is required 3. If appropriate, to identify potential new employment sites and existing employment sites which could be transferred to other uses. The study's findings form part of the evidence base for the LDF | No set targets | Core Strategy should give consideration to this study | The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate. |
| Nottingham Core Housing Market Area Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2008) | | | |
| Ashfield District Council (Hucknall wards), Erewash Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/planningmatters/regionalspatialstrategy/strategichousinglandavailabilityassessments.htm | | | |
| The Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identifies sites that have the potential for residential development. The SHLAA assesses whether and if possible, when housing is likely to be built on a site. Not all sites will be considered possible to develop; some sites will be classed as 'unsuitable' and 'not developable' at the present time. The SHLAA will be updated annually and forms part of the evidence base for the LDF. | No set targets | Policies should give consideration to the study | The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate |
| The Development Strategy for Greater Nottingham (Final, Greater Nottingham Partnership, 2004) | | | |
| Greater Nottingham Partnership | | | |
| http://www.gnpartnership.org.uk/gnds | | | |
| The Greater Nottingham Development Strategy, draws together the | No set targets | Policies should take into account | The SA Framework's objectives |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|----------------|--|---|
| views, ambitions and strategies of key local stakeholders and partners to create a shared vision for the Greater Nottingham conurbation. The vision is that by 2010 Nottingham will be recognised as a leading UK city. Objectives: Improve strategic capacity. Increase economic diversity. Improve connections. Enhance the quality of life - social, cultural and environmental. Bring about physical regeneration. | | this strategy | supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate. |
| Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies Habitats Regulations Appraisal Scoping For Further Assessment | | | |
| Greater Nottingham Partnership (David Tyldesley and Associates, 30th September 2010) | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=22469&p=0 | | | |
| The results of the screening record of the Greater Nottingham Aligned Core Strategies under Regulation 102 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation 2010. | Not applicable | However, it will be important to screen all proposed changes to the ACS, at all subsequent stages, including before and after examination, for the likelihood of significant effects on any European site, particularly the Sherwood Forest prospective SPA. | |
| Sustainable Locations for Growth Study (2010) | | | |
| Nottingham Growth Point Partnership | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=9067 | | | |
| The report provides the local planning authorities with a technical evidence base to consider future options for housing allocations in the areas that lie outside the Nottingham Principal Urban Area (PUA). The study takes into account a variety of factors including environmental, economic, infrastructure, transport and landscape. The report sets out the results for each of the 34 assessment areas, and provides a brief overview of the potential growth, and of the constraints to growth for each area. | | | |
| Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010) | | | |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/planningmatters/subregionalandcountyplanning.htm | | | |
| This work is part of an evidence base to inform the Greater Nottingham authorities about suitable settlements in terms of access to services. | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---------|---|--|
| Dwelling Size Research (2010) | | | |
| Nottingham Core Housing Market | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=17772&p=0 | | | |
| <p>Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners was appointed to carry out this study on behalf of the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area. The purpose of the study was to examine current demographic and housing market information and consult with stakeholders in order to decide upon a 'direction of travel' for the type of housing that needs to be delivered in the sub-region; to examine the potential impact that an ageing population and migration would have on the relationship between household size and dwelling size; to inform the development of robust and effective strategies regarding dwelling delivery; and to develop a toolkit to assist in developing housing mixes that can be applied to sites of different sizes and with different levels of strategic importance.</p> | | | |
| Private Sector Housing Research 2010 | | | |
| Nottingham Core HMA | | | |
| http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/files/LDF%20EVIDENCE%20BASE%20TABLE%20APRIL%202011.pdf | | | |
| <p>To help to identify and recommend approaches to a more strategic approach to working with the PRS in the Nottingham Core HMA and understanding how the sector might change in the future and in particular how these changes can be monitored and understood</p> | | <p>Identify and recommend approaches to a more strategic approach to working with the PRS in the Nottingham Core HMA and understanding how the sector might change in the future and in particular how these changes can be monitored</p> | <p>Sustainability Appraisal housing objective helps to address this, especially monitoring</p> |
| Nottingham Core HMA Transport Modelling Work (ongoing) | | | |
| Nottinghamshire County Council | | | |
| http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/files/LDF%20EVIDENCE%20BASE%20TABLE%20APRIL%202011.pdf | | | |
| <p>The study is required to model the proposed impacts of Greater Nottingham's draft spatial strategy on the current and planned road network across Greater Nottingham over the plan period to 2026. With the proposed revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategy, the work on modelling traffic flows around Greater Nottingham is ongoing.</p> | | <p>The proposed impacts on the current and planned road network across Greater Nottingham over the plan period to 2026.</p> | <p>See SEA of the Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan</p> |
| Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study | | | |
| Nottingham Growth Point Partnership | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=9067 | | | |
| <p>This study provides strategic level advice on water infrastructure and environmental capacity and should be included as part of evidence base for the Councils' Local Development Frameworks. The study identifies that the water resource situation in the East Midlands is significantly constrained and reinforces the importance of managing the demand for water. A planned programme of measures to improve water supply means that growth should not be constrained. It suggests that consumption could be reduced both by Councils having policies that support the water company's efficiency measures and by building new housing to water consumption standards of the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3/4. New housing development should occur in the lowest flood risk zones (the study does not take into account non-residential development); in all cases, development options should favour sites in Flood Zone 1. In addition, the effect of climate change should also be taken into consideration, which is likely to increase the extent of the flood zones. Surface water flooding should also be a material planning consideration. New developments should apply sustainable drainage techniques to control flood risk, whilst also providing benefit in terms of water quality, amenity value and green infrastructure targets. The need for a further Detailed Study is identified which should examine wastewater treatment and/or river / catchment water quality modelling in more detail.</p> | <p>The study recommends that new households should achieve at least Level 3/4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes in order to reduce demand. Development options should favour sites in Flood Zone 1</p> | | |

