

Sustainability Appraisal Publication Draft

Appendix A: Scoping Report Update

Local Planning Document

March 2016

Introduction

In 2013, the Scoping Report was consulted on alongside the Issues and Options stage of the Local Planning Document during 8 week consultation. The key issues raised from the consultation on the Scoping Report and the Council response are summarised in Appendix A1. Appendix A2 contains the updated plans, policies and programmes in the light of the Council response to the consultation responses.

The baseline data in the Scoping Report is now outdated as the information was based up to 2013. Where available, the baseline data have now been updated up to 2015. The baseline data are contained in Appendix A3.

The SA Framework and SA Matrix used in the SA assessment are included in Appendix A4.

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Appendix A1: Report of Consultation on the Scoping Report (2013)

The key issues raised from the consultation are summarised here.

Plans, Policies and Programmes

Comments

The Scoping Report asked whether all plans, policies and programmes that affect the Local Planning Document had been included in the Scoping Report. 12 respondents considered the Scoping Report had included all plans, policies and programmes and 7 respondents disagreed.

The Environment Agency raised the following points:-

- In relation to flooding, reference should be included to the River Leen & Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. A cross boundary approach to flood risk management is required to ensure that major development in Gedling Borough does not adversely impact on flooding elsewhere.
- Request that reference should be included to:-
 - Benefits of Green Infrastructure report by Forest Research (October 2010); and
 - Planning for a healthy environment - good practice for green infrastructure and biodiversity by the Town & Country Planning Association and The Wildlife Trusts (July 2012).
- In relation to water, reference should be made to the Lower Trent and Erewash Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) which provides a framework for resource availability assessment to produce a licensing strategy to help manage water resources sustainably and the Severn Trent Water's Water Resource Management Plan which highlights how water provision will be met into the future.

English Heritage were concerned that no references were made to documents in relation to historic environment considerations and requested that reference be made to the Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project.

Natural England would like to see the following documents included:-

- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006;
- Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981;
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010; and
- 6Cs Green Infrastructure Study.

Natural England also suggested that National Character Areas (NCAs) were included. NCAs divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries. The NCAs that fall within Gedling District include Sherwood NCA 49 and the Trent and Belvoir Vales NCA 48.

Severn Trent Water Ltd commented that the possible impact on Source Protection Zones should be included.

Gedling Borough Council's Scientific Officer commented that the Council's Contaminated Land Strategy (2006) should be included (the 2013 revision is available but not yet published).

Council response

The Council agrees that the following documents should be added to the list of the plan, policies and programmes:-

- River Leen and Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)
- Forest Research's Benefits of green infrastructure (2010)
- Planning for a healthy environment - good practice for green infrastructure and biodiversity (July 2012)
- Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
- 6Cs Green Infrastructure Study
- National Character Areas (NCAs)
- Contaminated Land Strategy (2006)

The Environment Agency's Lower Trent and Erewash Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) relates to a licensing strategy to help manage water resources sustainably and the Council considers this is not relevant for the SA appraisal and does not need to be included.

The Environment Agency defines Source Protection Zones (SPZs) for 2000 groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply. The Source Protection Zones will be included in the SA Framework.

Baseline Data

Comments

The Scoping Report asked whether an appropriate and accurate range of relevant baseline data had been identified. 12 respondents thought the Scoping Report has identified an appropriate and accurate range of relevant baseline data and 6 respondents disagreed.

The Environment Agency referred to the following information that may be useful for the Sustainability Appraisal work: permitted waste management facilities; national fly-tipping database; abstraction licence information; Water Framework Directive ecological status of water bodies; and protected and invasive species.

English Heritage felt that no further information has been given regarding non-designated heritage assets. They welcomed the historic environment attributes under paragraphs 4.6-4.8 (in Section 4 of the Scoping Report) but felt this could be expanded to further set out more on the general historic environment character of the area and that further baseline information was required.

Natural England was satisfied with the paragraphs regarding protected nature conservation sites and local landscapes in the Built and Natural Environment section (in Section 4 of the Scoping Report). However they felt that the section should also make reference to geodiversity conservation, soils, agricultural land and Green Infrastructure. Accessibility to open spaces and its relationship to health and well-being issues should also be mentioned in the Social / Community Issues section.

