

Gedling Local Development Plan

Publication Draft: Sustainability Appraisal Report

Appendix A: Reviews of plans, policies and programmes

May 2026

Serving people, Improving lives

Introduction

This appendix updates and supersedes Appendix A of the Gedling Local Development Plan Scoping Report (July 2025).

This is an appendix which summarises the plans, policies and programmes that affect the Gedling Local Development Plan. The plans, policies and programmes are split into five tables representing different geographical areas.

Gedling Borough Council has withdrawn from the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan and commenced the preparation of the Gedling Local Development Plan which will address both strategic and non-strategic matters. Documents related to the other four local authorities are not included in this updated appendix.

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Table 1 – International and European documents

Name	EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC (1979)
Author	The Council of European Communities
Source	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eudr/1979/409/contents https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32009L0147&from=EN
Description	The Wild Birds Directive ensures far-reaching protection for all of Europe's wild birds, identifying 194 species and sub-species among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures. There are a number of components to this scheme: • Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for 194 particularly threatened species and all migratory bird species. SPAs are scientifically identified areas critical for the survival of the targeted species, such as wetlands. They are part of the Natura 2000 ecological network set up under the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC. • A second component bans activities that directly threaten birds, such as the deliberate killing or capture of birds, the destruction of their nests and taking of their eggs, and associated activities such as trading in live or dead birds (with a few exceptions). • A third component establishes rules that limit the number of bird species that can be hunted (82 species and sub-species) and the periods during which they can be hunted. It also defines hunting methods which are permitted (e.g. non-selective hunting is banned). In 2009, Directive 79/409/EEC 1979 has been amended substantially and Directive 2009 147/EC has been introduced to ensure continued clarity and rationality (see second link above).
Targets	No set targets. To codify amendments to the original directive of 1979 to maintain clarity and rationality of overall vision of original directive.
Implication for GLDP	Policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan should make sure that the upkeep of recognised habitats is maintained and not damaged from development. Avoid pollution or deterioration of other habitats or any other disturbance effecting birds.

	Designation of SPAs or prospective SPAs in plan area would restrict development opportunities.
Implication for SA	Needs to incorporate protection of birds into the SA Framework.

Name	Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (1991)
Author	The Council of European Communities
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:31991L0676&from=EN
Description	Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution. The Nitrates Directive forms an integral part of the Water Framework Directive and is one of the key instruments in the protection of waters against agricultural pressures.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to reduce water pollution.

Name	European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (1992)
Author	The Council of Europe
Source	https://rm.coe.int/168007b4d4
Description	Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	Ensure that site allocations and policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan take account of the Convention.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to protect archaeological heritage.

Name	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC (1992)
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Author	The Council of European Communities
Source	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:HTML
Description	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. The objectives are: • 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.
Targets	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.
Implication for GLDP	Allocate sites and develop policies that take into account the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. The Gedling Local Development Plan must be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment in line with the Directive.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to take into account the conservation status of areas. Note the measures are also covered by Habitats Regulations Assessment.

Name	Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (1999)
Author	The Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:31998L0083&from=EN
Description	Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.
Targets	Member States must set values for water intended for human consumption.
Implication for GLDP	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to protect and enhance water quality.
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Name	Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (1999)
Author	The Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:31999L0031&from=EN
Description	The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air, and on human health from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.
Targets	Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill by 75% of the 1995 level by 2010. Reduce this to 50% in 2013 and 35% by 2020.
Implication for GLDP	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste.

Name	Water Framework Directive (England and Wales) Regulations 2017
Author	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union; implemented in England and Wales by the UK Government
Source	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/407
Description	The Water Framework Directive deals with the management of large bodies of water: inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground water. The objectives are: • Enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands - there is a requirement for nearly all inland and coastal waters to achieve 'good status' by 2027. • 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.
Targets	Inland and coastal water bodies to achieve 'good ecological status and chemical' by 2027.

Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan needs to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on large bodies of water.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to ensure sustainable use of water.

Name	European Landscape Convention (2000)
Author	The Council of Europe
Source	CETS 176 - Draft European Landscape Convention as amended by the 2016 Protocol (coe.int)
Description	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. 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'.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	Encourages adoption of policies and measures at local level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to ensure sustainable use of landscape.

Name	Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (2001)
Author	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32001L0042&from=EN
Description	Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view of promoting sustainable development.
Targets	The Directive must be applied to plans or programmes whose formal preparation begins after 21 July 2004 and to those already in preparation by that date.
Implication for GLDP	The Directive must be applied to the Gedling Local Development Plan.

Implication for SA	The Directive will be applied to the Sustainability Appraisal process.
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Name	Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (2007)
Author	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32007L0060&from=EN
Description	Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods.
Targets	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments to be completed by December 2011. Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps to be completed by December 2013. Flood Risk Management Plans to be completed by December 2015.
Implication for GLDP	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective that relates to flood management and reduction of risk.

Name	Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (2008)
Author	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098&from=EN
Description	The Waste Framework Directive sets out to ensure that waste management provisions secure the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. The objectives are: • 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.
Targets	By 2020, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials from households and other origins similar to waste from households shall be increased to a minimum of overall 50 % by weight. By 2020, the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste shall be increased to a minimum of 70 % by weight.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to sustainable use of materials and composting waste and waste reduction.

Name	Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe Directive 2008/50/EC (2008)
Author	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32008L0050&from=EN
Description	The Air Quality 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. The objectives are: • 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}).
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective for reducing emissions and improving air quality.

Name	Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (2010)
Author	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32010L0075&from=EN
Description	This Directive lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. It also lays down rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole.
Targets	The Directive sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.
Implication for GLDP	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective for reducing pollution.

Name	EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (2020)
Author	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0380
Description	This strategy is a core part of the European Green Deal and builds on the 2020 Biodiversity Strategy. It aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 and sets long-term goals for protecting nature and reversing the degradation of ecosystems. It recognises biodiversity as crucial for climate resilience, human health, and economic prosperity. Key measures include legally protecting 30% of the EU's land and sea, restoring degraded ecosystems, addressing urban biodiversity, and integrating nature-based solutions into planning and development.
Targets	The targets cover: - Legally protect at least 30% of EU land and sea, including 10% strictly protected. - Restore at least 20% of the EU's degraded land and sea ecosystems by 2030. - Halve the use of chemical pesticides by 2030. - Plant 3 billion trees by 2030. - Ensure no deterioration in conservation trends and status of protected habitats and species.

Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should seek to enhance ecological networks, support the restoration of degraded habitats, and integrate urban greening and biodiversity enhancements across development policies.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include updated biodiversity objectives, including nature restoration and urban nature integration, seeking to increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance green infrastructure.

Name	European Climate Law (Regulation (EU) 2021/1119)
Author	The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32021R1119
Description	The European Climate Law makes legally binding the goal of achieving a climate-neutral European Union by 2050. It also sets an intermediate target of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. The regulation establishes a framework for climate governance, regular progress reviews, and alignment of all EU and national policies with the climate neutrality objective.
Targets	• Climate neutrality by 2050. • Net greenhouse gas emissions reduction of at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should support pathways to net zero through planning policies that promote low-carbon development, energy efficiency, nature-based carbon sinks, and sustainable transport infrastructure.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should reflect these legally binding targets and ensure that plan proposals contribute to emissions reduction and climate resilience.

Name	EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change (2021)
Author	European Commission
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021DC0082
Description	This updated strategy builds on the 2013 adaptation strategy and focuses on shifting from understanding climate impacts to implementing adaptation solutions. It highlights the importance of integrating climate resilience into all relevant policies and promotes nature-based solutions. It also supports better climate risk data, smarter and more systemic adaptation, and accelerating action across sectors.
Targets	• Promote climate resilience across all sectors and levels of governance. • Make adaptation measures data-driven, inclusive, and based on better risk assessments. • Ensure all EU policies and funding instruments support adaptation.

	• Foster international action for climate resilience.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should integrate climate adaptation into spatial planning, ensure flood risk mitigation, promote resilient green infrastructure, and support nature-based solutions in land use.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include clear objectives related to climate resilience, vulnerability reduction, and supporting adaptation at the local level.

Name	EU Zero Pollution Action Plan (2021)
Author	European Commission
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021DC0400
Description	The Zero Pollution Action Plan aims to reduce pollution to levels that are no longer harmful to human health and the environment. It addresses air, water, soil, and noise pollution and promotes cleaner production, sustainable mobility, and green infrastructure. It is part of the European Green Deal and supports a “toxic-free environment.”
Targets	By 2030: • Improve air quality to reduce premature deaths by 55%. • Reduce plastic litter at sea by 50% and microplastics released into the environment by 30%. • Reduce nutrient losses and pesticide use by 50%. • Reduce by 25% the EU population chronically disturbed by noise. • Improve water quality by reducing waste and pollutants.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should promote cleaner transport and the protection of environmental quality in line with zero pollution goals.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include objectives for reducing all types of pollution (i.e. from construction material or transport) and improving health and environmental outcomes through the plan.

Name	EU Circular Economy Action Plan (2020)
Author	European Commission
Source	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0098
Description	This plan sets out measures to make sustainable products the norm in the EU and empower consumers to make environmentally sound choices. It prioritises the reduction of waste, increased recycling, and longer

	product lifecycles. The plan targets key value chains such as construction, electronics, batteries, packaging, plastics, and textiles.
Targets	• Promote sustainable product design and durability. • Increase reuse, repair and recycling rates. • Reduce waste generation and dependency on raw materials. • Introduce circular principles into construction and building sectors.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should encourage low-waste construction, material reuse, and circular economy principles in development design and infrastructure delivery.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include objectives promoting circular resource use, minimising waste, and supporting sustainable production and consumption.