Broxtowe Borough

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---|--|--|
| Broxtowe Local Plan (2004) Broxtowe Borough Council http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4224 | | | |
| <p>The Broxtowe Local Plan, adopted in September 2004, is the main reference document for forward planning in the Borough. It shows all the land allocated for development to cover requirements up to 2011. It includes current planning policies against which new development proposals are judged. In 2007 policies in the Local Plan were scrutinised to select those which should be "saved" under a legal process required for all local</p> | <p>Stated in the Annual Monitoring Report</p> | <p>Replaces relevant policies in the Local Plan 2004</p> | <p>Local framework for the scope of the SA</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|--|--|---|
| plans to ensure that they are kept up-to-date. The policies that were saved are confirmed in a Saved Policies List. | | | |
| Broxtowe Borough Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020 | | | |
| Broxtowe Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=980 | | | |
| <p>The Sustainable Community Strategy 2010 - 2020 was created by the Broxtowe Partnership following consultation with local people to set out a long term vision for the Borough.</p> <p>The Broxtowe Borough Partnership brings together many different organisations to work together for the good of Broxtowe. Through consultation with residents, businesses, statutory organisations and voluntary and community groups, the Partnership has developed a Sustainable Community Strategy that seeks to reflect the needs and address the issues and concerns that affect the local community. The broad aim of the plan is to enhance the quality of life in Broxtowe.</p> | Key ways in which we will measure success in this area | It was intended that Local Development Frameworks (LDFs), which were formally introduced in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act of 2004, should be the spatial expression of those elements of the community strategy relating to land use and development. | The title of the document implies a community framework for SA |
| The Nature Conservation Strategy for the Borough of Broxtowe 2009-2014 | | | |
| Broxtowe Borough Council | | | |
| <p>Key aims of the strategy are:</p> <p>A Record and monitor biodiversity to identify priority species and habitats, measure change and set priorities for protection and changes in habitat management.</p> <p>Seek to promote the ethic of environmental assessment to reduce the risk of losing existing habitats and species, before commencement of any works including design.</p> <p>B Maintain and extend the network of quality wildlife sites in the Borough with particular regard to protecting and enhancing wildlife corridors especially those with a strategic value outside the borough boundaries.</p> <p>C Seek to encourage all landowners large and small to manage their land and operations for the benefit of wildlife.</p> <p>D Encourage local "ownership" of sites so that the community engages in delivering local biodiversity gain.</p> <p>E Support mechanisms which encourage sharing of information, partnership working and good practice in delivering biodiversity gain in a sustainable way.</p> <p>F Inform residents and visitors of all ages about local, national and international biodiversity issues and encourage engagement in activities and lifestyle changes to help wildlife and reduce human</p> | BROXTOWE WILDLIFE FORUM 5 year Action Plan (2009-2014) | Broxtowe Development Framework should reflect the objectives where appropriate. | The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate. |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|------------------------------|---|---|
| impact on the natural world. G Provide good quality access to wildlife areas, where appropriate. H Contribute towards achieving the targets for improving the species and habitats identified in the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan. | | | |
| All to Play For in Broxtowe 2007-2012 | | | |
| Broxtowe Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=856&p=0 | | | |
| Broxtowe Borough Council together with Gedling and Rushcliffe Borough Councils decided to work collectively to develop Borough wide play partnerships and play strategies and in doing so to establish a common framework in which to prepare the necessary consultations, audits and resulting strategies as well as sharing lessons learnt and examples of good practice throughout the process. | Action Plan | Broxtowe Development Framework should reflect the common framework where appropriate. | The SA Framework's objectives helps to support the findings of this assessment where appropriate. |
| Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment 2006 – Broxtowe Borough Council | | | |
| Broxtowe Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=879&p=0 | | | |
| Review and assessment is undertaken using a phased approach, initially conducting an 'Updating and Screening Assessment' principally based on a checklist to identify those matters that have changed since the previous round of review and assessment was completed and which now require further assessment. Following this a 'Detailed Assessment' is undertaken if the Updating and Screening Assessment indicates that an air quality objective may be compromised. A review of local ambient air quality between 2003-06 has demonstrated that the air quality objectives for benzene, 1,3-butadiene, carbon monoxide, lead, PM10 and sulphur dioxide will be met within the district. The Council declared 4 AQMAs within the borough due to an exceedence of the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide and whilst it is anticipated that this will fall below the national objective prior to 2010, there is not adequate information to necessitate a detailed assessment with a | EU set except new particles. | Policies should take into account this review. | The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate. |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>view to revoking the AQMAs at this moment in time. At its meeting on 21 December 2010, Cabinet resolved that AQMA status be withdrawn from areas 2 and 3 and that the proposals for areas 1 and 4 be supported.</p> | | | |
| <p>Broxtowe Borough Council Corporate Plan 2008-2012</p> | | | |
| <p>Broxtowe Borough Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4774</p> | | | |
| <p>The vision for Broxtowe Borough Council. "Listening and responding to provide efficient and effective services"</p> <p>Our Priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing: We want everyone to have a good quality affordable home with access to excellent community facilities • Place shaping: Our ambition is to have a thriving and vibrant borough with access to services jobs and opportunities for all; with towns, parks, open spaces and countryside we can value and enjoy; and to have pride in our heritage • Green issues : We will take responsibility to protect the environment for future generations • Bringing people together: We want a caring community where people feel they belong in Broxtowe • Community safety: We want Broxtowe to be a place where people feel safe and secure in their communities <p>Our cross cutting themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities for children and young people • Excellence in front line service delivery • Cost effectiveness • Healthy living | <p>Various targets and indicators relating to each of the priorities, although some not directly relevant to the Core Strategy or SA.</p> | <p>Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.</p> | <p>SA objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate.</p> |
| <p>Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Volume 2 Broxtowe Borough Council (Final, 2008)</p> | | | |
| <p>Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottingham Regeneration Limited, Erewash Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, emda, Severn Trent Water</p> | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| <p>The principal aim of the study is to provide information on flood risk, which will inform the full urban planning process and allow the partners to develop their Local Development Framework documents.</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Policies need to reflect the findings of the study. Policies should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure appropriate mitigation is employed.</p> | <p>SA objectives reflects the findings of the assessment as appropriate</p> |
| <p>Broxtowe Borough Council Contaminated Land Strategy June 2001</p> | | | |
| <p>Broxtowe Borough Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=881&p=0</p> | | | |
| <p>This strategy details how Broxtowe Borough Council, in accordance with its duty under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, will inspect the land in its borough for contamination. It details how the Council will take a rational, ordered and efficient approach to this inspection. The Council will use all available information and a risk based approach both in the initial screening process and then again in the detailed inspection of sites to identify 'contaminated land'. An inspection programme will commence following the assessment of appropriate historic information with the Council producing a public register of any land designated as 'contaminated land' as defined in part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The process of investigating and remediating such land is intended to ensure that all land in the borough is suitable for use and does not pose unacceptable risks to people, the environment, water and property.</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.</p> | <p>SA objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate.</p> |
| <p>Housing Market Needs Assessment</p> | | | |
| <p>Broxtowe Borough Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=1568</p> | | | |
| <p>A housing needs assessment was undertaken by the Council in January 2005. It looked at all types of housing and tenure in the borough including local authority, RSL and private sector housing and the changes that have taken place to household types and sizes in recent years.</p> | | <p>The issues of rising house prices, the need for affordable housing and the general housing market including patterns of migration into and out of the borough</p> | <p>Rising house prices, the need for affordable housing and the general housing market including patterns of migration-socio-economic factors</p> |
| <p>Climate Change Plan Taking action to reduce our impact 2009-2012</p> | | | |
| <p>Broxtowe Borough Council</p> | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>http://intranet/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=15631&p=0</p> <p>This Climate Change Strategy focuses on the work that Broxtowe Borough Council can do to tackle climate change in its various roles as estate manager, service provider and community leader.</p> | <p>Action Plan</p> | <p>As one of the key areas of the Climate Change Strategy is to promote sustainable development, the planning system is an ideal tool through which we can work to address issues relating to climate change. Our locational policies take into account sustainable issues throughout the Local Development Framework in terms of locating new development in areas well served for public transport, existing services and community facilities.</p> | |
| <p>Housing Strategy 2010 - 2015</p> | | | |
| <p>Broxtowe Borough Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=21350&p=0</p> | | | |
| <p>The Broxtowe Borough Council Housing Strategy 2010 - 2015 addresses the housing challenges we face as a borough due to the significant changes to national and regional policy. The strategy is driven by local priorities and sets out how we will continue to work to meet the housing needs of our residents. The strategy highlights our achievements and strengths with progress continuing to be made in key areas such as improving access to services. Agreed in consultation with partners, stakeholders and residents, the identified priorities and key areas, which frame the strategic direction for housing in the borough, remain unchanged.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delivering decent homes 2. Providing new and affordable homes 3. Developing safe and inclusive communities 4. Special and supported housing need <p>Supported by a detailed action plan with concise delivery targets, the progress made against the strategic actions of the four themes will be reviewed annually.</p> | <p>detailed action plan with concise delivery targets</p> | <p>Objectives should reflect the strategic actions and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.</p> | <p>Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the themes of the document as appropriate.</p> |