Council response

The permitted waste management facilities relate to the national level and will therefore not be added to the baseline data. Fly-tipping data is provided at the local planning authority level and will be added to the baseline data. The Council is in process of requesting the following information from the Environment Agency: abstraction licence information; WFD ecological status of water bodies; and protected and invasive species. When received the Council will review the information and add to the baseline data where appropriate.

Information regarding the historic environment character of the Borough, non-designated assets, geodiversity conservation, soils, agricultural land, Green Infrastructure and accessibility to open space will, where appropriate, be incorporated in the Scoping Report. Further information (if any) will be added to baseline data.

Key Sustainability Issues

Comments

The Scoping Report asked whether the key sustainability issues identified in Section 5 of the Scoping Report were correct for Gedling Borough. 11 respondents thought the key sustainability issues identified in Section 5 of the Scoping Report were correct and 7 respondents disagreed.

English Heritage were concerned that there was no explicit reference to the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets in Table 5. They noted the broad references to conservation and enhancement of local character in Table 5 but suggested that a further row to consider sustainability issues should be added.

Severn Trent Water Ltd commented that the possible impact on the Source Protection Zones could be included.

Gedling Borough Council's Scientific Officer felt that the impact of poor air quality on the health of the population of Gedling should be included under Built and Natural Environment. A reference was made to the figure in the Public Health Outcomes Framework indicator for "Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution" which indicates that 5.5% (approx. 1 in 20) of deaths in Gedling are attributable to air pollution¹.

Council response

The sustainability issues table will be amended to incorporate air quality and the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets.

The Environment Agency defines Source Protection Zones (SPZs) for 2000 groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply. The Source Protection Zones will be included in the SA Framework.

SA Framework

Comments

The Scoping Report asked whether the Sustainability Appraisal objectives adequately covered the key sustainability issues facing Gedling Borough. 13 respondents thought the SA objectives adequately covered the key sustainability issues facing Gedling Borough and 4 respondents disagreed.

The Scoping Report asked whether the decision making criteria in the SA Framework were appropriate. 11 respondents thought they were appropriate and 5 respondents disagreed.

The Scoping Report asked whether the site specific questions in the SA Framework were appropriate. 10 respondents thought they were appropriate and 4 respondents disagreed.

The Environment Agency raised the following comments:-

- SA objective 6: Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure. The site specific question criteria should consider if new habitat is being created i.e. net biodiversity gain.
- SA objective 8: Natural Resources and Flooding. The SA objective clearly states an intention to prudently manage water as a natural resource. However there are no decision making criteria to address this and water conservation in all new developments is important in overall terms of water demand. A stand-alone flood risk Sustainability Objective should be included with appropriate wording in line with the National Planning Policy Framework.
- SA objective 9: Waste. The decision making criteria could consider the number of fly-tipping incidents.

¹ <http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#gid/1000043/pat/6/ati/101/page/0/par/E12000004/are/E07000173>

English Heritage raised concern that the site specific questions included a single question for the historic environment. The question was restricted only to whether the development would result in loss or harm and there were no questions with regard to non-designated heritage assets or the enhancement of heritage assets. It was viewed that no indication was given within the document as to how site allocations would be assessed and evaluated in response to these questions (i.e. whether by desk based assessment or onsite site evaluation). Impacts on setting were considered more than just visual, setting can be affected by noise, pollution and other means.

Gedling Borough Council's Scientific Officer suggested SA objective 2: Health should include a question on levels of air pollution and whether the air quality effects of the development could be offset or mitigated.

Severn Trent Water Ltd suggested inclusion of a question as to whether the site could cause harm to the Source Protection Zone.

Council response

The comments of Environment Agency, English Heritage, Severn Trent Water Ltd and the Borough Scientific Officer will be incorporated in the SA Framework.

Changes will include:-

- SA Objective 3: Heritage to include additional questions
- SA objective 6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure to include question on net biodiversity gain
- SA Objective 8. Natural Resources and Flooding to include questions on Source Protection Zone, water conservation and air pollution and remove reference to flooding
- A new stand-alone SA Objective on flooding will be created

The Council considers the number of fly-tipping incidents is not relevant for the SA appraisal and will not be included in the SA Framework.

SEA Directive Requirements

Comments

The Scoping Report asked whether the Scoping Report and the SA Framework meet the requirements of the SEA Directive. 10 respondents thought the Scoping Report and the SA Framework met the requirements of the SEA Directive and 3 respondents disagreed.