Table 2 – National and East Midlands documents

Name	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (as amended) (1979)
Author	HM Government
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46
Description	An Act to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters; to provide for the recovery of grants under section 10 of the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1972 or under section 4 of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 in certain circumstances; and to provide for grants by the Secretary of State to the Architectural Heritage Fund.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of the Act.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to protect Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas.

Name	Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) (1981)
Author	HM Government
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69
Description	An Act to prohibit certain methods of killing or taking wild animals; to amend the law relating to protection of certain mammals; to restrict the introduction of certain animals and plants; to amend the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976; to amend the law relating to nature conservation, the countryside and National Parks and to make provision with respect to the Countryside Commission; to amend the law relating to public rights of way; and for connected purposes.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of the Act.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to reflect the principles and policies of the Act.
Name	Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act (as amended) (1990)
Author	HM Government

Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9
Description	An Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of the Act.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to protect Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas.

Name	Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (2021)
Author	Cabinet Office, Department for International Development and Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals/implementing-the-sustainable-development-goals--2#contents
Description	3.1 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a global agreement to eradicate extreme poverty, fight inequality and injustice and leave no one behind. Agreed by world leaders at the UN in 2015, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals succeed the Millennium Development Goals. The Sustainable Development Goals are universal with all signatories expected to contribute to them internationally and deliver them domestically.
Targets	Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals to be delivered internationally and domestically: • No poverty • Zero hunger • Good health and wellbeing • Quality education • Gender equality • Clean water and sanitation • Affordable and clean energy • Decent work and economic growth • Industry, innovation and infrastructure • Reduced inequalities • Sustainable cities and communities

	• Responsible consumption and production • Climate action • Life below water • Life on land • Peace, justice and strong institutions • Partnerships for the goals
Implication for GLDP	Policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan should support the goals and achieve a sustainable economy and a strong healthy and just society within environmental limits.
Implication for SA	The strategy provides guidance and informs the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Name	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
Author	HM Government
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16
Description	An Act to make provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; to make provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; to amend the law relating to rights of way; to make provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; to provide for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of the Act.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to reflect the principles and policies of the Act.

Name	Climate Change Act (as amended) (2008)
Author	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27
Description	The Act sets out legally binding targets for the UK. 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.

Targets	Reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050, and 26% by 2020.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will have to ensure that it makes a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.

Name	Planning Act (as amended) (2008)
Author	Department for Communities and Local Government
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29
Description	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 Act also brings in the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) which will allow local authorities to charge developers for infrastructure. Changes to existing local planning policy mean that Development Plan Documents will need to contribute to climate change policy.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that the implications arising from the Planning Act have been considered throughout the process.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to take account of the Act.

Name	Humber River Basin District River Management Plan (updated 2022)
Author	Environment Agency
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/river-basin-management-plans-2015
Description	This is an update of and replaces the Humber River Basin Management Plan published in 2015. The Plan describes the challenges that threaten the water environment and how these challenges can be managed. The plan consists of a collection of documents which describe how the waters are managed, together with information about the river basin district in data tables and maps.
Targets	• To prevent deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater • To achieve objectives and standards for protected areas • To aim to achieve good status for all water bodies or, for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies, good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status

	• To reverse any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater • The cessation of discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters • Progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water environment.

Name	Benefits of Green Infrastructure (2010)
Author	Forest Research for the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Department for Communities and Local Government
Source	https://cdn.forestresearch.gov.uk/2022/02/urqp_benefits_of_green_infrastructure-2.pdf
Description	Green infrastructure refers to the combined structure, position, connectivity and types of green spaces which together enable delivery of multiple benefits as goods and services. This report provides a synthesis of the evidence covering the benefits of green infrastructure, based on expert evaluation of scientific and other related literature.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective covering green infrastructure.

Name	Flood and Water Management Act (2010)
Author	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29
Description	The Act aims to provide better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It will also help tackle bad debt in the water industry, improve the affordability of water bills for certain groups and individuals, and help ensure continuity of water supplies to the consumer. The objectives are:

	• The development of, and compliance with, a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. • The development of local flood risk management strategies by local flood authorities. • Enable the Environment Agency and local authorities to more easily carry out flood risk management works. • A more risk based approach to reservoir management. • Enables water companies to more easily control non-essential uses of water and to offer concessions to community groups for surface water drainage charges. • To require the use of SuDs in certain new developments. • The introduction of a mandatory building standard for sewers.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that it has due regard to the flood and water management regulations.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to flood risk and water management.

Name	Equality Act (as updated) (2010)
Author	Government Equalities Office
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15
Description	The Act bans unfair treatment and helps achieve equal opportunities in the workplace and in wider society. The Act prohibits unfair treatment in access to employment and private and public services regardless of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that diversity and equality have been considered throughout the process.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of equality issues. Note the issues are also covered by the Equality Impact Assessment.

Name	Biodiversity 2020 – A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)
Author	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69446/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020-111111.pdf
Description	The strategy will guide conservation efforts over the next decade, including setting our ambition to halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020, and to move progressively to a position of net gain. The objectives are: • To halt overall biodiversity loss. • Support healthy well-functioning ecosystems on land and at sea. • Establish coherent ecological networks. • More and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.
Targets	- To halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020. - Increasing the proportion of SSSIs in favourable condition. - At least 25% English waters to be covered by MPAs.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of this strategy.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to biodiversity and ecological networks.

Name	Energy Act (2011)
Author	Department of Energy and Climate Change
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/16
Description	The Act is underpinned by three policy objectives: • tackling barriers to investment in energy efficiency; • enhancing energy security; and • facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies. The majority of the Act is made up of provisions to enable the financing and facilitation of the installation of energy efficiency measures in homes and businesses - the 'Green Deal' - with the remainder of the Act dealing with securing fair competition in energy markets and the supply of low carbon energy.
Targets	No set targets.

Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should support the Energy Act's objectives of facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective on energy efficiency.

Name	Low Carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas across the East Midlands (2011)
Author	Land Use Consultants, Centre for Sustainable Energy and SQW for East Midlands Councils
Source	http://www.emcouncils.gov.uk/write/Emids-low-carbon-energy-opportunities-Final-Report-07-2011-update.pdf
Description	This report sets out an evidence base of the technical potential for renewable and low carbon energy technologies within the East Midlands. It aims to assist local planning authorities across the East Midlands in developing well-founded policies and strategies that support low carbon energy deployment up to 2030.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	Policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective on the technical potential for renewable and low carbon energy technologies.

Name	The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations (2012)
Author	HM Government
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/1927/made
Description	An Act to make provision for the conservation of habitats and species
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective covering the conservation of habitats and species.

Name	Waste Management Plan for England (2021)
Author	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Source	Waste Management Plan for England 2021 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Description	The Plan focuses on waste arisings and their management, providing an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and evaluates how the Plan will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.
Targets	No set target.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to sustainable use of materials and composting waste and waste reduction.

Name	National Character Area profiles (2014)
Author	Natural England
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles
Description	NCA profiles are guidance documents which will help to achieve a more sustainable future for individuals and communities. The profiles include a description of the key ecosystem services provided in each character area and how these benefit people, wildlife and the economy. They identify potential opportunities for positive environmental change and provide the best available information and evidence as a context for local decision making and action. e.g. Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield, Sherwood, Leicestershire and Nottingham Wolds
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the action plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the character areas.

Name	Natural England Action Plan 2024 to 2025
Author	Natural England
Source	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/300746/ne-corporate-plan-2014-2019.pdf
Description	This Corporate Plan explains our ongoing commitment to play our part in delivering the Government's priorities for the natural environment whilst meeting our statutory duties and core environmental outcomes. This will be

	achieved through working constructively with local partners and communities and our partners across the Defra network.
Targets	• reverse biodiversity decline; • meet net-zero; • address water and air quality; • establish more trees and woods • create or restore wildlife-rich habitat outside protected sites;
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the action plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the natural environment.

Name	Climate Change Adaptation Manual (NE751)
Author	Natural England (with contributions from RSPB, Environment Agency, Forestry Commission and others)
Source	https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5679197848862720?utm_source=chatgpt.com
Description	This manual is a resource to support practical and pragmatic decision-making in the context of climate change adaptation, especially for nature conservation and land management. It brings together recent science, experience and case-studies, and is aimed at those working in land and habitat management, conservation, government agencies and NGOs. It updates the 2014 edition and expands coverage to include species, green infrastructure, geology & geomorphology, access & recreation.
Targets	The manual does not set specific numeric targets, but provides guidance and tools to embed adaptation into decision-making and management of habitats, species, green infrastructure and land use.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should incorporate policies and criteria for development that reflect climate adaptation principles.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include objectives and indicators that reflect climate adaptation

Name	Nature Networks Evidence Handbook (NERR081)
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Author	Natural England (with authors Crick H.Q.P., Crosher I.E., Mainstone C.P., Taylor S.D., Wharton A., Langford P., Larwood J., Lusardi J., Appleton D., Brotherton P.N.M., Duffield S.J., Macgregor N.A.)
Source	https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6105140258144256?utm_source=chatgpt.com
Description	This handbook aims to support designers of nature networks by identifying the principles of network design and describing the evidence underpinning the desirable features of nature networks. It builds on the Making Space for Nature review of 2010, and outlines practical aspects of implementing a nature-network plan as well as tools for decision making. Key considerations include involving people from the earliest stages in planning, creating an overarching vision for the network, taking account of the landscape, geology and ecosystems, and building resilience to climate change. The handbook also provides “rules of thumb” for actions such as improving and enlarging core wildlife sites, increasing the number of core sites, improving landscape permeability for species movement, and creating connecting habitat corridors.
Targets	The handbook does not set specific numeric targets. Instead it provides guidance, evidence and decision-support tools aimed at embedding nature-network design in planning and land-management practice.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the manual.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include objectives and indicators that reflect habitat connectivity and resilience.