Erewash Borough

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|---|--|--|
| Erewash Saved Policies Document (July 2008) | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/local-plan-saved-policies.html | | | |
| <p>Local Planning Policies are produced by local authorities at district and borough level to address conservation and development issues and set out policies on land use planning matters. Local Planning Policies identify land for development uses, such as industry and housing, and land that should be protected such as green belt and areas of environmental quality. Our first Local Planning Policies were set out within a Local Plan which was adopted in 1994. This was replaced by a new Erewash Borough Local Plan at a meeting of our Full Council on 28 July 2005. Since this date, all planning decisions have been in accordance with this plan, unless material considerations state otherwise. Under new legislation we have had to formally request an extension of the saved status of policies that we wish to keep, from the Secretary of State. We did this in March 2008. The Secretary of State on 25 July 2008 sent us a letter telling us of her decision about whether she agreed to allow us to continue to save some of our policies.</p> | <p>Achieve a sustainable pattern of development and land use within the Borough, by ensuring that all development proposals are considered against sustainable development principles. The plan sets a number of set targets.</p> | <p>Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.</p> | <p>SA objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate.</p> |
| Erewash Corporate Plan 2008-2012 | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.erewash.gov.uk/about_the_council/council_policies/corporate_plan/default.asp | | | |
| <p>The Corporate Plan brings together our vision, aims and priorities for Erewash</p> <p>The vision for Erewash Borough Council: To put Erewash on the map - a first class Borough in which people have pride and where they choose to live, work and play.”</p> <p>Our Priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making Erewash a good place for all to live life to the full • Making Erewash Cleaner and Safer • Providing excellent customer focused services • Planning for a brighter future • Erewash...a well run Council | <p>Various targets and indicators relating to each of the priorities, although some not directly relevant to the Core Strategy or SA.</p> | <p>Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.</p> | <p>SA objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate</p> |
| Sustainable Community Strategy for Erewash (2009-2014) | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---|---|---|
| http://www.erewashcouncil.com/lsp/images/stories/file/SCS%20Technical%20Brochure-final.pdf | | | |
| <p>This document is the third Community Strategy for Erewash and sets out the vision for the Borough and how it will be achieved.</p> <p>Our vision: Erewash aims to become a vibrant and prosperous borough, where an excellent quality of life is enjoyed by everyone.</p> <p>Our overall aims: To achieve our vision, our key aims are to reduce inequalities and improve the economy, ensuring sustainability throughout.</p> | <p>Various targets, although some not directly relevant to the Core Strategy or SA.</p> | <p>Objectives should reflect the key priorities/aims and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.</p> | <p>SA objectives reflects priorities/aims of the document as appropriate</p> |
| <p>Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Erewash (2008 – updated 2010)</p> | | | |
| <p>Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottingham Regeneration Limited, Erewash Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, emda, Severn Trent Water</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/evidence-base/flooding-sfra.html</p> | | | |
| <p>The principal aim of the study is to provide information on flood risk, which will inform the full urban planning process and allow the partners to develop their Local Development Framework documents</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Policies need to reflect the findings of the study. Policies should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure appropriate mitigation is employed.</p> | <p>SA objectives reflect priorities of the document as appropriate.</p> |
| <p>Erewash Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2008, 2010, 2011 and update due 2012)</p> | | | |
| <p>Erewash Borough Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/evidence-base/shlaa2011.html</p> | | | |
| <p>The Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identifies sites that have the potential for residential development. The SHLAA assesses whether and if possible, when housing is likely to be built on a site. Not all sites will be considered possible to develop; some sites will be classed as 'unsuitable' and 'not developable' at the present time. The SHLAA will be updated annually and forms part of the evidence base for the LDF.</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Policies should give consideration to the study</p> | <p>The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate</p> |
| <p>Erewash Contaminated Land Inspection and Assessment Strategy (2009)</p> | | | |
| <p>Erewash Borough Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.erewash.gov.uk/environmental_issues/pollution/land_pollution/default.asp</p> | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---|---|---|
| We have a legal duty under the 1990 Environmental Protection Act to inspect the borough to identify and act to bring about the remediation of any 'contaminated land'. To ensure that this duty is discharged in a rational, ordered and efficient manner we are required to produce a written strategy that outlines how it will deal with this task | No set targets | Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible. | SA objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate. |
| Erewash Housing Needs Assessment (April 2007) | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.erewash.gov.uk/housing_and_homeless/housing_needs_and_research/default.asp | | | |
| Fordhams Research have carried out a Housing Needs Study for Erewash, which is a comprehensive study of housing needs across all tenures and client groups in the borough. It provides a comprehensive assessment of housing needs in Erewash, which informs our Housing Strategy and Local Development Framework. It will help us and our partners to understand, strategically plan and deliver the housing needs of the people of Erewash. | No set targets | The issues of rising house prices, the need for affordable housing and the general housing market including patterns of migration into and out of the borough | Rising house prices, the need for affordable housing and the general housing market including patterns of migration- socio-economic factors |
| Erewash Housing Strategy 2011-2016 | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.erewash.gov.uk/housing_and_homeless/strategy2011_16/default.asp | | | |
| The Erewash Housing Strategy 2011 – 16 outlines how the Council and our Partners aim to help our residents live in homes which are of good quality, that they can afford to keep maintained and warm, and are in communities and areas where they want to live. We also want services which support people to live independently in their homes | At least 30% of housing on appropriate sites should be affordable | Core Strategy objectives should reflect those of the document as appropriate | SA objectives reflects those of the document. |
| Erewash Rural Village Housing Needs Survey | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.erewash.gov.uk/housing_and_homeless/housing_needs_and_research/ruralvillage/default.asp | | | |
| The Council commissioned Midlands Rural Housing to undertake Housing Needs Studies in rural villages, and working with Waterloo Housing and East Midlands Housing, identifying opportunities for the development of affordable housing. The surveys were carried out during March 2010 in the parishes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stanley Village and Stanley Common • Breadsall • Morley | The total recommended housing units required is 41 – 44 | Delivered through Planning System (under an existing Saved Policy) | Need for affordable housing in rural settlements. |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little Eaton • West Hallam • Dale Abbey village | | | |
| Erewash Vulnerable People Housing Assessment 2007 | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.erewash.gov.uk/housing_and_homeless/housing_needs_and_research/default.asp | | | |
| This report is a collation of information on the housing and housing-related support needs of vulnerable people in Erewash. | No set targets | Give consideration to assessment | The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate |
| Erewash Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013 | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.erewash.gov.uk/housing_and_homeless/housing_advice/homelessness_strategy/default.asp | | | |