English Heritage felt the Scoping Report fell short of the requirements of the SEA Directive and recommended some amendments in relation to the historic environment plans, policies, programmes, baseline, sustainability issues, site

specific questions and assessment in order to meet the requirements. English Heritage made reference to their guidance (“Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and The Historic Environment (2013)”) which provides further information on how this can be achieved.

Council response

Amendments will be made to the Scoping Report to address the comments raised by English Heritage:-

- Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project will be added to the list of the plan, policies and programmes
- Information regarding the historic environment character of the Borough will be incorporated in the Scoping Report
- Further information on historic environment (if any) will be added to baseline data
- Sustainability issues table will be amended to incorporate air quality and the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets
- SA Objective 3: Heritage in the SA Framework to include additional questions

Appendix A2: Plans, Policies and Programmes Update

- 3.1 The first stage of Sustainability Appraisal involves reviewing relevant international, national and local policy guidance, plans and strategies to identify their key requirements, and assess their relationship to the Local Planning Document.
- 3.2 Appendix 1 sets out the review of all documents and strategies considered relevant to the Local Planning Document. It establishes the environmental, social and economic situation and allows opportunities and synergies between the plans and the Local Planning Document to be identified, as well as any potential conflicts. It contains issues and objectives, targets, the implications for the Local Planning Document and the implications for the Sustainability Appraisal.
- 3.3 The East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy and the East Midlands Regional Economic Strategy are not included in the review because they have been revoked by the government². Other regional documents and studies such as the Regional Transport Strategy are not also included in the review.
- 3.4 There is no definitive list of plans that must be reviewed. Review of these plans that are deemed relevant to the Local Planning Document have been included in Appendix 1. The list of relevant documents will be kept under review.

Issues identified from review

- 3.5 The following list contains the key messages from the reviews of plans, policies and programmes included in Appendix 1. The key messages list is split into different themes:
 - Accessibility and transport
 - Air quality
 - Biodiversity and habitats
 - Business development and the economy
 - Climate change
 - Community safety
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Energy
 - Flood risk
 - Health
 - Housing
 - Land use

² <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2013/629/made>

- Landscape
- Resources
- Rural
- Sustainable communities
- Waste
- Water

Table 1: Key messages

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<p>Accessibility and transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embed accessibility in decisions affecting provision, location, design and delivery of services in both urban and rural areas • Improve social inclusion by making services more accessible • Tackle crime and fear of crime on public transport • Improve the quality and safety of pedestrian and cycling networks • Improve public transport networks • Encourage more people to walk and cycle • Reduce impact of travel on the environment • Maximise the use of existing roads infrastructure and avoid inappropriate development • Reduce traffic and in particular journeys made by car • Improve public transport • Reduce traffic noise, pollution and congestion • Improve the freight network to reduce amount of road freight • Promote sustainable transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Act 2008 • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010) • Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 (2011) • Aligned Core Strategy (2014) 	<p>Requires objectives to enable the development of a sustainable transport infrastructure that reduces overall levels of travel and ensures accessibility to key services (e.g. health services, education, employment sites, and leisure facilities), the provision of safe walking and cycling routes, and safe accessible public transport.</p>
<p>Air quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent and reduce the detrimental impact on human health, quality of life and the environment • Reduce pollution • Ensure that new development does not reduce air quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC (2008) • The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007) • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire (2008) • Air Quality Action Plan for Gedling Borough Council (2012) 	<p>Requires objectives to prevent pollution and protect air quality.</p>
<p>Biodiversity and habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and promote biodiversity • Conserve threatened species • Ensure that land uses (including agriculture) does not threaten biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC (1979) • EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC (1992) 	<p>Requires objectives to protect, enhance and improve biodiversity and habitats.</p>