Name	Historic England Advice Note 3: The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans (2015)
Author	Historic England
Source	https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-environment-and-site-allocations-in-local-plans/heag074-he-and-site-allocation-local-plans/
Description	This advice note provides guidance on how local planning authorities should consider the historic environment when preparing site allocations within Local Plans. It sets out approaches to identifying heritage constraints and opportunities, assessing site capacity, and ensuring that site allocations avoid harm to heritage assets or their settings. The guidance emphasises early consideration of the historic environment in the plan-making process to ensure positive, sustainable outcomes and compliance with national planning policy.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that all site allocations are supported by proportionate heritage assessments, and that policies protect designated and non-designated heritage assets, their settings, and wider historic landscape character.

Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include objectives for conserving and enhancing the historic environment.
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Name	Historic England Advice Note 8: Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment (2016)
Author	Historic England
Source	https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/heag036-sustainability-appraisal-strategic-environmental-assessment/
Description	This advice note provides guidance on how the historic environment should be integrated into Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). It explains how heritage considerations can be incorporated into baseline evidence, the assessment framework, reasonable alternatives, and monitoring. The document highlights the importance of understanding heritage significance, vulnerability, and potential impacts during plan preparation, ensuring that historic environment interests are fully reflected in the appraisal process.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that heritage issues are addressed through evidence gathering, assessment of alternatives, and policy development.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include objectives that safeguard the historic environment, ensuring that heritage impacts are appraised and inform spatial strategy and policy decisions

Name	Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans (2015)
Author	Historic England
Source	https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa1-historic-environment-local-plans/gpa1/
Description	This guidance note explains how the historic environment should be addressed throughout the preparation of Local Plans. It sets out expectations for building a sound evidence base, understanding heritage significance, identifying issues and opportunities, and developing policies that conserve and enhance the historic environment. The document encourages proactive and positive planning for heritage, ensuring that Local Plans reflect statutory requirements and national policy while supporting sustainable development.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should be informed by an understanding of the historic environment, and include policies that protect and enhance heritage assets and their settings.

Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include objectives that promote conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
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Name	Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (2015)
Author	Historic England
Source	https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/
Description	This guidance note explains how the significance of heritage assets should be understood and applied in planning decisions. It sets out approaches for assessing significance, using proportionate information, and integrating heritage considerations into decision-making. The document emphasises the importance of early assessment, clear understanding of impacts, and constructive engagement to ensure that planning decisions conserve heritage significance in line with national policy and statutory duties.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should include policies that ensure development proposals demonstrate an understanding and respond sensitively to heritage assets and their settings.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include objectives and criteria to identify and evaluate potential impacts on heritage assets.

Name	Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets - 2nd Edition (2017)
Author	Historic England
Source	https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/
Description	This guidance explains how to assess the setting of heritage assets and the role that setting plays in their significance. It outlines a staged approach for identifying, analysing, and evaluating the contribution of setting to significance and the potential impacts of development. The second edition refines earlier guidance and provides further clarity on good practice, including how change within a setting can affect the appreciation, experience, and understanding of heritage assets.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should include policies to consider, assess and avoid or mitigate potential impacts on significance of heritage assets and historic character.

Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include assessment criteria that address potential effects on the setting of heritage assets, ensuring that spatial strategy options and policies are reviewed for their impact on heritage significance and character.
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Name	Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 4: Enabling Development and Heritage Assets (2020)
Author	Historic England
Source	https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa4-enabling-development-heritage-assets/heag294-gpa4-enabling-development-and-heritage-assets/
Description	This guidance note explains the principles and processes involved in assessing proposals for enabling development related to heritage assets. Enabling development refers to development that would normally be unacceptable in planning terms but is permitted because it would secure the long-term conservation of a heritage asset. The guidance sets out criteria for assessment, the need for transparency in financial appraisals, the requirement to explore alternative solutions, and the importance of ensuring that any enabling development causes the least possible harm.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should include clear policy guidance to ensure that proposals explore reasonable alternatives, and secure heritage benefits that outweigh any planning harm.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include objectives and criteria that assess whether enabling development proposals would lead to sustainable outcomes for heritage assets,

Name	Heritage Counts
Author	Historic England
Source	https://historicengland.org.uk/research/heritage-counts/
Description	Heritage Counts is an annual evidence resource that brings together data, research, and analysis on the state of the historic environment in England. It provides insights across key themes such as the condition of heritage assets, economic and social value, public engagement, environmental performance, and challenges facing the sector. The resource supports understanding of national trends, the contribution of heritage to place, and the pressures and opportunities influencing heritage management and policy.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan can use evidence from Heritage Counts to inform policy justification, regarding the value of heritage to sustainable development and placemaking.

Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of evidence on the condition and vulnerability of the historic environment, ensuring that appraisal supports informed decision making.
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Name	National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)
Author	Department for Communities and Local Government
Source	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf
Description	This sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. This document should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework and the Waste Management Plan for England.
Targets	Ensuring waste management is considered alongside with spatial planning concerns. Ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure (such as safe and reliable transport links) complements sustainable waste management.
Implication for GLDP	The Councils should have regard to its policies when discharging their responsibilities to the extent that they are appropriate to waste management. Ensure compatibility with Waste Core Strategy.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective in relation to increasing recycling opportunities and reducing waste.

Name	Technical Housing Standards – Nationally Described Space Standard (2015)
Author	HM Government
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/technical-housing-standards-nationally-described-space-standard
Description	This deals with internal space within new dwellings for use across all tenures. The Nationally Described Space Standard can be applied if local planning authorities have the evidence to justify its application and had tested its viability. The Nationally Described Space Standard needs to be delivered through a relevant Local Plan Policy.
Targets	No set targets but option of a minimum space standards for new dwellings.
Implication for GLDP	Consideration of whether any space standards could be included for the Gedling Local Development Plan.

Implication for SA	There is no direct influence to the Sustainability Appraisal process.
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Name	Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2024)
Author	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Source	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/675ac5257e419d6e07ce2bb2/Planning_policy_for_traveller_sites_2024.pdf
Description	The document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. This document should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework.
Targets	The Councils should set pitch targets for gypsies and travellers and plot targets for travelling showpeople.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.

Name	Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act (2015)
Author	HM Government
Source	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/17
Description	This sets out the requirement for local councils to establish a register for those interested in developing a self or custom built house in the area.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to allocate sites for self-built plots.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to securing a range of housing options, including self-build homes.

Name	Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting rural productivity (2015)
Author	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/towards-a-one-nation-economy-a-10-point-plan-for-boosting-rural-productivity

Description	Sets out measures to boost the rural economy by investing in education and skills, increasing wages, improving infrastructure and connectivity, and simplifying planning laws for rural businesses and communities. <u>Rural areas fully connected to the wider economy</u> 1. Extensive, fast and reliable broadband services 2. High quality, widely available mobile communications 3. Modern transport connections <u>A highly skilled rural workforce</u> 4. Access to high quality education and training 5. Expanded apprenticeships in rural areas <u>Strong conditions for rural business growth</u> 6. Enterprise Zones in rural areas 7. Better regulation and improved planning for rural businesses <u>Easier to live and work in rural areas</u> 8. More housing – e.g. starter homes on exception sites 9. Increased affordability of affordable childcare <u>Greater local control</u> 10. Devolution of power
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should promote and help to boost the rural economy.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the rural economy.

Name	National Planning Policy Framework (2024)
Author	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

Description	The National Planning Policy Framework 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. The updated Framework published in 2024 introduces significant reforms aimed at accelerating housing delivery, enhancing infrastructure planning, and promoting sustainable development. Key updates include the introduction of the 'grey belt' land to identify lower-quality Green Belt land suitable for development if it avoids urban sprawl, a new standard method for calculating housing need and reinstatement of mandatory housing targets for local authorities. The framework also prioritises reuse of previously developed land, streamlines plan-making processes and strengthens policies on climate change, design quality, and environmental protection.
Targets	The document includes the following key areas: • Achieving sustainable development • Plan Making • Decision Making • Delivering a sufficient supply of homes • Building a strong, competitive economy • Ensuring the vitality of town centres • Promoting healthy and safe communities • Promoting sustainable transport • Supporting high quality communications • Making effective use of land • Achieving well-designed places

	• Protecting Green Belt land • Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change • Conserving and enhancing the natural environment • Conserving and enhancing the historic environment • Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should promote and help to achieve sustainable development.
Implication for SA	The National Planning Policy Framework and relevant planning practice guidance inform the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Name	Build Back Better: our plan for growth (2021)
Author	HM Treasury
Source	Build Back Better: our plan for growth - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Description	The aim is to tackle long term problems to deliver growth that creates high quality jobs across the UK and make the most of the strengths of the Union. This will be achieved by building on three core pillars of growth: • Infrastructure • Skills • Innovation
Targets	No set target.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the ambitions for economic growth, improved skills and increased productivity.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to business enterprise, education and infrastructure.