| The Homelessness Act 2002 brought about changes in the way local and central government respond to homelessness. These changes require housing authorities to take a longer term strategic approach to responding to the needs of homeless families and individuals to ensure that the services available are sufficient to tackle homelessness. As a result of the above act, we have together with other statutory and voluntary agencies, carried out a review of levels of homelessness and service provision across the borough, and produced a five-year strategy to tackle unmet homelessness needs. | No set targets | Give consideration to strategy | Consideration has been given to this within the strategy |
| Long Eaton Town Centre Masterplan 2007 | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/town-centre-masterplan/long-eaton-town-centre-masterplan.html | | | |
| Develops a strategy for the town centre which provides a framework for making decisions on current and future proposals in a manner which is advantageous to the overall improvement of the area. | No set targets | Give consideration to the masterplan | Consideration has been given to the masterplan |
| Ilkeston Town Centre Masterplan 2007 | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|--|---|--|
| http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/town-centre-masterplan/ilkeston-town-centre-masterplan.html | | | |
| Develops a strategy for the town centre which provides a framework for making decisions on current and future proposals in a manner which is advantageous to the overall improvement of the area. | No set targets | Give consideration to the masterplan | Consideration has been given to the masterplan |
| Erewash Employment Land Study 2011 | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/evidence-base/employment-land-study.html | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council has completed a comprehensive Employment Land Study (ELS) which has involved assessing the quality of over 100 different sites across Erewash. These assessments were undertaken broadly in line with the methodology used to produce the 2007 Nottingham City Region Employment Land Study (NCRELS). | No set targets | Give consideration through planning system (planning applications) | n/a |
| Erewash Economic Regeneration Strategy (2006-11) | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.erewash.gov.uk/business/economic_development/erewash_economic_regeneration_strategy/default.asp | | | |
| The Erewash Economic Regeneration Strategy (EERS) has been prepared by Erewash Borough Council, to provide a framework for the delivery of economic development and regeneration services across the borough | Several target set from Derby & Derbyshire Economic Partnership series of core and supplementary targets | Give consideration to the strategy | Consideration has been given to the strategy |
| Derby HMA (including Erewash) Cleaner, Greener Sustainable Energy Study 2009 | | | |
| Derby HMA including Erewash | | | |
| http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/evidence-base/energy-study.html | | | |
| This study, which advises on how new development can help reduce current levels of carbon emissions | Sets targets | Give consideration to the study as an important part of the evidence base | Consideration has been given to the study |
| Erewash Supplementary Planning Documents | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/supplementary-planning-documents.html | | | |
| Design Guide SPD Development, Floodrisk and aquifer protection SPD Extending your home SPD Affordable Housing SPD Biodiversity SPD | Standards and SPD's expand on existing saved policies | Material consideration through planning system (planning applications) | Consideration has been given to this document |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|----------------|--|---|
| Landscape SPD Parking Standards SPD Shopfront SPD Planning Obligations SPD Adopted Hazardous Substances and Installations SPD | | | |
| Erewash Greenprint – A Greenprint for Biodiversity in Erewash Borough | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |
| http://consult.erewash.gov.uk/portal/planning/greenprint/greenprint?pointId=234457 | | | |
| This document has been produced by Derbyshire Wildlife Trust and Erewash Borough Council in consultation with others to provide a framework for the conservation of biodiversity in Erewash Borough. It: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translates both the UK and the Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plans to a local level to facilitate the implementation of Biodiversity Action Plans across Erewash Borough. • Sets out which habitats and species are particularly important in Erewash Borough. • Acts as a framework for action by industries, community groups, landowners, farmers, businesses and the Local Authority. • Provides information and advice to assist Erewash Borough Council to prepare and implement its Community Strategy and Local Development Framework. • Provides a framework and mechanism for Erewash Borough Council to fulfil its biodiversity duty under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act. | No set targets | Erewash Development Framework should reflect the objectives where appropriate. | The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate. |
| Erewash Open Space Study (PPG17 assessment) and Green Space Strategy 2007 & 2009 | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/evidence-base/ppg17-audit.html & http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/evidence-base/green-space-strategy.html | | | |
| PPG17 assessment was completed March 2007. The Green Space Strategy was adopted by the Council in March 2009 which assesses the quality and quantity of green spaces within the Borough (incorporating the findings of the PPG17 Assessment). | Sets standards | Erewash Development Framework should reflect these standards | Consideration has been given to the strategy |
| Erewash Play Strategy 2007-2012 | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|--|--|---|
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.erewash.gov.uk/Images/PlayStrategy_tcm20-81011.pdf | | | |
| This Strategy aims to improve and develop the quality and quantity of opportunities offered to children and young people for play and for 'hanging out'. It provides the framework for implementing Erewash's vision and policy commitments to play. The objective will be to deliver these commitments through a five year action plan which will provide an achievable programme of activities. | No set targets | Erewash Development Framework should reflect the objectives where appropriate. | The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate. |
| Erewash Air Quality Review (2005) and Assessment and Air Quality Action Plan 2008 Progress Report | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |
| http://www2.erewash.gov.uk/moderngov/(S(ofi4z1nsoefiqhzec5kti4bg))/Published/StdDataDocs/3/7/3/0/SD00000373/ErewashPR2008ReportFinalv22.pdf | | | |
| This report details the changes that have occurred within the Borough since the last review of air quality (April 2006) which have or may have a bearing on local air quality management. The findings can be summarised: 1. There are no new air quality monitoring locations with respect to NO2; 2. No new authorised processes have been granted approval; 3. No new planning applications that are expected to have an impact on air quality have been proposed; 4. The transport initiatives from the AQAP have been integrated into the LTP2; 5. There have been no recent changes to the District's local air quality strategies, local planning policies, or the County's Local Transport Plan (LTP2). The monitoring data indicates that concentrations of NO2 continue to be exceeded within the designated AQMAs. No other areas of exceedence have been identified by the monitoring. | No set targets | Policies should take into account this review. | The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment. |
| Erewash Retail Needs Study (adopted in 2007 and updated 2010) | | | |
| Erewash Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.erewashcouncil.com/ldf/evidence-base/retail-needs-study.html | | | |
| The aim of the study assesses the retail catchment area and value of expenditure attracted to the main centres of Erewash (Ilkeston, Long Eaton, Sandiacre, Sawley and Borrowash) and look at the quantitative and qualitative needs for additional retail floorspace up to the period 2026 and how any capacity can best be accommodated. Further work updating the study, and in particular, assessing the need for further retail within Erewash was completed in March 2010. | Various recommendation made by the study, but no firm targets which would dramatically affect any of the SA indicators seen elsewhere in the document. | Core Strategy Policies to take into account this study as an important part of the evidence base | N/A |