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, restore and improve habitats including woodland, and aquatic ecosystems • Create and integrate habitats in urban spaces and in the built environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011) • Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) • Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) • Biodiversity 2020 – a Strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services (2011) • Conservation of Habitats and Species (2012) • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (1998) • Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan (2000) • Trent River Park Vision and Action Plan (2008) • Benefits of Green Infrastructure (2010) • Planning for a healthy environment (2012) • 6c Green Infrastructure Study • Aligned Core Strategy (2014) 	
<p>Business development and the economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the location of new business with regard to accessibility and the local environment • Ensure that the location of industry and commerce brings benefit and not harm to local communities • Support efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure and other sectors • Regenerate deprived areas through business development • Ensure location of development makes efficient use of existing infrastructure • Understand future demands for business land • Develop economic capacity and expertise • Increase economic diversity • Maximise economic benefit from tourism • Encourage growth in high value, high growth, high knowledge economic activities • Ensure that economic growth goes hand-in-hand with high quality environment • Develop flourishing local economies • Understand future demands for land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Equality Act 2010 • Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010) • Nottingham City Region Employment Land Study (2007) • Greater Nottingham Retail Study (2008) • Aligned Core Strategy (2014) • Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' (2008) 	<p>Requires objectives to ensure there is sufficient land for business development; to ensure that businesses are located in the correct places and that local communities (especially deprived communities) benefit from them; to ensure that businesses do not cause harm to the communities in which they are situated; and to encourage diversity and high value, high growth, knowledge intensive economic activities, including tourism.</p>

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> including type of land and location • Encourage inward investment • Promote the vitality of town centres by promoting and enhancing existing centres 		
<p>Climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage low or zero carbon communities • Minimise the effects of climate change on human health and on the environment • Ensure that new development is able to cope with climate change • Spatial planning should contribute to sustainable communities and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Act 2008 • Planning Act 2008 • Energy Act 2011 • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Aligned Core Strategy (2014) 	<p>Requires objectives to reduce carbon dioxide emissions that contribute to climate change; and to ensure that new development is able to cope with the effects of climate change.</p>
<p>Community safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce crime and the fear of crime • Design out crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Aligned Core Strategy (2014) • Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' (2008) 	<p>Requires objectives to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and change behaviour that is often linked with crime.</p>
<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of educational facilities • Improve educational attainment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010) • Aligned Core Strategy (2014) 	<p>Requires objectives that will improve educational attainment.</p>
<p>Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce worklessness • Improve skills to help reduce unemployment and deprivation • Ensure supply of employment land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Nottingham City Region Employment Land Study (2007) • Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010) • Aligned Core Strategy (2014) • Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' (2008) 	<p>Requires objectives to improve employment skills and levels, and to ensure supply of employment land.</p>
<p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek secure, clean affordable energy • Reduce amount of energy consumed • Generate energy at local levels • Increase energy efficiency of homes and businesses • Increase the amount of renewable energy produced • Invest in the energy infrastructure • Recover energy from waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Act 2011 • Towards a Sustainable Energy Policy for Nottinghamshire (2009) • Aligned Core Strategy (2014) 	<p>Requires objectives to improve energy efficiency of new development and to encourage alternative ways of generating energy.</p>
<p>Flood risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard land used to manage floodwater • Avoid inappropriate development on floodplains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Framework Directive 2006/12/EC (2006) • Flood and Water Management Act 2010 	<p>Requires objectives to minimise flood risk by considering where development should</p>

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure new development does not afford risk elsewhere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Water for Life and Livelihoods-River Basin Management Plan Humber River Basin District (2009) • Trent River Park Vision and Action Plan (2008) • The River Leed & Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008) • Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010) • Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study (2010) • Aligned Core Strategy (2014) 	<p>take place, and by protecting floodplains.</p>
<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health and access to quality health facilities • More opportunities for walking and cycling • Improve access to open space and leisure opportunities • Understand the economic benefits of better health in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC (2008) • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010) • Aligned Core Strategy (2014) • Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities (2008)' • Gedling Borough Green Space Strategy 2012-2017 (2013) 	<p>Requires objectives to improve health by providing opportunities for walking, cycling, sport and leisure activities.</p>
<p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce homelessness • Reduce the number of empty homes • Improve affordability across the housing market • Increase the supply of houses • Provide a supply of high quality, well designed, energy efficient housing appropriate to needs of the community including family homes, homes to meet the needs of the ageing population and social housing • New homes to be energy efficient, zero carbon by 2016 and able to cope with the effects of climate change • Provide adequate amount of land for gypsies and travellers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • The Code for Sustainable Homes - Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2008) • Equality Act 2010 • Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions (2008) • The Relationship Between Household Size and Dwelling Size in Future Housing Provision (2010) • Greater Nottingham Sustainable Locations for Growth Study (2010) • Nottingham Core Affordable Housing Viability Study (2009) • Nottingham Core Strategic Housing Market (2007) • Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for the Nottinghamshire Local Authorities of Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe (2007) 	<p>Requires objectives to ensure that the housing stock is of a high quality and meets the requirements of all sectors of the community.</p>