Name	The Clean Growth Strategy – Leading the way to a low carbon future (2017)
Author	HM Government
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-growth-strategy
Description	This strategy sets out a comprehensive set of policies and proposals that aim to accelerate the pace of ‘clean growth’, i.e. deliver increased economic growth and decreased emissions during the 2020s. It explains how the

	whole country can benefit from low carbon opportunities, while meeting national and international commitments to tackle climate change.
Targets	Targets include:- • Businesses to improve their energy productivity by at least 20% by 2030; • Many homes as possible to be Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) Band C by 2035; • End the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040; • Phase out the use of unabated coal to produce electricity by 2025; • Establish a new network of forests including new woodland on farmland, and fund larger-scale woodland and forest creation, to plant 11 million trees; and • Work towards our ambition for zero avoidable waste by 2050
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the ambitions for economic growth and decreased emissions.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to economic growth and decreased emissions.

Name	A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018)
Author	HM Government
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan
Description	This sets out what the Government will do to improve the environment, within a generation. This 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. It calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first. The Environment Improvement Plan 2023 for England is the first revision of the 25 Year Environment Plan. It builds on the Plan's vision to set out how each of the environmental goals will be delivered. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-improvement-plan
Targets	The Environment Plan has the following 25 years goals:- • Clean air

	• Clean and plentiful water • Thriving plants and wildlife • Reducing the risks of harm from environmental hazards • Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently • Enhancing beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment • Mitigating and adapting to climate change • Minimising waste • Managing exposure to chemicals • Enhancing biosecurity
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the 25 Year Environment Plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the requirements of the 25 Year Environment Plan.

Name	Clean Air Strategy 2019 (2019)
Author	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-air-strategy-2019
Description	The strategy sets out the comprehensive actions required across all parts of government and society to improve air quality. The strategy sets out how we will:- • protect the nation's health • protect the environment • secure clean growth and innovation • reduce emissions from transport, homes, farming and industry • monitor our progress • The strategy complements three other UK government strategies: the Industrial Strategy, the Clean Growth Strategy and the 25 Year Environment Plan.
Targets	The Clean Air Strategy set a series of measures to improve air quality.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.

Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective for reducing emissions and improving air quality.
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Name	The Environment Act (2021)
Author	HM Government
Source	Environment Act 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)
Description	The Act operates as the UK's framework for environmental protection. It enshrines some environmental protection into law and offers powers to set binding targets including for air quality, water, biodiversity and waste reduction.
Targets	The Act sets out a number targets within four different priority areas, the priority areas being: air quality, water, biodiversity, and resource efficient and waste reduction. Specific targets include: • Halt the decline in species populations by 2030, and then increase populations by at least 10% to exceed current levels by 2042 • Restore water bodies to their natural state by cracking down on harmful pollution from sewers and abandoned mines and improving water usage in households • Deliver net zero ambitions and boost nature recovery by increasing tree and woodland cover to 16.5% of total land area in England by 2050 • Halve the waste per person that is sent to residual treatment by 2042 • Cut exposure to the most harmful air pollutant to human health – PM2.5 • Restore 70% of designated features in Marine Protected Areas to a favourable condition by 2042, with the rest in a recovering condition.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should take account of the implications of the Environment Act and support the delivery of its targets.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the targets within the Environment Act.

Name	Natural England Green Infrastructure Framework (2023)
Author	Natural England
Source	https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/GreenInfrastructure/Home.aspx

Description	The Green Infrastructure Framework is a commitment in the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan. It supports the greening of towns and cities and connections with the surrounding landscape as part of the Nature Recovery Network. Networks of green and blue spaces and other natural features can bring big benefits for nature and climate, health and prosperity. At present access to green and blue spaces varies considerably across the country, but there are opportunities for assets to be better managed for the environment and to deliver a wider range of multifunctional benefits.
Targets	3.2 Natural England has developed a set of GI Principles that underpin the GI Framework. The principles are intended to provide a baseline for different organisations to develop stronger green infrastructure policy and delivery. 3.3 • Nature rich beautiful places • Active and healthy places • Thriving and prospering places • Improved water management • Resilient and climate positive places • Multifunctional: GI delivers multiples functions and benefits • Varied: GI includes a mix of types and sizes that can provide a range of functions and benefits to address specific issues and needs • Connected: GI connects as a living network for people and nature at all scales, connecting provision of GI with those who needs its benefits • Accessible: GI creates green, liveable places where everyone has access to good quality green and blue spaces routes and features • GI should respond to an area's character • Partnership and vision: partnership working, collaboration and stakeholder engagement; create a vision for GI • Evidence: use evidence, sound science and good land use practices to underpin plans, projects, programmes and policies • Plan GI strategically to secure GI as a key asset in policies to create and maintain sustainable places • Design GI to create beautiful, well designed places • Managed, valued, monitored and evaluated. Establish good governance, funding, management, monitoring and evaluations of GI

Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should seek to deliver the green infrastructure principles and encourage developments to strengthen local green infrastructure.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the principles of the Green Infrastructure Framework.

Name	The Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (2023)
Author	HM Government
Source	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2023/55/contents/enacted
Description	The Act provides a legislative framework to deliver the Government's levelling up agenda, with a particular focus on reforming the planning system to make it more effective, locally led, and responsive to national priorities. It introduces new tools and powers aimed at streamlining plan-making, enhancing environmental assessment, improving local accountability, and delivering regeneration and growth across all parts of the country. Key planning-related provisions in the Act include: • Introduction of a new plan-making system with statutory timeframes and a digital-first approach • Establishment of National Development Management Policies (NDMPs) with primacy over local plans where conflicts arise • Greater powers for local authorities to bring forward development through locally-led Urban Development Corporations • A new Infrastructure Levy to replace Section 106 and parts of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) • Changes to environmental assessment, replacing SEA and EIA with a new Environmental Outcomes Report system • Stronger enforcement powers for local planning authorities • Provisions to support high street revitalisation, including new powers for rental auctions of vacant premises
Targets	• Streamlined local plan preparation processes (30 months) • Gateway checks to identify issues earlier in plan preparation. • Enabling more councils to put in place plans for new homes. • Extending the time limit for planning enforcement action against unauthorised developments from 4 to 10 years (for England).

Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework will need to respond to changes in environmental assessment processes and integrate relevant national outcomes.

Name	Environmental Improvement Plan 2023
Author	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)
Source	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-improvement-plan
Description	The Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 is the first revision of the 25 Year Environment Plan. It sets out the government's strategy to halt and reverse the decline in the natural environment and achieve long-term environmental goals. It provides a delivery-focused roadmap for targets on air, water, biodiversity, waste, climate adaptation, and green infrastructure.
Targets	• Restore at least 500,000 hectares of wildlife-rich habitat outside protected areas by 2042. • Increase tree canopy and woodland cover in England to 16.5% by 2050. • Improve water quality and reduce pollution from agriculture and wastewater. • Achieve good ecological status for 75% of water bodies in England by 2027. • Halve residual waste per person by 2042. • Improve access to green space.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should promote nature recovery, water quality improvements, access to green space, and biodiversity net gain.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include robust objectives for nature recovery and environmental enhancement.

Table 3 – Nottinghamshire documents

Name	Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (1998)
Author	Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group
Source	https://nottsbaq.org.uk/lbap/lbap-introduction-and-sections-1-to-6/

Description	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. The aims 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; and 3. To contribute to biodiversity conservation on a national, European and global scale. The objectives are: • 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 effects 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.
Targets	Targets are set for a range of habitats and species: <u>Habitat Action Plans</u> - Eutrophic and Mesotrophic Standing Waters - Lowland Calcareous Grassland - Lowland Dry Acid Grassland - Lowland heathland - Lowland Wet Grassland - Mixed Ash-dominated Woodland - Oak-Birch Woodland - Reedbed - Rivers and streams - Unimproved Neutral Grassland - Urban and Post-industrial Habitats - Wet Broadleaved Woodland <u>Species Action Plans</u> - Barn Owl - Bats - Grizzled Skipper and Dingy Skipper - Nightjar

	- Otter - Water Vole - White Clawed Crayfish
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should assist in the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity within the area.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan.

Name	Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project 1998-2000
Author	Nottinghamshire County Council
Source	https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/106679/historiclandscapecharactermap.pdf
Description	By mapping the local characteristics of the current landscape according to their known or likely functional origins and dates, it gives expression to the varying degrees of historical depth which are visible in today's landscapes and shows the influence of cultural behaviour and change in the structure and appearance of our surroundings. The maps produced in this work explain and complement other maps or descriptions characterising the landscape from other perspectives.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the historic landscape.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the local characteristics of the landscape.

Name	Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan (2000)
Author	Greenwood Partnership Board
Source	http://www.greenwoodforest.org.uk/images/content/pdfs/greenwood_strategic_plan.pdf
Description	The Greenwood Community Forest is one of twelve Community Forests established in the early 1990s to demonstrate the contribution of environmental improvement to economic and social regeneration. Together, the twelve Community Forests were able to help to improve the health, well being and quality of life of over half of England's population. They aim to work in partnership to enable Nottinghamshire's communities to create, care for and to use woodlands and other high quality accessible green spaces in a sustainable way that benefits the environment, landscape and the local economy. The Strategic Plan provides an environmental framework, which describes the Greenwood area - taking account of landscape characteristics; biodiversity; agriculture;

	forestry; countryside access, recreation; urbanisation pressures; environmental education; and the arts, culture and tourism. It justifies the rationale for a Community Forest and identifies the strategies and the main players, which will help achieve the Community Forest over a 25 year period.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan.