Gedling Borough Council

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|---|---|---|
| Gedling Borough Housing Strategy 2010 - 2014 | | | |
| Gedling Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.gedling.gov.uk/housing/housingstrategy | | | |
| Gedling Borough's Housing Strategy for the borough was adopted in March 2010. It sets out the objectives for housing up to 2014, a period that fits with the life of the Local Investment Plan for Greater Nottingham. The Strategy forms an integral part of the Sustainable Community Strategy and describes how the housing objectives will contribute to the Vision of Gedling in 2026 that we have agreed with local residents and stakeholders. The objectives for housing in the borough are: Quality - Improving the standard of housing in Gedling. Neighbourhoods - Building safe and strong communities. Inclusion - Making sure everyone can access the type of housing they need. Supply - Managing the supply of homes that Gedling needs for the future. The Housing Strategy does not cover how many new homes should be built in Gedling or where they should be located. | No set targets. | Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible. | Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate. |
| Gedling Borough Replacement Local Plan (Gedling Borough Council, July 2005) | | | |
| Gedling Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.gedling.gov.uk/planningbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/thereplacementlocalplan | | | |
| The plan supports the principle of sustainable development and sets out how its' policies will meet the future land use needs of the Borough. Objectives: Protect the built and natural environment, maintain and enhance biodiversity. Ensure that access to shopping areas, employment areas and recreational activities are increasingly accessible by public transport to reduce the number of journeys undertaken by car. Ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of residents, and protect and improve the residential amenity of existing and future residential areas. Support and develop economic activity in both urban and rural locations | Achieve a sustainable pattern of development and land use within the Borough, by ensuring that all development proposals are considered against sustainable development principles. | Policies need to reflect the aims of the document. | Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate. |
| Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' (2008) (Gedling Sustainable Community Strategy) | | | |
| Gedling Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.gedling.gov.uk/index/com-local_strat_part/com-vision.htm | | | |
| Gedling Borough 'the part of Nottinghamshire where people want to live, work and do business' by 2026. The 5 priorities are:- 1. Safe and stronger communities living together in Gedling Borough. 2. A fairer, more involved Gedling Borough. 3. A well looked after environment | Various targets and indicators relating to each priorities, although most not directly relevant to the Core Strategy or | Policies need to reflect the aims of the document. | Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate. |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|----------------------------------|---|--|
| <p>that meets the present and future needs of Gedling Borough. 4. Healthy and active lifestyles in Gedling Borough. 5. Contributing to a vibrant and prosperous Greater Nottingham. The document will forms part of the new Gedling Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2026.</p> | <p>Sustainability Appraisal.</p> | | |
| <p>The Council Plan (2010 - 2011)</p> | | | |
| <p>Gedling Borough Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.gedling.gov.uk/aboutus/howwework/prioritiesplansperformance/futureplans</p> | | | |
| <p>The Council Plan is built around Gedling Partnership’s Sustainable Community Strategy priority themes. It sets out how the Borough Council will contribute to the delivery of the Sustainable Community Strategy themes each year. The Council’s Mission is for the Borough to be: - “Healthy, Green; Safe and Clean”. To fulfil that vision, the Council and its partners are working together to make Gedling Borough:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A place of safe and strong communities ▪ A place where people are treated fairly and have the opportunity to get involved ▪ A place where we take care of our environment ▪ A place where people can lead a healthy and active lifestyle ▪ A place that contributes to a vibrant and prosperous Greater Nottingham <p>These five themes form the basis of the priority work streams contained in this Council Plan.</p> | <p>No set targets.</p> | <p>Policies need to reflect the aims of the document.</p> | <p>Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.</p> |
| <p>Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Gedling (2008 – updated 2010)</p> | | | |
| <p>Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottingham Regeneration Limited, Erewash Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, emda, Severn Trent Water</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.gedling.gov.uk/planningbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/localdevelopmentframework/supportingstudiespublications</p> | | | |
| <p>The principal aim of the study is to provide information on flood risk, which will inform the full urban planning process and allow the partners to develop their Local Development Framework documents.</p> | <p>No set targets.</p> | <p>Policies need to reflect the findings of the study. Policies should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure appropriate mitigation is employed.</p> | <p>Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.</p> |
| <p>“Everyone Should Benefit..” An Arts Strategy for Gedling Borough 2010 – 2015 (2010)</p> | | | |
| <p>Gedling Arts Strategy Steering Group</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.gedling.gov.uk/leisure/artseventsandplay/</p> | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>The vision for the strategy: By 2026 everyone in the Borough of Gedling will have benefitted from arts facilities and activities that have improved their quality of life. The strategy has five key aims:-</p> <p>Aim 1 - Increase opportunities for children and young people to participate in and enjoy high quality arts all year round</p> <p>Aim 2 - Increase opportunities for the community to participate in and enjoy high quality arts all year round</p> <p>Aim 3 - Support existing arts venues to prosper, and help develop new spaces and places for people to engage with the arts</p> <p>Aim 4 - Support creative individuals and the creative industries in the Borough</p> <p>1. Aim 5 - Demonstrate the impact of the arts in Gedling</p> | <p>Various targets and indicators relating to each key aims, although most not directly relevant to the Core Strategy or Sustainability Appraisal.</p> | <p>Policies need to reflect the objectives of the document.</p> | <p>Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.</p> |
| <p>‘Changing Lifestyles’ A Sports and Physical Activity Strategy for Gedling 2011-2015 (2011)</p> | | | |
| <p>Gedling Sports and Physical Activity Partnership</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.gedling.gov.uk/leisure/sportsleisureactivities/</p> | | | |
| <p>The vision for the strategy: “The number of people active in Gedling reaches an all time high”. The aim is to provide “ACTIVITY FOR ALL”, through two key priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunities to be Active ▪ Places to be Active <p>The strategic aims are as follows:</p> <p>1a) Opportunities to be Active – Everyday Activity;</p> <p>1b) Opportunities to be Active – Active Recreation;</p> <p>1c) Opportunities to be Active – Sport: More people; and</p> <p>2) Places to be Active</p> | <p>Various targets and indicators relating to each of the priorities, although most not directly relevant to the Core Strategy or Sustainability Appraisal.</p> | <p>Policies need to reflect the objectives of the document.</p> | <p>Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.</p> |
| <p>‘Making Play Matter in Gedling’ 2007-2012 (2007)</p> | | | |
| <p>Gedling Play Partnership</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.gedling.gov.uk/leisure/artseventsandplay/</p> | | | |
| <p>Gedling's Play Strategy was developed in 2006 following an extensive consultation and audit process to map play provision across the Borough and identify the needs of children and young people. The Strategy identified 5 key objectives that Gedling Partnership will work to achieve over the next 5 years:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding the needs and raising the profile of play 2. Improving the quality of play provision 3. Increasing the quantity and range of equipped play and recreational provision 4. Increasing the range of play and recreational activities to increase take-up by children and young people | <p>Various targets and indicators relating to each of the priorities, although most not directly relevant to the Core Strategy or Sustainability Appraisal.</p> | <p>Policies need to reflect the objectives of the document.</p> | <p>Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 5. Providing the necessary resources to improve and develop play and recreational opportunities | | | |