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Strategic Approach to Older Persons' Accommodation for Nottinghamshire and Erewash (2011) • Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (ongoing) • Aligned Core Strategy (2014) • Gedling Borough Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2009) • Ravenshead Housing Needs Survey (2009) • Gedling Borough Housing Strategy 2010-2014 (2010) • Newstead Housing Needs Survey (2011) • Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment (2014) 	
<p>Land use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased density of housing • Maximise the use of brownfield land for housing, business and commercial development • Prioritise the re-use of existing buildings • Promote good design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (2009) • Aligned Core Strategy (2014) 	<p>Requires objectives to ensure that best use of land is made prioritising the re-use of land and buildings, and housing development at higher densities.</p>
<p>Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the rural and built landscape • Preserve and enhance local landscape character • Protect, maintain and enhance geological diversity • Open up access to the countryside • Provide opportunities to value our heritage • Bring improvements to the physical environment through quality design • Protect historic buildings, Conservation Areas and the historic environment in general • Promote the creation of a Sherwood Forest Regional Park • Protect our archaeological and geological heritage • Mitigation against harm to the landscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Landscape Convention (2006) • EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011) • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (2009) • Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan (2000) • National Character Areas (2014) • Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (1998) • Aligned Core Strategy (2014) 	<p>Requires objectives to protect and enhance the natural and built environment; and to encourage people to enjoy their local heritage.</p>
<p>Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote development that minimises the use of resources • Prevent soil loss • Prevent contaminated land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EC (2006) • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Contaminated Land Strategy (2006) 	<p>Requires objectives to promote development that minimises the use of resources.</p>

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<p>Rural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent decline in some rural communities • Promote rural renewal • Development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Landscape Convention (2006) • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Nottingham-Derby Green Belt Review (2006) 	<p>Requires objectives to ensure sustainable communities in the countryside.</p>
<p>Sustainable communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote social cohesion and inclusion in both urban and rural communities • Support vulnerable groups • Reduce deprivation, focusing on most deprived areas • Tackle poverty in urban and rural areas • Increase social interaction • Improve social development of children • Improve quality of life • Create clean, attractive, quality, safe urban spaces • Access to quality health, education, housing, transport, shopping and leisure services • Ensure equality of opportunity in housing, employment and access to services • Recognise that different people have different needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality Act 2010 • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010) • Aligned Core Strategy (2014) • Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' (2008) 	<p>Requires objectives to create attractive, safe, sustainable communities.</p>
<p>Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce amount of municipal and commercial waste produced • Recycle, compost or re-use waste • Minimise harm to the environment and human health from waste treatment and handling • Disposal of waste to be considered the last option 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EC (2006) • Planning Policy Statement 10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2011) • Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Core Waste Strategy (Proposed Submission Document) (2012) 	<p>Requires objectives to reduce or re-use waste, and to prevent harm to human health and the environment from waste.</p>
<p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water efficiency • Reduce amount of water used by domestic properties • Lessen effects of flood and drought • Reduce water pollution • Enhance and protect aquatic water systems • Promote the use of SUDS where appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2000) • EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011) • Water for Life and Livelihoods – River Basin Management Plan Humber River Basin District (2009) • Flood and Water Management Act 2010 • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Aligned Core Strategy (2014) • Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study (2010) • Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010) 	<p>Requires objectives to improve water efficiency, protect water systems, and to lessen the effects of flood and drought.</p>

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="715 280 1141 369">• The River Leed & Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008) 	