Name	Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan (2021)
Author	Nottinghamshire County Council
Source	Adopted Minerals Local Plan Nottinghamshire County Council
Description	The Minerals Local Plan sets out the County Council's overall approach to future minerals provision in Nottinghamshire up to 2036. The Minerals Local Plan sets out the following objectives: • Improving the sustainability of minerals development • Providing an adequate supply of minerals • Addressing climate change • Safeguarding of mineral resources, permitted mineral reserves and associated minerals infrastructure • Minimising impacts on communities • Protecting and enhancing natural assets • Protecting and enhancing historic assets • Protecting agricultural soils
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Minerals Local Plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the mineral needs.

Name	Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Green Belt Review (2022)
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Author	Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/pd0olzrf/green-belt-background-paper-1.pdf
Description	The purpose of this study was to provide a broad strategic review of the Green Belt. It was undertaken to assess Green Belt areas against specific criteria, using a scoring matrix to determine how well they contribute to the purposes of the Green Belt as set out in the NPPF. The scope of the study is limited to the principles of including land within the Green Belt.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Green Belt Review.
Implication for SA	The consideration of the Green Belt should not be included as part of the Sustainability Appraisal framework because it is a policy tool and not an environmental protection designation. Environmental and landscape considerations associated with Green Belt land should be addressed under SA Framework objectives such as landscape, biodiversity, or efficient land use.

Name	Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Housing Needs Update (2024)
Author	ICENI
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/5xgcj1bw/iceni-greater-nottingham-and-ashfield-housing-needs-update-2024.pdf
Description	An assessment document reviewing housing market need within the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area. The report outlines conditions, identifies and defines distinct sub-market areas, and highlights key housing issues for Greater Nottingham.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should consider the latest findings of the assessment.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.

Name	Trent Gateway Masterplan 2020
Author	Environment Agency
Source	https://www.trentriverstrust.org/trent-gateway-masterplan/

Description	A vision, principles and strategic objectives have been developed through consultation between the Environment Agency and stakeholders who, together, formed the Trent Gateway Partnership Steering Group to rejuvenate the river and surrounding area for the benefit of the environment, wildlife and the people it serves.
Targets	• Achieve a natural, functioning and healthy river through creation of a high-quality and well-connected environment. • Bring key partners together to align initiatives that achieve multiple outcomes and transform the river in the most sustainable and relevant way. • Pro-actively coordinate and influence activities to develop opportunities and set an agenda for future change.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the masterplan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the Trent Gateway Masterplan.

Name	River Leen and Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)
Author	Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council and Nottingham Regeneration Limited
Source	Can be provided upon request
Description	A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is a planning tool that helps local authorities steer new developments away from high flood risk areas. This document is a study carried out by consultants into flood risk from the River Leen and Daybrook.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure appropriate mitigation is employed.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Name	A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire (2008)
Author	The Nottinghamshire Environmental Protection Working Group
Source	https://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/aAXKdnX
Description	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. The objectives are:-

	• 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 in air quality.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should take into account the requirements.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to air quality.

Name	Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions (2008)
Author	Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/lpdexamination/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/localplanningdocument/LPD-GRO-16%20appraisal%20of%20sustainable%20urban%20extensions%202008.pdf
Description	This report represents the final assessment in the supplementary work (Assessment of Sustainable Urban Extensions) for the 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.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration as appropriate.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should support the findings of this assessment, where appropriate.

Name	Towards a Sustainable Energy Policy for Nottinghamshire (2009)
Author	Nottinghamshire County Council

Source	https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/media/8d8501de8e001bd/sustainableenergynottsmain.pdf
Description	The Policy Framework aims to inform local development planning by providing evidence for the case for higher energy performance standards in new development across the county.
Targets	Advisory targets for phased proportion of low/zero carbon contribution in new domestic/non domestic development in order to support policy development.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should seek to contribute towards carbon reduction in new development.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to minimise energy usage and develop renewable energy resource.

Name	Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (2009)
Author	Nottinghamshire County Council
Source	https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/media/8d850ab486860f4/greater-nottingham-landscape-charater-assessment-ashfield-part-only.pdf (report excluding appendices available. Full report available on CD on request.)
Description	Landscape character assessment is a technique used to identify what makes a place unique. Characterisation involves assessing the physical components of a landscape alongside cultural influences. This study looked at the landscape of Greater Nottingham and will provide part of the evidence base for the local authorities' Local Plans.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should consider the findings of the Landscape Character Assessment.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective to protect and enhance the landscape character.

Name	Greater Nottingham Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategy (2022)
Author	Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/1xyd102k/blue-green-infrastructure-strategy-final.pdf
Description	The Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategy is a long term vision to protect, enhance and extend networks of green spaces and natural elements in and around the Greater Nottingham, connecting with their surrounding towns and villages. The Strategy provides a detailed evidence base concerning existing strategic Blue Green

	Infrastructure assets and networks which should be protected, their functions and connectivity (within the plan area and beyond the boundary within the region), and opportunities to improve them or create more. To deliver the Strategy, five priority areas have been identified: 1. Supporting healthy and active communities 2. Supporting sustainable growth across the Greater Nottingham area 3. Protecting and enhancing biodiversity, heritage assets and landscapes 4. Mitigating the causes and effects of climate 5. Effective planning and delivery for Blue-Green Infrastructure
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that the Blue Green Infrastructure assets and networks are protected and support opportunities for enhancement.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Blue Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Name	Greater Nottingham Growth Options Study (2020)
Author	AECOM
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/10tdo0re/growth-options-study-1.pdf
Description	The report provides the local planning authorities with a technical evidence base to consider future options for housing allocations in the areas in Greater Nottingham outside the main built-up area . 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 48 assessment areas, and provides a brief overview of the potential growth, and of the constraints to growth for each area.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should consider the findings of this assessment.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should support the findings of this assessment, where appropriate.

Name	Greater Nottingham Key Settlements Review (2024) Strategic Plan
Author	Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership: Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/fuzpanjc/gnsp-key-settlements-review-sep-2024.pdf
Description	This study establishes a common means of measuring and assessing settlements in terms of residents' access to jobs, shopping, education and other services by walking, cycling and public transport.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should consider the findings of this study.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should support the findings of this assessment, where appropriate.

Name	Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan Water Cycle Study (2024)
Author	Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership: Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/e2medfzq/gnsp-water-cycle-study-april-2024.pdf
Description	The study identifies the capacity of the water environment and infrastructure to accommodate future growth. It confirms that, while water resources in the Greater Nottingham area remain under pressure, the levels of growth proposed in the Strategic Plan (2023–2041) are broadly consistent with previous plans and are not expected to significantly increase demand for water. The study reinforces the need to align local planning policy with Severn Trent Water's Water Resource Management Plans, which focus on reducing leakage, promoting water efficiency, and increasing metering. In relation to wastewater, the study identifies opportunities for improving capacity and managing surface water inflow through a combination of traditional infrastructure and sustainable drainage (SuDS), including blue-green infrastructure solutions. These approaches will help reduce pressure on the network while delivering environmental and amenity benefits. Water quality remains a key issue, with many water bodies in the area failing to meet good ecological or chemical status. The study notes that pollution from multiple sources and changes to natural river systems present challenges to improving water quality. Planning policies should support measures that protect and enhance the water environment, including contributing to the objectives of the Environment Agency's catchment management strategies.
Targets	• The provision of SuDS (where feasible) • Protection and enhancement of multi-functional blue-green infrastructure

	• A reduction in water usage which should ease the pressure on demand • Adequate wastewater treatment facilities prior to the occupation of new development • Help meet the challenges of climate change by encouraging new developments to accord with sustainable design principles.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should take into account the Water Cycle Study.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective relating to the demand for water and surface water flooding.

Name	Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010) Following advice provided by the Environment Agency (EA), the Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership have not commissioned the production of a new SFRA due to a number of hydraulic models within the Greater Nottingham Area pending updates. The Partnership, in agreement with the EA, have undertaken a review of the SFRA which forms part of the evidence base for the Greater Nottingham Strategic Plan. https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/mulfi3b/gnsp-strategic-flood-risk-assessment-review-april-2024.pdf
Author	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
Source	(available on CD on request)
Description	This is a study carried out by consultants into flood risk from the River Trent and its key tributaries through the Nottingham Housing Market Area on behalf of the Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Partnership. The SFRA draws upon updated river modelling and survey data to predict how the River Trent and its key tributaries will react during various flood events.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure appropriate mitigation is employed.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Name	Greater Nottingham Strategic Transport Modelling Report (2024)
Author	Systra / Arup
Source	http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/transport/public-transport/plans-strategies-policies/local-transport-plan
Description	The Greater Nottingham, Strategic Transport Modelling Report aims to undertake an assessment of the strategic transport impacts of the GNSP to provide an indication of whether the development proposals are feasible in strategic transport terms and, if so, what strategic mitigation is required to accommodate the Plan proposals. It has been developed with a view to achieving economic, environmental and health benefits to local citizens and businesses. Transport's role in supporting the economy and enabling enterprise, reducing carbon emissions from transport, maintaining the current transport assets and providing and enhancing an integrated transport system are core themes of this strategy.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should support the objectives of the Strategic Transport Modelling Report.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Strategic Transport Modelling Report.