Nottingham City

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---------|--|---|
| Breathing Space – Revitalising Nottingham’s open and green spaces (2010-2020) | | | |
| Nottingham City Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=24390&p=0 | | | |
| <p>The revised 'Breathing Space' embeds the strategic framework, seeking to add value and revitalise the City of Nottingham's open and green spaces.</p> <p>Nottingham's first 'Breathing Space' strategic document was adopted in 2007 and has proved invaluable in providing a strategic approach towards the future planning, development and management of the open and green spaces network within the City in order to make a contribution to its citizens' quality of life.</p> <p>Since the adoption of Breathing Space there has been a great deal of work completed to ensure that the strategic approach to the management of open and green spaces in the City is further developed and implemented. This work has been shaped by the two audits that have been completed - the PPG17 and Outdoor Sports Playing Pitch Assessment - and through typology specific work including the Food Growing Framework, Allotment Strategy, Play Management Plan and the joint work with other Departments in the City which has produced the Area Commentaries and Impact Assessment Toolkit.</p> | | Policies need to reflect the objectives of the document. | Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate. |
| Building Balanced Communities Supplementary Planning Document (BBC SPD) (Final, Nottingham City Council, Re-issued March 2007) | | | |
| Nottingham City Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=675&p=0 | | | |
| Nottingham City Council's approach to student housing provision on sites allocated in the Local Plan and on unallocated 'windfall' sites. Objectives: Encourage the provision of purpose built and managed student accommodation in appropriate locations. Improve the physical | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| <p>quality of accommodation for students. Restrict the provision of further student housing (where the City Council is able to exercise control) within areas of recognised over-concentration of students, where the creation and maintenance of balanced communities is threatened.</p> | | | |
| <p>Central Nottingham Housing Market Analysis (2007)</p> | | | |
| <p>Nottingham City Council and Nottingham Regeneration Ltd.</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=5435&p=0</p> | | | |
| <p>This detailed housing market assessment of central Nottingham (Nottingham City Centre and the Eastside, Southside and Waterside regeneration zones) explores current and projected supply, demand and market performance dynamics within the central Nottingham market, with the aim of assessing future market sustainability, trends and opportunities. Findings: The demand for housing is mainly from young childless singles and couples, both professional occupants and students resulting in a narrow range of socio-economic groups. The previously high demand is falling. The majority of the housing stock in the city centre comprises one and two bedroomed self contained apartments. The large privately rented population may indicate a fairly transient population and this may make it difficult to estimate how many units the market could sustain. Families and older adults are disinclined to live in the city centre. The range of socio-economic groups could be broadened if the housing offer had greater diversity. Developers interviewed for this survey indicated a willingness to consider product diversification, particularly in the regeneration zones.</p> | | | |
| <p>Housing Strategy 2008-11</p> | | | |
| <p>Nottingham City Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3869&p=0</p> | | | |
| <p>The Local Government Act places a statutory duty on local authorities to develop a housing strategy. A housing strategy is the authority's vision for all housing in its area. It sets out a framework of objectives, targets and policies on how the authority intends to deliver its strategic housing role by meeting identified housing need and maintaining a balanced housing market. It also provides an overarching framework against which the authority can consider and formulate other policies on more specific housing issues.</p> | <p>Mission Statement: This Housing Strategy will help to transform neighbourhoods and will secure a wider availability of quality, affordable decent homes in mixed communities of choice. Priorities: - Working with developers and other partners to address the lack of balance in the housing market and to create a mixture of tenure and</p> | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| | affordability. - Transforming Nottingham's neighbourhoods to create sustainable communities which are both mixed and balanced. - Working with homeowners, tenants, residents and landlords to deliver better than the Decent Homes standard in every neighbourhood. - Impact positively on delivering a cleaner, greener and healthier Nottingham. - Improving the housing provision for vulnerable people. - Improving the provision and delivery of housing related support services. | | |
| Nottingham City Centre Living Survey (May 2007) | | | |
| Nottingham City Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3870&p=0 | | | |
| The aim of the survey was to ascertain demographic characteristics, lifestyle preferences and mobility information on city centre residents and to understand their perceptions of the advantages and drawbacks of living in the centre of Nottingham. Main findings: Key positive responses related to the convenience of access to to work, to leisure activities, and to clubs, bars and restaurants, and public transport. Overall satisfaction ratings are very high. The most frequent negative responses related to noise, to levels of street cleanliness, particularly in the evenings, to the lack of safe open spaced, and to the lack of parking provision for residents. Some respondents found that city living was anonymous and lacked a community spirit. The expected length of residency was less than 2 years for 40% of respondents. | | | |
| Nottingham City Council Corporate Plan 2006 -2011 (Final) | | | |
| Nottingham City Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1366&p=0 | | | |
| The Plan sets out the vision for the city and the council. It aims to maximise Nottingham's opportunities, and tackle the problems of educational and economic underachievement, migration from the city, and crime and antisocial behaviour. Objectives: To make Nottingham | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| <p>a place where people want to live, work, invest, visit and do business. To make Nottingham a safer and cleaner city with cohesive communities where people have respect for Nottingham, each other and their environment. To transform Nottingham's Neighbourhoods to ensure better quality housing, open and green spaces, easier means of transport, and high quality modern schools at the heart of our community. Support Nottingham citizens to enable them to realise their potential, and lead healthier and more independent active lives.</p> | | | |
| <p>Nottingham City Council Planning Guidance for New Developments - Incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) (2008)</p> | | | |
| <p>Nottingham City Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=6563&p=0</p> | | | |
| <p>This planning guidance seeks to ensure that new development is sustainable, and that surface water is drained in a more sustainable way than conventional systems. Objectives: Decrease the quantity of surface water run-off. Increase the quality of surface water run-off. Reduce pollution. Enhance conservation and biodiversity.</p> | | | |
| <p>Nottingham City Council Planning Guidance for New Developments - Waste Storage and Collection</p> | | | |
| <p>Nottingham City Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=6568&p=0</p> | | | |
| <p>This planning guidance seeks to ensure that new development is sustainable, and that waste storage and collection has the minimum impact on the environment. Objectives: Make proper provision for waste management. Provide facilities to facilitate and encourage recycling, including composting where appropriate. Give special consideration to waste storage and collection facilities for flats and apartments. Facilities should be of high design quality.</p> | | | |
| <p>Nottingham City Council's Renewable Energy Requirement for new buildings (May 2007)</p> | | | |
| <p>Nottingham City Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3945&p=0</p> | | | |
| <p>The planning guidance requires 10% of the energy supply (interpreted through carbon emissions) in all new developments over 1,000 square metres to be gained on-site and renewably and/or from a decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply. Objectives: To reduce energy consumption and reduce carbon footprint. Encourage energy efficiency in the design of new buildings. Reduce the number of residents experiencing fuel poverty. Contribute to making</p> | <p>10% saving on carbon dioxide emissions from a property in use</p> | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| Nottingham a cleaner city. | | | |
| Nottingham City Statement of Licensing Policy 2008 - 2011 | | | |
| Nottingham City Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1316&p=0 | | | |
| This document sets out the City Council's policies and proposals for the determination of licence applications and related matters in accordance with the Licensing Act 2003. It seeks to ensure that the likely impact of related crime and disorder is taken into account, particularly when considering the location, impact, operation and management of proposed licences. Objectives: Minimise crime and disorder. Ensure public safety. Protect children from harm. Prevention of nuisance. | | | |
| Nottingham Core Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2008 - 2009 (Nottingham City) (Draft) | | | |
| Nottingham City Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=5079&p=0 | | | |
| These assessments are the result of a comprehensive process which examines sites to establish their suitability, availability and achievability. This document contains details of the analysis of each site in the Nottingham Core SHLAA in Nottingham City. | | | |
| Report on Climate Change (Nottingham City Council, The Regeneration and Renewal Panel, November 2005) | | | |
| Nottingham City Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3438&p=0 | | | |
| The Report is a review of the City Council's policies and the effect they have on climate change. It makes a number of recommendations and highlights 10 as being key to minimising the impact the City Council's operations have on climate change. Recommendations: Work with Council departments, partners and the wider community to promote and support actions to reduce carbon emission. Raise the profile of energy efficiency and the reduction of waste amongst the Council's staff. Incorporate policies to reduce carbon emissions and other damage to the climate, and to prepare for the effects of climate change to be incorporated into all Council policies including Service Plans and major strategy documents. Reduce the need to travel, reduce car use and utilise cleaner alternative methods of transport. Take opportunities as they arise to ensure that the Council's own offices, including new build and adaptations, are as energy efficient as possible, ensuring they are suitable for the effects of the changing climate. Encourage the use of green energy. | New residential, commercial or industrial development should have a minimum of 10 percent of energy from onsite renewable sources. This figure should be reviewed regularly and increased as appropriate. | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|--|---|---|