European

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC (1979)			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31979L0409:EN:HTML			
<p>The Birds Directive addresses the conservation of indigenous wild birds in member states throughout the European Union. It applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of bird populations • Preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of varieties of habitats • Implementation of such special conservation measures as are necessary. • Protection against harm including deliberate killing or capture, destruction of nests or eggs, and disturbance during breeding periods. <p>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.</p>	<p>No set targets. To codify amendments to the original directive of 1979 to maintain clarity and rationality of overall vision of original directive.</p>	<p>The plan will need to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.</p>	<p>The requirements are reflected in the SA Framework.</p>
EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC (1992)			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:HTML			
<p>The Habitats Directive addresses the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>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.</p>	<p>The plan should protect and enhance habitats and conservation.</p>	<p>The SA Framework takes into account the conservation status of areas within the Borough and seeks to identify measures to further maintain and restore natural habitats.</p>
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2000)			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2000:327:0001:0072:EN:PDF			
<p>The Water Framework Directive deals with the management of large bodies of water: inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground water. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2015. • Promote the sustainable use of water. • Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances. • Lessen the effects of floods and droughts. • Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning. <p>Amendments have been made since 2000. A consolidated version of the Directive including the four main amendments is available: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2000L0060:20090625:EN:PDF.</p>	<p>Inland water bodies to achieve 'good ecological status' by 2015.</p>	<p>The plan will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on large bodies of water.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives relating to water.</p>
European Landscape Convention (2006)			
The Council of Europe			
http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/176.htm			
<p>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.</p> <p>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'.</p>	<p>No set targets.</p>	<p>Encourages adoption of policies and measures at local level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure sustainable use of landscape.</p>
Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EC (2006)			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:114:0009:0021:EN:PDF			
<p>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. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>No set targets.</p>	<p>The plan will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives relating to sustainable use of materials and</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>conserve natural resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		within the Borough.	composting waste and waste reduction.
Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC (2008)			
The Council of European Communities			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:152:0001:01:EN:HTML			
<p>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. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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}).</p>	No set targets.	The plan will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	The SA Framework includes objectives for reducing emissions and improving air quality.
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)			
The Council of European Communities			
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/pdf/2020/1_EN_ACT_part1_v7%5b1%5d.pdf			
<p>In 2011, the European Commission adopted a new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, in line with two commitments made by EU leaders in March 2010 - halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss - and a vision for 2050: by 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides - its natural capital - are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided. The strategy is also in line with the global commitments made in Nagoya in October 2010, in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, where world leaders adopted of a package of measures to address global biodiversity loss over the coming decade.</p>	<p>The six targets cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity - Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure - More sustainable agriculture and forestry - Better management of fish stocks 	The plan will need to ensure that biodiversity is retained and enhanced in the area.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to biodiversity, seeking to increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance green infrastructure.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tighter controls on invasive alien species - A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss. 		

National

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981			
Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69			
An Act to repeal and re-enact with amendments the Protection of Birds Acts 1954 to 1967 and the Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Act 1975; 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.	No set targets.	The plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006			
Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents			
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.	No set targets.	The plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volume 1) (2007)			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/airquality/strategy/documents/air-qualitystrategy-vol1.pdf			
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130123162956/http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb12654-air-quality-strategy-vol1-070712.pdf			
The Air Quality Strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues by setting out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved. It introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further improve air quality in the UK from today and long term. • Provide benefits to health, quality of life and the environment. 	No set targets.	The plan will need to ensure that air quality is considered.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to air quality.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>The strategy is accompanied by The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Volume 2) (2007): http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130123162956/http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb12670-air-quality-strategy-vol2-070712.pdf.</p>			
<p>The Code for Sustainable Homes - Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2008)</p>			
<p>Communities and Local Government</p>			
<p>http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20120919132719/www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/codesustainhomesstandard.pdf</p>			
<p>Code for Sustainable Homes seeks to ensure that homes are built in a way that minimises the use of energy and reduces emissions that contribute to climate change. It is a standard for key elements of design and construction that affect the sustainability of a new home from construction and throughout the lifetime of the home. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced impact on the environment and in particular reduced greenhouse gas emissions. • New homes to be more able to cope with the effects of climate change. • To provide regulatory structure in which to build quality homes without stifling innovation. • To build homes with a reduced environmental footprint, that are pleasant and healthy places to live, and that have reduced running costs. <p>In support of this document is the Code for Sustainable Homes: Technical Guidance (2010): http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/codeguide.</p>	<p>The Code uses a sustainability rating system ('stars') to communicate the overall sustainability performance of a home. A home can achieve a sustainability rating from one to six stars depending on the extent to which it has achieved Code standards. One star is the entry level (above the level of Building Regulations) and six stars is the highest level.</p>	<p>The LDF will have to ensure that it makes a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge through promoting policies which reduce the threat of climate change.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.</p>
<p>Climate Change Act 2008</p>			
<p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p>			
<p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080027_en_1</p>			
<p>The Act sets out legally binding targets for the UK. It gives the Secretary of State the power to set-up carbon trading schemes including the Carbon Reduction Commitment, which will include large local authorities, and the ability for local authorities to pilot waste reduction schemes that include financial incentives.</p>	<p>Reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050, and 26% by 2020.</p>	<p>The Plan will have to ensure that it makes a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Planning Act 2008			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080029_en_1			
<p>The Act puts plans in place for the creation of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission. The Commission will be responsible for making decisions on major infrastructure of national significance. The 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.</p>	No set targets.	The plan should ensure that the implications arising from the Planning Act have been considered throughout the process.	The SA Framework takes account of the Planning Act 2008.
Water for life and livelihoods - River Basin Management Plan Humber River Basin District (2009)			
Environment Agency			
http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b0-50dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/gene0910bsqr-e-e.pdf			
<p>This plan is about the pressures facing the water environment in the Humber River Basin District and the actions that will address them. It focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.</p>	<p>By 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 14 per cent of surface waters are going to improve for at least one biological, chemical or physical element. - 19 per cent of surface waters will be at good or better ecological status / potential. - 32 per cent of groundwater bodies will be at good status. - At least 29 per cent of assessed surface waters will be at good or better biological 	The plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to natural resources (including water quality and flooding).