Name	Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (2013)
Author	Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council
Source	http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/109118/waste-core-strategy-1.pdf
Description	N.B.: Nottinghamshire & Nottingham Waste Local Plan is currently under examination with adoption anticipated by September 2025. The Waste Core Strategy is a strategic document which sets out overall planning policy towards existing and future waste management facilities within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham. It will be the basis for determining planning applications for all future waste management development and gives guidance on the broad location and type of waste management facilities to be encouraged. It also provides the context for the later policy documents that will follow.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Waste Local Plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to take account of the waste needs and include objective for reducing overall waste consumption.

Name	Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (2014)
Author	Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council
Source	https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/for-you/planning/planning-policy/local-plan/part-1-local-plan-core-strategy/ https://www.gedling.gov.uk/acs/ https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/media/kyhhfdx4/the-nottingham-city-aligned-core-strategy-accs.pdf
Description	The Aligned Core Strategies set out, along with other matters, its vision, strategic objectives, delivery strategy and spatial policies for future development. The plans cover from 2011 to 2028.
Targets	7,250 new homes: - Approx 4,045 homes in and adjoining built up area of Nottingham - Approx 1,300 homes adjoining Hucknall Sub Regional Centre - Up to 1,945 homes in three Key Settlements of Bestwood Village, Calverton and Ravenshead - Up to 260 homes in other villages. 22,000 sq m of new office and research development and 10 hectares of new and relocating industrial and warehouse uses. 10%, 20% or 30% affordable housing depending on location.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will need to revisit the policies in the Aligned Core Strategies.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the objectives of the Gedling Local Development Plan.

Name	Nottingham Core HMA and Nottingham Outer HMA Employment Land Needs Study (2021) and update (2026)
Author	Lichfields
Source	2021 report: https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/401bqvew/employment-land-needs-study-may-21.pdf <u>The ELS refresh</u> can be found in the document library using the link below:

	http://www.gedling.gov.uk/reg19documents
Description	The Employment Land Needs Study assesses the future economic development needs of the 8 authorities (Broxtowe, Gedling, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe, Erewash, Mansfield, Ashfield, Newark and Sherwood) up to 2038, with the purpose of providing an up to date understanding of the future requirements for employment land at both the functional economic market and constituent authority level up to 2038, and provide recommendations about the quality and quality of sites.
Targets	Includes estimates for future floorspace needs for LPAs and the HMA.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that the employment land needs are met within the plan period.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include an objective which seeks to ensure the employment land needs of the Greater Nottingham Area are met.

Name	Greater Nottingham Centres Study (2024)
Author	Nexus Planning
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/mnnjig4d/gnsp-centres-study-june-2024.pdf
Description	This provides evidence on the need and capacity for both comparison and convenience retail floorspace in the study area during the plan period. This would inform decisions on allocations for retail and town centre boundaries to be included in the Local Plan.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the retail study.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to ensure that the retail floorspace provision meets the needs of the area.

Name	Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Addendum (2017)
Author	AECOM
Source	http://documents.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/download/5574
Description	This addendum is to refresh studies to inform planners and developers with the latest flood risk policy, guidance and data availability since the publication of the two documents; the River Leen & Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008) and the Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010).

Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure appropriate mitigation is employed.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Name	East Midlands Airport Sustainable Development Plan (2015)
Author	East Midlands Airport
Source	- Summary: https://www.nwleics.gov.uk/files/documents/east_midlands_airport_sustainable_development_plan/East%20Midlands%20Airport%20Sustainable%20Development%20Plan.pdf - Economy and Surface Access: https://assets.live.dxp.meginfrastructure.com/f/73114/x/d7c07a135b/ema-sdp-2015-economy-and-surface-access.pdf - Landuse: https://assets.live.dxp.meginfrastructure.com/f/73114/x/a01ad62c97/ema-sdp-2015-land-use.pdf - Environment: https://mag-umbraco-media-live.s3.amazonaws.com/1005/environment.pdf - Community: https://assets.live.dxp.meginfrastructure.com/f/73114/x/7416cf33e3/ema-sdp-2015-community.pdf
Description	The Sustainable Development Plan sets out the strategic context for the long-term development of East Midlands Airport.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will need to understand the economic importance of East Midlands Airport and make suitable provision for enhanced transport links and access to the airport.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the East Midlands Airport Sustainable Development Plan.

Name	Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy 2020-2030
Author	Nottingham City Council

Source	https://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/d/aaJK0SBf
Description	The Strategy aims to reduce the two key pollutants that are known to impact on human health. This will in turn reduce the impact of these pollutants on the local environment and local ecosystems and reduce the impact of other pollutants which are emitted and produced by the same causes. The two aims of the air quality strategy are:- 1. To reduce average concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter in Nottinghamshire (which will ultimately lead to a reduction in Air Quality Management Areas in Nottinghamshire); and 2. To reduce the estimated proportion of disease and deaths attributable to air pollution (encompassing particles, nitrogen dioxide and other air pollutants).
Targets	Four strategic objectives include:- • Place making and development for good air quality; • Enable to shift to zero and low emission transport to reduce emissions; • Reduce, minimize and prevent emission from industrial, commercial, agricultural and domestic sources and activity; and • Engagement and communication for behaviour change.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective for reducing emissions and improving air quality.

Name	Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Housing Needs Assessment (2020) and 2024 update.
Author	Iceni Projects
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/dv0e34wd/housing-needs-assessment-2020.pdf https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/5xqcj1bw/iceni-greater-nottingham-and-ashfield-housing-needs-update-2024.pdf
Description	An assessment document reviewing housing market need. The report outlines conditions, identifies and defines distinct sub-market areas, and highlights key housing issues for Greater Nottingham and Ashfield.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should consider the latest findings of the assessment.

Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.
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Name	Greater Nottingham and Ashfield District Council Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2021)
Author	RRR Consultancy Ltd
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/tznhsuhw/greater-nottingham-ashfield-gtaa-report.pdf
Description	The Assessment reviews the need of Gypsies, Travellers, Showpeople and boat dwellers for the period 2020-2038. The results of the assessment will be used as an evidence base for policy development in housing and planning.
Targets	The assessment identifies the need of 33 additional pitches (17 within the first five years) but acknowledges the need of a further 15 pitches (12 within the first five years) as potential need in the study area if further applications are brought forward through windfalls.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that the needs of Gypsies, Travellers, Showpeople and boat dwellers are met.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to ensure that the Gypsies, Travellers, Showpeople and boat dwellers pitch provision meets the needs of the area.

Name	Greater Nottingham Blue-Green Infrastructure Strategy (2022)
Author	Greater Nottingham Planning Partnership
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/1xyd102k/blue-green-infrastructure-strategy-final.pdf
Description	The Strategy provides a detailed evidence base concerning existing strategic Blue Green Infrastructure assets and networks which should be protected, their functions and connectivity (within the plan area and beyond the boundary within the region), and opportunities to improve them or create more. To deliver the Strategy, five priority areas have been identified: 1. Supporting healthy and active communities 2. Supporting sustainable growth across the Greater Nottingham area 3. Protecting and enhancing biodiversity, heritage assets and landscapes 4. Mitigating the causes and effects of climate 5. Effective planning and delivery for Blue-Green Infrastructure

Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that the Blue Green Infrastructure assets and networks are protected and support opportunities for enhancement.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Blue Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Name	Nottinghamshire Core and Outer HMA Logistics Study (2022)
Author	Iceni
Source	https://www.gnplan.org.uk/media/345p10d3/nottinghamshire-logistics-study-august-2022-2.pdf
Description	3.4 The Study identifies the future demand for strategic warehousing and logistics facilities within the Nottinghamshire Core and Outer Housing Market Area (Broxtowe, Rushcliffe, Nottingham City, Gedling, Erewash, (Core) plus Newark & Sherwood, Ashfield and Mansfield (Outer)).
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should ensure that the future need for logistics floorspace can be delivered within the plan period.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should include an objective which seeks to ensure the logistics needs of the Greater Nottingham Area are met.

Table 4 – Gedling Borough Council documents

Name	Gedling Borough Council Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plan (2016)
Author	Gedling Borough Council (KKP)
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/lpdexamination/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/localplanningdocument/EX-04%20Gedling%20Borough%20Council%20Playing%20Pitch%20Strategy,%20Strategy%20&%20Action%20Plan%20-%20August%202016.pdf
Description	The Strategy implements the vision for the Borough – ‘to ensure that Gedling Borough Council has a robust future proof Playing Pitch Strategy to ensure the appropriate provision of community facilities for active sport providing exercise opportunity for all’. To meet the vision, the Strategy will seek to deliver the following objectives: • To protect the existing supply of playing pitches where it is needed for meeting current and future needs; • To enhance playing fields, pitches and ancillary facilities through improving quality and management of sites; and • To provide new playing pitches where there is current or future demand to do so
Targets	Detailed action plan provided at Chapter 6.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should consider the findings of this strategy.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include objectives relating to improving health and reducing health inequalities.