| Road Safety Plan 2006/7 - 2010/11 | | | |
| Nottingham City Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1770&p=0 | | | |
| <p>The plan accompanies the Local Transport Plan for Greater Nottingham. The plan documents the casualty problem in the City, the long term trends and the Councils own performance in terms of national indicators and targets. This is supplemented with a brief review of the major themes of the casualty reduction strategy, and how effective they have been to date. The plan also documents the resources allocated to road safety in terms of budgets and staffing. Within the Appendix there is a comprehensive action plan that identifies the actions that are necessary in the 2005 to 2010 period.</p> | | | |
| Nottingham City Council Corporate Plan 2006 - 2011 (Final) | | | |
| Nottingham City Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1366&p=0 | | | |
| <p>The Plan sets out the vision for the city and the council. It aims to maximise Nottingham's opportunities, and tackle the problems of educational and economic underachievement, migration from the city, and crime and antisocial behaviour.</p> <p>Objectives: To make Nottingham a place where people want to live, work, invest, visit and do business. To make Nottingham a safer and cleaner city with cohesive communities where people have respect for Nottingham, each other and their environment. To transform Nottingham's Neighbourhoods to ensure better quality housing, open and green spaces, easier means of transport, and high quality modern schools at the heart of our community. Support Nottingham citizens to enable them to realise their potential, and lead healthier and more independent active lives.</p> | <p>No specific targets relevant to the Core Strategy.</p> | <p>Ensure the Core Strategy reflects the identified objectives.</p> | <p>SA reflects the identified objectives.</p> |
| The Local Area Agreement (LAA) for Nottingham 2008-2011 | | | |
| One Nottingham | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/onenottingham/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=8701&p=0 | | | |
| <p>The Local Area Agreement (LAA) is a 3 year plan agreed locally and with Central Government. Nottingham's LAA focuses on Early Intervention, working together to improve the long term prospects of children, young people, adults and families who are likely to experience deprivation. The plan expresses a commitment to breaking the cycle of each new generation facing the same problems as previous generations. The LAA is based on the following outcomes:-</p> | <p>Sets out a range of targets which are relevant to the Core Strategy</p> | <p>Ensure the Core Strategy reflects the identified objectives.</p> | <p>SA reflects the identified objectives.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>Cutting crime and reduce anti social behaviour, getting more local people into jobs, helping local businesses start up, tackling childhood obesity and making Nottingham cleaner and greener. The plan is updated each year and fits within the ten year Sustainable Community Strategy.</p> | | | |
| <p>Energy Strategy 2010-2020</p> | | | |
| <p>Nottingham City Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=19119&p=0</p> | | | |
| <p>This Strategy provides an overarching framework for the City's plans, programmes and initiatives relating to sustainable energy supply and use to 2020: cutting emissions, maintaining energy security, maximising economic opportunities, and protecting the most vulnerable. The Strategy and the associated action plan will ensure that Nottingham accelerates the development, use and value of its energy resource and energy efficiency potential.</p> | <p>The Action Plan prioritises the delivery of: - A 26% reduction of carbon dioxide emissions against 2005 levels, - 20% of the City's own energy generated from low or zero carbon sources by the target date of 2020, as set out in the local Sustainable Community Strategy2.</p> | <p>Ensure the Core Strategy reflects the identified objectives</p> | <p>SA reflects the identified objectives.</p> |
| <p>A Waste-Less Nottingham Waste Strategy 2010-2030</p> | | | |
| <p>Nottingham City Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=19118&p=0</p> | | | |
| <p>This Municipal Waste Management Strategy sets out the aims and intentions for delivery of the waste management service provided by the City Council. This includes the collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of wastes from households, some commercial premises (known as trade waste), and other council supporting services to reduce the amount of waste we generate.</p> | <p>The plan identifies the following 5 key actions which the strategy aims to deliver:- - To produce the lowest amount of household waste per person of any core1 City in England. - To increase the amount of reuse and recycling from just over a third of our waste at present to the majority of household waste (55%+). - To transform the management of trade waste and other (non household) wastes by providing new services and infrastructure to reduce, recycle and recover energy.</p> | <p>Ensure the Core Strategy reflects the identified objectives</p> | <p>SA reflects the identified objectives.</p> |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---|--|--|
| | - To save an additional 3 - 6000 tonnes of carbon dioxide ² per year by recovering resources and energy from waste, helping to combat climate change - making the carbon savings by the waste management service around 16 -19,000 tonnes of CO ₂ / year, this is 25 - 30% of the City Council emissions, e.g. from heating buildings, vehicle usage, street lighting etc. - To recover around 47 million kilowatt hours of energy from waste using the Energy from Waste plant at Eastcroft with associated District Heating and electricity generation scheme, and by also processing food and other organic waste in a technology known as Anaerobic Digestion. This also contributes to the Sustainable Energy Strategy targets. | | |
| Adopted Waste Local Plan (January 2002) | | | |
| Nottinghamshire County Council, Nottingham City Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/planningmatters/mineralsandwasteplanning/localdevframework/oe-planningmatterswastelocalplan/wastelocalplan/adoptedwasteplan.htm | | | |
| The Plan sets out the policy framework for dealing with future waste management proposals and identifies a range of possible future sites. | N/A | Policies will need to address the waste management raised. | SA reflects the identified objectives. |
| Waste Core Strategy Issues and Options Consultation (September 2010) | | | |
| Nottinghamshire County Council, Nottingham City Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/planningmatters/mineralsandwasteplanning/localdevframework/oe-planningmatterswastelocalplan/wastecorestrategydev.htm | | | |
| The Waste Core Strategy will set out our overall approach to future waste management in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham. Key issues | N/A | Policies will need to address waste management. | SA reflects the identified objectives. |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|-----------------|---|---|
| will include estimates of how much waste capacity needs to be provided to meet expected demand over the next 20 years, what types of sites are suitable and where in broad terms should new or extended waste management sites be located. | | | |
| The Nottingham Local Plan (November 2005) – saved policies | | | |
| Nottingham City Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=6155&p=0 | | | |
| The Nottingham Local Plan (adopted November 2005) is a Statutory Local Plan for the City of Nottingham and provides the basis for decisions related to land use planning. Certain policies have been 'saved' until it is replaced by the emerging Local Development Framework. | N/A | | |
| The Nottingham Plan to 2020 | | | |
| One Nottingham | | | |
| http://www.onenottingham.org.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=13455&p=0 | | | |
| The Nottingham Plan to 2020, a Sustainable Community Strategy - a 10 year plan which sets out a vision of what Nottingham should look like in the future. This is a 10 year strategy to 2020, but it is being guided by One Nottingham's longer term 20 year Vision for the City of Nottingham for 2030 | | Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible. | Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate. |
| Employment land Availability in Nottingham (April 2008) | | | |
| Nottingham City Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=758&p=0 | | | |
| Schedule of location and availability of employment land sites providing a basis for the monitoring of Development Plan policies | | N/A | |
| Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Nottingham (2008 – updated 2010) | | | |
| Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottingham Regeneration Limited, Erewash Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, emda, Severn Trent Water | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=12770 | | | |
| The principal aim of the study is to provide information on flood risk, which will inform the full urban planning process and allow the partners to develop their Local Development Framework documents. | No set targets. | Policies need to reflect the objectives of the document | Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate. |
| Nottingham Core Affordable Housing viability report (November 2009) | | | |
| Three Dragons | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=14787&p=0 | | | |
| A study examining the potential impact on development viability of | No set targets. | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| revised planning-led affordable housing targets, thresholds and tenure splits for each authority | | | |
| Nottingham Core HMA Housing Market Needs Assessment Update (2009) | | | |
| B.Line Housing Information Ltd | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=16083&p=0 | | | |
| An assessment document reviewing Housing Market need within the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area | No set targets. | | |
| Nottingham City Local Centres Survey (2009) | | | |
| Nottingham City Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=16779&p=0 | | | |
| A review of the shopping centre hierarchy in Nottingham, to inform both Development Management and Planning Policy decisions and responses to applications received and policy formulation | No set targets. | | |
| Nottingham Outdoor Sport Strategy | | | |
| Nottingham City Council | | | |
| http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=16779&p=0 | | | |
| An audit of all playing pitches, other outdoor sports, changing and ancillary facilities including parking, public transport accessibility etc, school and college facilities (primary, secondary and tertiary) with special attention being paid to their availability for community use; The audit also focuses on multi use games areas used for sport, recreation and training. | No set targets. | | |