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	status.		
Benefits of Green Infrastructure (Forest Research, 2010)			
Forest Research for DEFRA and CLG			
http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/urqp_benefits_of_green_infrastructure_main_report.pdf/\$FILE/urqp_benefits_of_green_infrastructure_main_report.pdf			
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.	No set targets.	The plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010			
DEFRA			
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2010/pdf/ukpga_20100029_en.pdf			
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. Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	No set targets.	The plan should ensure that it has due regard to the flood and water management regulations.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to natural resources (including water quality and flooding).
Equality Act 2010			
Government Equalities Office			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents			
The Equality Act 2010 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	No set targets.	The LDF should ensure that diversity and equality have	The SA Framework takes account of equality issues.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
orientation.		been considered throughout the process.	Issues are also covered by the Equalities Impact Assessment.
Biodiversity 2020 - A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)			
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs			
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69446/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020-111111.pdf			
<p>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. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	The plan should reflect the principles and policies of this strategy.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to biodiversity.
Planning Policy Statement 10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2011)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/11443/1876202.pdf			
Government policy on waste to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.	Facilities should be provided for the re-use, recovery and disposal of waste, ensuring that opportunities for incorporating reuse/recycling facilities in new developments are properly considered.	The plan will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to sustainable use of materials and composting waste and waste reduction.
Energy Act 2011			
Department of Energy and Climate Change			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/16/notes/contents			
<p>The Act is underpinned by three policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tackling barriers to investment in energy efficiency; • enhancing energy security; and • facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies. <p>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.</p>	No set targets.	The plan should support the Energy Act's objectives of facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies.	The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.
Planning for a healthy environment – good practice for green infrastructure and biodiversity (Town & Country Planning Association and The Wildlife Trusts, 2012)			
Town & Country Planning Association and The Wildlife Trusts			
http://www.wildlifetrusts.org/sites/default/files/Green-Infrastructure-Guide-TCPA-TheWildlifeTrusts.pdf			
This guidance is designed to offer advice to planning practitioners on how green infrastructure and biodiversity can be enhanced and protected through the planning system. It summarises the latest policy drivers and distils the best of our current policy responses.	No set targets.	The plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.
Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012			
Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/1927/introduction/made			
An Act to make provision for the conservation of habitats and species	No set targets.	The plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.	The SA Framework's objectives are consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf			
The National Planning Policy Framework provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood	The document includes the following	The plan should promote and help	The SA Framework