Name	Air Quality Action Plan (2019)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/buildingcontrol/FINAL_AQAP%202019.pdf

Description	The Air Quality Action Plan outlines the actions to be delivered by Gedling Borough and Nottinghamshire County Council between 2019-2024 in order to reduce concentrations of air pollutants and exposure to air pollution. The key priorities for Gedling are: • Work with the Highway Authority to manage traffic volume and improve flows; • Ensure that future development is designed to allow residents to make low emission transport choices; • Promotion and education; • Reduce emissions from buses and taxis; and • Reduce emissions from HGVs and LGVs.
Targets	Detailed Action Plan with specific measures to help meet the priorities.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective for reducing emissions and improving air quality.

Name	Contaminated Land Strategy for Gedling Borough Council (2024)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/GBC%20ContamLand%20Strategy2024.pdf
Description	This strategy details how Gedling Borough Council 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.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Contaminated Land Strategy as appropriate.

Name	Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment (2024)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/monitoringreports/
Description	The purpose is to monitor and review the housing supply against the housing requirement.

Targets	Target based on past completions and remaining dwellings to build.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the findings.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include an objective which seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.

Name	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (ongoing)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/shlaa/
Description	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.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the latest SHLAA assessment.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include objective which seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.

Name	Strategic Employment Land Availability Assessment (SELAA) (ongoing)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/selaa/
Description	The Strategic Economic Land Availability Assessment (SELAA) identifies sites that have the potential for economic development (including business, industrial, storage, and other employment-generating uses) within Gedling Borough. It evaluates the availability and achievability of these sites for employment use, in collaboration with agents, developers, landowners, and site promoters. Not all sites will be considered possible to develop; some sites will be classed as 'unsuitable' and 'not developable' at the present time. The SELAA will be updated periodically and forms part of the evidence base.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the latest SELAA assessment.

Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include objective which seeks to ensure that the employment provision meets the needs of the area.
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Name	Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans Bestwood Village (2020), Calverton (2007), Lambley (2020), Linby (2021), Papplewick (2018), Woodborough (2017) and Gedling Village (2025)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/conservation/
Description	A character appraisal defines and records the special architectural and historic interest of the Conservation Area. It identifies those elements that make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area. It also identifies those elements that detract from the character and appearance of the area, which offer an opportunity for enhancement.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should take into account the Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include objective relating to the Conservation Areas.

Name	Local Planning Document Part 2 Local Plan (2018)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/lpd/
Description	In addition to the strategic policies contained within the Aligned Core Strategy, the part 2 Local Plan provides detailed policies to help deliver specific allocations and help in the day-to-day assessment of planning applications.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Local Planning Document.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Local Planning Document.

Name	The Gedling Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report (2021)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/environmentalhealth/The%20Gedling%20BOM%20Project%20Report%20FINAL%20February2021%20LowRes.doc.pdf
Description	The report includes a series of maps that indicating how habitats within the Borough are currently connected together and identifies opportunities that are present to help to enhance existing sites and to increase habitat connectivity. There are several areas where existing habitats and associated opportunities are concentrated and they are known as 'Focal Areas'. There are substantial opportunities in both the short and long term to enhance and expand these habitats, to buffer them and to link them up to create a stronger habitat network across a landscape scale. Four focal areas were identified:- 1. Leen Catchment 2. Sherwood South 3. Burton Joyce/Lambley and the Cocker Beck 4. Trent Valley (Lady Bay to Gunthorpe)
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should reflect the objectives of the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Report where appropriate
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include objective to enhance existing sites and to increase habitat connectivity.

Name	Gedling Borough Council Waste and Recycling Policy
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/haveyoursay/wasteandrecyclingpolicy/wasteandrecyclingpolicyhtmlversion/
Description	The policy aims to provide a framework for the following: • A proportionate and considered approach to waste collection across the Borough of Gedling • Clarity and communication for residents to support GBC's recycling targets • Reduction in residual (black) bin waste with increase in recycling rates • Reduction in contamination of waste streams • Clarity of measures that will be taken for those who continually contaminate or do not comply with this policy

	Minimisation of the carbon impact of the Waste Service including fleet in terms of mileage and route optimisation
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Waste Strategy.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the waste needs and includes objective for reducing overall waste consumption.

Name	Gedling Borough Council's Carbon Management Strategy and Action Plan 2021-2030 (Updated July 2025)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/environmentalhealth/Appendix%20A%20-%20Carbon%20Management%20Strategy%20%20Action%20Plan.pdf <u>Revised actions set out in Appendix 1:</u> https://democracy.gedling.gov.uk/documents/s42472/Appendix%201%20updated%20carbon%20management%20actions%202025-26.pdf
Description	The Strategy focuses on efforts to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions derived from Gedling's own operations. The vision is 'to take robust action to tackle the threat of climate change, both internally and externally, working in partnership with local organisations and residents to facilitate behavioural change contributing to sustainable communities'. The July 2025 update sets out progress towards the Council's ambition to become carbon neutral by 2030 and provides a detailed Action Plan for 2025-2026. It adopts a two-pronged approach: reducing the Council's own emissions and working with residents, businesses and community groups to cut borough-wide emissions. To deliver the vision, Gedling has identified the following priority areas: - The Built Environment - including retrofitting homes and improving energy efficiency in council buildings - Transport - promoting sustainable travel and expanding electric vehicle charging points - Energy Generation

	• Consumption and Behavioral Change - supporting awareness and community engagement • Waste Reduction and Recycling • Green Infrastructure – Carbon Offsetting, including increased tree planting and habitat enhancement
Targets	Detailed Action Plan provided at Chapter 4. The Action Plan (2025–2026) sets out specific short-term measures aligned with the Council’s pathway to net zero by 2030.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should support policies that promote energy efficiency, low-carbon transport, sustainable design, and green infrastructure to contribute to the borough’s net zero target
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to include objectives and indicators for reducing carbon emissions, enhancing energy efficiency, and increasing climate resilience.
Name	Gedling Borough Council Parking Provision for Residential and Non-Residential Developments Supplementary Planning Document (2022)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/supplementaryplanningdocuments/Parking%20Standards%20SPD%202022%20Final.pdf
Description	The Parking SPD aims to summarise the national and local policy context relating to parking provision for new development and provide a clear framework to set out how parking provision is to be provided. The SPD includes reference to both residential and non-residential developments. The SPD includes reference to both residential and non-residential developments; in terms of residential developments, the SPD notes that achieving appropriate parking provision within residential developments is key to ensuring the design, layout, use and location of development remains appropriate in the long-term. The SPD sets out specific parking requirements taking account of various factors which are likely to impact on car ownership, such as type, size and location of dwelling. In terms of non-residential developments, the SPD cross refers to the Nottinghamshire County Council Highway Design Guide.
Targets	Parking provision requirements per dwelling type, i.e. houses, bungalows, flats, apartments or maisonettes in urban and rural areas.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Supplementary Planning Document.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Supplementary Planning Document.

Name	Gedling Borough Council Design Code Framework (2024)
Author	Gedling Borough Council and David Lock Associates
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/designcode/
Description	The Gedling Design Code Framework aims to provide clarity on design expectations, which are specific to the Borough and set out how this will be achieved through the Development Management process. The Design Code applies to the entire Borough and sets out the Council's ambitions to improve the quality of design in the Borough. The Design Code aims to support good design of new residential development of all scales, including major sites of 10 or more dwellings, small sites of up to 9 dwellings and extensions and alterations to dwellings.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Design Code Framework.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Design Code Framework.

Name	Gedling Borough Council Open Space Provision for New Housing Development Supplementary Planning Guidance (2001)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/supplementaryplanningdocuments/open_space_planning_guidance_document_(final_edition).pdf
Description	The Open Space Provision for New Housing Development Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) (2001) sets out Gedling Borough Council's approach to securing open space as part of new residential developments. It provides a clear framework for developers and decision-makers to ensure that adequate, accessible, and well-designed open spaces are delivered in line with the scale and type of housing proposed. The SPG distinguishes between different forms of open space, and includes guidance on when and how on-site provision or financial contributions will be required. The document also provides indicative thresholds and standards based on population and dwelling numbers.
Targets	Sets out targets in relation to: Open space provision requirements per number of dwellings (e.g. thresholds for on-site provision).

	• Minimum area standards for different types of open space (e.g. play space, amenity green space, and outdoor sports facilities). • Requirements for financial contributions where on-site provision is not feasible.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Supplementary Planning Guidance.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Supplementary Planning Guidance.

Name	Gedling Borough Council Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2009)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/supplementaryplanningdocuments/affordable_housing_spd_final_dec2009.pdf
Description	The Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2009) provides detailed guidance to support the implementation of affordable housing policies set out in the Local Plan. It aims to ensure that the delivery of affordable housing is consistent, transparent, and meets identified local needs across the Borough. The SPD outlines when affordable housing will be sought as part of new residential developments, the percentage of affordable homes expected, and the tenure and mix requirements. The document provides clarity for developers and registered providers on viability, thresholds, and how exceptions or commuted sums may be considered where on-site provision is not practical.
Targets	• Affordable housing requirement of 20% or higher on qualifying sites (subject to site size and viability). • Thresholds for when affordable housing is required (e.g. developments of 15 or more dwellings, or 0.5 hectares). • Tenure split targets (e.g. proportion of social rented and intermediate housing).
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Supplementary Planning Document.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Supplementary Planning Document.