Rushcliffe

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rushcliffe Nature Conservation Strategy 2010-2015 | | | |
| Rushcliffe Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/environmentandwaste/rushcliffe%20nature%20strategy.pdf | | | |
| Principal objectives of the strategy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote an appropriate standard of management on nature reserves (see Appendix 1) in order to maintain and enhance their biodiversity. Promote sympathetic land management for wildlife in rural and urban areas. Support a continuing programme of surveying and reporting | 1. % of nature reserves with current management plans. Target = 100% sites. 2. Hours of practical work carried out on nature reserves by volunteers. Target = Increase year on year across the | Rushcliffe Development Framework should reflect the objectives where appropriate. | The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate. |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| <p>of Rushcliffe's biodiversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase understanding of wildlife and nature conservation through raising awareness and improved access to sites. • Influence the impact of development on wildlife and their habitats. • Target resources to reduce habitat fragmentation and contribute to landscape scale conservation, assisting wildlife in reacting to climate change. • Support and develop Nature Conservation in Rushcliffe. | <p>Borough.</p> <p>3. Increased proportion of SSSI's and SINC's managed in an appropriate manner. Target = Increase year on year from a base of 6.4% in 2009.</p> <p>4. % of SSSI units in favourable condition. Target = increase year on year from base of 38% in 2009.</p> <p>5. Number of schools with wildlife areas. Target = 60 schools by 2015.</p> <p>6. Number of barn owl boxes installed and available for use and number of barn owl chicks raised in boxes Target = maintain number of boxes available for use and sustain level of barn owl chicks raised.</p> <p>7. % of nature reserves with wildlife related public events (at least one per year). Target = 70% of sites with at least one event per year.</p> <p>8. Number of new Local Nature Reserves designated by 2015. Target = three new LNR's.</p> <p>9. No of SINC's. Target = No net loss of SINC sites.</p> <p>10. Area of BAP habitat created, restored or bought under active conservation management in order to link or buffer existing wildlife habitat. Target = 30 ha's grassland, 10 ha's woodland, 10 ha's wetland between 2010 and 2015.</p> | | |
| <p>Playing for Life in Rushcliffe 2007-2012</p> | | | |
| <p>Rushcliffe Borough Council</p> | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/planningandbuilding/Rushcliffe_play_strategy.pdf</p> <p>The play strategy identifies a range of key issues, needs and aspirations for play across the Borough. An action plan and list of key priorities are included as part of this strategy.</p> | <p>No set targets</p> | <p>Rushcliffe Development Framework should reflect the objectives where appropriate.</p> | <p>The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate.</p> |
| <p>Rushcliffe Air Quality Review and Assessment and Air Quality Progress Report 2011</p> | | | |
| <p>Rushcliffe Borough Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/environmentandwaste/airquality/Rushcliffe%20Air%20Quality%20Progress%20Report%202010%202011.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>The purpose of the Progress Report is to provide an annual review and update on air quality issues, including developments that might be significant to air quality and an update on the ongoing air quality monitoring within the Borough since the Updating and Screening Assessment 2006 and Stage 4 report 2006. In addition the report provides an update on the progress of the air quality action plan. The action plan outlines the options that the council and partner organisations need to undertake to work towards reducing the levels of nitrogen dioxide in the West Bridgford Air Quality Management Areas to below the National Air Quality Objectives.</p> | <p>Various NI targets</p> | <p>Policies should take into account this review.</p> | <p>The SA Framework's objectives supports the findings of this assessment.</p> |
| <p>Rushcliffe Corporate Strategy Refresh 2009-2011</p> | | | |
| <p>Rushcliffe Borough Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/publicationscheme/3whatourprioritiesareandhowwearedoing/Corporate_Strategy_refresh_2009-11.pdf</p> | | | |
| <p>Outlines 6 priorities for improvement for the Borough Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Help to deliver a sustainable environment 2. Pursue effective partnership working to deliver improved and accessible public services within Rushcliffe and the East Midlands region 3. Reduce levels of crime and antisocial behaviour to make people feel safe 4. Increase community involvement in decision making 5. Help children and young people to achieve their potential and make a positive contribution to society 6. Deliver efficient and effective high quality services | <p>Various targets and indicators relating to each of the priorities, although most not directly relevant to the Core Strategy or SA</p> | <p>Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.</p> | <p>SA objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate.</p> |
| <p>Rushcliffe Housing Strategy 2009-2016</p> | | | |
| <p>Rushcliffe Borough Council</p> | | | |
| <p>http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/housing/rushcliffe_housing_strategy%202.pdf</p> | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|--|--|--|
| This housing strategy replaces the Rushcliffe Housing Strategy 2004-2007. The Strategy is based around three themes: supply, quality, inclusion. It identifies strategic objectives and actions with an annual action plan identified at the end of the report. | 30% of housing on appropriate sites should be affordable | Core Strategy objectives should reflect those of the document as appropriate | SA objectives reflects those of the document. |
| Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Rushcliffe (Update, 2010) | | | |
| Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottingham Regeneration Limited, Erewash Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, emda, Severn Trent Water | | | |
| http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/planningpolicy/localdevelopmentframework/supportingstudies/strategicfloodriskassessment/ | | | |
| The principal aim of the study is to provide information on flood risk, which will inform the full urban planning process and allow the partners to develop their Local Development Framework documents | No set targets | Policies need to reflect the findings of the study. Policies should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure appropriate mitigation is employed. | SA objectives reflects the findings of the assessment as appropriate |
| Rushcliffe Revised Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2010 | | | |
| Rushcliffe Borough Council | | | |
| http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/environmentandwaste/Contaminated_Land_Inspection_Strategy_2010.pdf | | | |
| This document is a review of the Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2006. The review has been undertaken as part of Environmental Health's on-going requirement to assess strategies to deal with the contaminated land legacy. This review details the progress made in implementing the 2001 strategy. It also provides the revised priorities and details future proposals for programme implementation. | No set targets | Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible. | SA objectives reflect the priorities of the document as appropriate. |

Neighbour and cross boundary issue

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|---|---------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Adjoining Council plans | | | |
| http://www.ambervalley.gov.uk/mobile/default.htm | | | |
| http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment/local-development-framework/ | | | |
| http://www.charnwood.gov.uk/ | | | |
| http://www.derby.gov.uk/ | | | |

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|---------|----------------------|--------------------|
| http://www.melton.gov.uk/ http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/ http://www.nwleics.gov.uk/ http://www.south-derbys.gov.uk/ | | | |
| Local authorities should take account of relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives of neighbouring authorities. | | | |

Neighbourhood Planning

| Description | Targets | Implication for plan | Implication for SA |
|--|---------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Neighbourhood plans | | | |
| <p>New rights will allow local communities to shape new development by coming together to prepare neighbourhood plans.</p> <p>New rights in the Localism Act will mean local people can decide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where new homes and businesses should go • what they should look like. <p>Parish and town councils or, where they exist, neighbourhood forums will lead the creation of neighbourhood plans, supported by the local planning authority. Once written the plan will be independently examined and put to a referendum of local people for approval.</p> <p>Neighbourhood plans will enable local people to ensure there are enough homes in their area by providing planning permission for homes in community ownership (particularly through the Community Right to Build). Town centre revitalisation, protection of green spaces, and regeneration through neighbourhood planning - local people will have genuine opportunities to influence the future of where they live.</p> | | | |