Name	Gedling Borough Council Air Quality and Emissions Mitigation (2019)
Author	Gedling Borough Council

Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/supplementaryplanningdocuments/GBC-EMAQN%20PLANNING%20GUIDANCE%20v2019.pdf
Description	The Guidance supports Local Planning Document's Policy LPD 11 by advising development proposals on how to limit or compensate for air pollutant emissions, particularly from road transport, during both construction and operation phases. The guidance recognises that new development typically increases emissions, but promotes sustainable design solutions that minimise environmental and health impacts. It includes recommendations for air quality assessments, sets out expectations for low-emission vehicle infrastructure (such as Electric Vehicle charging provision), and establishes thresholds for when mitigation (either on-site or via financial contributions) is required.
Targets	• Air Quality Assessments required for proposals meeting defined scales or near sensitive receptors, to evaluate construction and operational impacts. • EV Charging Provision: installations aligned with national and East Midlands standards to support low-emission vehicle choices. • Mitigation Measures: tailored strategies such as on-site planting, traffic management, or delivery of off-site infrastructure, secured through planning conditions or S106 obligations. • Thresholds Triggering Mitigation: developments predicted to cause significant transport emissions (nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter) increases must implement appropriate mitigation. • Consistent Use of Assessment Standards: applicants must apply the latest national methods (e.g. COMEAP dose-response functions).
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Guidance.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Guidance.

Name	Low Carbon Planning Guidance for Gedling Borough (2021)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/supplementaryplanningdocuments/Low%20carbon%20planning%20guidance%20for%20GBC%20-%20FINAL.pdf

Description	The Guidance provides non-statutory but material guidance supporting Local Plan policies - primarily Aligned Core Strategy (Policy 1: Climate Change) to assist developers in delivering sustainable, low-carbon major developments. It aligns with the council's declaration of a climate emergency and ambition to become carbon neutral by 2030, offering practical design and construction measures for proposals of 10+ dwellings or commercial schemes over 1 ha/1,000 square metres. The guidance draws on joint Nottinghamshire countywide principles, tailored to Gedling's local context. It includes good-practice benchmarks (e.g., Building for a Healthy Life, Passivhaus), sustainable design guidance (e.g., energy efficiency, renewable generation, green infrastructure), and a developer-facing sustainability checklist to support planning submissions.
Targets	• Energy & Carbon: Encourage zero-carbon or ultra-low-energy buildings using high-performance building fabric, passive design measures, air source heat pumps, on-site renewable energy generation, and adherence to net-zero standards such as Passivhaus, Energiesprong, BREEAM, and Building for a Healthy Life. • Developer Checklist: Require submission of a Sustainability Statement and completion of the low carbon checklist with planning applications.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Guidance document.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Guidance document.

Name	Gedling Borough Council Biodiversity Net Gain Guidance (2024)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/supplementaryplanningdocuments/BNG%20Guidance%20-%20FINAL%20version%20for%20Web.pdf
Description	It sets out Gedling Borough Council's approach to implementing the mandatory requirements for biodiversity net gain introduced by the Environment Act 2021. It provides clarity for applicants, developers, and planning officers on how BNG should be achieved, calculated, and secured through the planning process.

	The guidance outlines how proposals must demonstrate a measurable net gain in biodiversity of at least 10% using the statutory biodiversity metric. It includes information on when BNG is required, what evidence needs to be submitted at each planning stage, and how mitigation hierarchies, on-site enhancements, and off-site compensation should be considered.
Targets	• Minimum 10% biodiversity net gain required on all major developments (and some minor developments where applicable). • Use of the latest Defra biodiversity metric to calculate baseline and post-development biodiversity units. • BNG measures to be secured for a minimum of 30 years via planning obligations or conservation covenants.
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Guidance document.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Guidance document.

Name	Gedling Borough Council Shopfront Supplementary Planning Document (2025)
Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/supplementaryplanningdocuments/Shopfront%20SPD%20-%20FINAL.pdf
Description	The SPD provides detailed design guidance to support the creation, alteration, and maintenance of shopfronts within Gedling Borough. It aims to promote high-quality, context-sensitive design that enhances the character, appearance, and vitality of town and local centres. The document outlines principles for good shopfront design, covering elements such as signage, illumination, materials, security features and accessibility. It encourages a design-led approach that contributes positively to the streetscape and protects heritage assets.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Supplementary Planning Document.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Supplementary Planning Document.

Name	Gedling Borough Council Murals Guidance Note (2025)
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Author	Gedling Borough Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningpolicy/supplementaryplanningdocuments/Murals%20Guidance%20Note.pdf
Description	The guidance provides advice for the design and implementation of murals across the Borough. The document supports the Council's wider objectives around cultural expression and enhancing the public realm. The document sets out key considerations for delivering high-quality murals, including community engagement, heritage sensitivity, and long-term maintenance. It encourages artists, property owners, and developers to work collaboratively to ensure that mural proposals positively contribute to local character, support tourism and local identity, and avoid visual clutter or harm to heritage assets. The guidance also highlights when planning permission or listed building consent may be required.
Targets	No set targets
Implication for GLDP	The Gedling Local Development Plan should give consideration to the Guidance document.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework needs to reflect the priorities of the Guidance document.

Table 5 – Neighbourhood Planning documents

This section includes Neighbourhood Plans that have been formally ‘made’ by Gedling Borough Council.

Name	Calverton Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2028 (2017)
Author	Calverton Parish Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/calvertonplan/
Description	The Neighbourhood Plan for Calverton sets out its vision and objectives for Calverton. The plan covers from 2016 to 2028. The objectives are:- (a) Promote high quality and sustainable growth; (b) Protect and enhance Calverton’s historic built environment; (c) Protect and enhance Calverton’s natural and historic environment, countryside and Green Belt setting; (d) Improve the provision of Sustainable Transport throughout the village
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not conflict with the strategic policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Name	Papplewick Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2028 (2018)
Author	Papplewick Parish Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/neighbourhoodplans/papplewick/
Description	The Neighbourhood Plan for Papplewick sets out its vision and objectives for Papplewick. The plan covers from 2017 to 2028. The objectives are:-

	(A) Preserve and enhance Papplewick's historic built environment (B) Protect and enhance Papplewick's natural environment, countryside and Green Belt setting (C) Protect and develop the community of Papplewick (D) Ensure that Papplewick is not adversely affected by the strategic growth of Gedling and Ashfield
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not conflict with the strategic policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Name	Burton Joyce Neighbourhood Development Plan 2017-2028 (2019)
Author	Burton Joyce Parish Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/neighbourhoodplans/burtonjoyce/
Description	The Neighbourhood Plan for Burton Joyce sets out its vision and objectives for Burton Joyce. The plan covers from 2017 to 2028. There are eight community objectives:- 1. Ensuring that all new development is designed and located so that it minimises its impact on the natural and built environment, whilst providing direct benefit to local people by: 3.5 a) Being suitable to meet Parish needs, and 3.6 b) Being informed by the Village Appraisal (as well as other District and County studies), 3.7 c) Being underpinned by extensive local consultation, and 3.8 d) By not exacerbating the existing flooding issues in the village. 2. Ensuring that all new development is designed so that it 3.9 a) respects the materials, style, and layout of the existing settlement (where applicable), and 3.10 b) enhances, rather than diminishes, the existing character of Burton Joyce Parish. 3. Ensuring that the landscape character of Burton Joyce Parish is protected by ensuring that 3.11 a) Burton Joyce remains separate from the Nottingham built up area.

	3.12 b) The long views and vistas from the ridgelines above the village looking south across the Trent Valley are protected. 3.13 c) The soft green edges of the village remain with immediate walking access to high quality landscape areas along the river and north over the ridgelines. 3.14 d) The value of the bio diversity in the parish with its green and open spaces, ancient woodland, veteran trees and hedgerows and trees is recognised and where possible native trees and hedgerows are planted as part of new development. 4. Ensuring that future housing growth provides a mix of house types particularly smaller dwellings to meet local as well as district need for properties for downsizing and for starter homes. 5. Seeking opportunities to maintain and enhance services and facilities within Burton Joyce, particularly the renovation of the Old School building, and ensuring that future development does not place an unacceptable burden on the local doctors and primary school. 6. Encouraging development that improves the village centre. 7. Seeking opportunities to improve and extend the walking and cycling routes through the Parish and improving pedestrian safety along the A612 and within the village centre. 8. Encouraging pre-application community consultation so the community and developers can work together to produce schemes designed to a high standard and in the most appropriate locations.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not conflict with the strategic policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Name	Linby Neighbourhood Development Plan 2018-2032 (2019)
Author	Linby Parish Council
Source	https://www.gedling.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/neighbourhoodplans/linby/
Description	The Neighbourhood Plan for Linby sets out its vision and objectives for Linby. The plan covers from 2018 to 2032. There are five objectives:- 1. To maintain Linby's distinctive character as a historic rural settlement in Gedling Borough.

	2. To ensure that Linby Village is not adversely affected by the remaining strategic site that is planned in the parish by Gedling Borough Council and the strategic growth planned in Ashfield. 3. To ensure that Linby is a sustainable settlement, offering a balanced mix of uses, including a range of employment and community facilities. 4. To provide high quality, well-designed new housing to meet current and future needs and to ensure that new developments have a strong sense of place, creating safe, convenient and sustainable environments. 5. To inform and shape the design and development at the Top Wighay site.
Targets	No set targets.
Implication for GLDP	The policies of the Neighbourhood Plan should not conflict with the strategic policies in the Gedling Local Development Plan.
Implication for SA	The SA Framework should take account of the Neighbourhood Plan.