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The National Planning Policy Framework must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Planning policies and decisions must reflect and where appropriate promote relevant EU obligations and statutory requirements. This Framework does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects for which particular considerations apply. These are determined in accordance with the decision-making framework set out in the Planning Act 2008 and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as any other matters that are considered both important and relevant (which may include the National Planning Policy Framework). National policy statements form part of the overall framework of national planning policy, and are a material consideration in decisions on planning applications.</p> <p>The Planning Policy for Travellers Sites document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. It should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework. Planning Policy for Traveller Sites: http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2113371.pdf</p> <p>Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. This policy must be taken into account in the preparation of development plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Local planning authorities preparing plans for and taking decisions on traveller sites should also have regard to the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework so far as relevant.</p>	<p>key areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building a strong, competitive economy 2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres 3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy 4. Promoting sustainable transport 5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure 6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes 7. Requiring good design 8. Promoting healthy communities 9. Protecting Green Belt land 10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change 11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment 12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment 13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals 	<p>to achieve sustainable development.</p>	<p>encompasses the principles and objectives set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.</p>
<p>Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance (2013)</p>			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Department for Communities and Local Government			
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/193476/Community_Infrastructure_Levy_-_Guidance.pdf			
This guidance note is issued by the Secretary of State under section 221 of the Planning Act 2008. It sets out the main procedures local authorities need to follow when introducing and operating the Community Infrastructure Levy.	No set targets.	The plan should ensure that the implications arising from the Community Infrastructure Levy have been considered.	The SA Framework should take account of the Community Infrastructure Levy.
National Character Areas (2014)			
Natural England			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles			
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	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to the action plan.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to the natural environment.

Nottinghamshire / Greater Nottingham

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (1998)			
Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group			
http://www.nottsbag.org.uk/index.htm			
<p>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. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Targets are set for a range of habitats and species:</p> <p><u>Habitat Action Plans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p><u>Species Action Plans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barn Owl - Bats - Grizzled Skipper and Dingy Skipper 	<p>The plan should assist in the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity within the area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take account of these needs.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nightjar - Otter - Water Vole - White Clawed Crayfish 		
Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project 1998-2000			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
http://cms.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/historiclandscape.pdf			
<p>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.</p>	No set targets	The plan should give consideration to the action plan	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to the natural environment
Greenwood Community Forest Strategic Plan (2000)			
Greenwood Partnership Board			
http://www.greenwoodforest.org.uk/images/content/pdfs/greenwood_strategic_plan.pdf			
<p>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.</p>	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to the action plan.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to the natural environment.
Nottingham-Derby Green Belt Review (2006)			
Nottinghamshire County Council and Derbyshire County Council			
http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=94083			
<p>The purpose of this study was to provide a broad strategic review of the Green Belt. It was produced to underpin the 3 cities sub-regional strategy that is contained within the then East Midlands Regional Plan. The scope of the study is limited to the principles of</p>	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to this Green Belt	The SA Framework includes

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
including land within the Green Belt.		Review.	objectives relating to the natural environment.
Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for the Nottinghamshire Local Authorities of Ashfield, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe (2007)			
Ashfield DC, Broxtowe BC, Gedling BC, Mansfield DC, Newark & Sherwood DC, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe BC			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3871&p=0			
<p>The focus of this study is to identify accommodation and support needs for Gypsies and Travellers at a local and county level. It sets out the number of new pitches required in each Local Authority area.</p> <p>The assessment has been updated in 2010 (http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=94421).</p>	4 pitches.	The plan should ensure that Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs are considered.	The SA Framework takes account of these needs.
Nottingham Core Strategic Housing Market (2007)			
B.Line Housing Information Ltd			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3873&p=0			
<p>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. The SHMA recommends that affordable housing policy targets should be developed by each local authority.</p> <p>Further updates to the assessment are 2009 study (http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=36373&p=0) and Gedling's update 2012 (http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=40331&p=0)</p>	No set targets.	The plan should consider the latest findings of the assessment.	The SA housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.
Nottingham City Region Employment Land Study (2007)			
Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash District Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/thecouncil/democracy/planning/subregionalandcountyplanning/employmentlandstudy/			
<p>This study provides an assessment of the quantity and quality of employment land in Nottingham City Region (Nottingham City, Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling and Rushcliffe - plus the Hucknall wards in Ashfield district) and the likely requirements up to 2026.</p> <p>An Update Report was published in 2009 (http://www.nottingham.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=36462&p=0). The report updates</p>	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to this study.	The SA objectives seek to ensure that the employment provision meets the needs of the

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
the main study to take account of somewhat higher figures for new homes contained in the finalised Regional Plan.			area.
Trent River Park Vision and Action Plan (2008)			
EDAW AECOM			
www.investinnottingham.com/websitefiles/trent_river_park.pdf			
This is a plan to promote the River Trent as a major strategic Green Infrastructure resource, including biodiversity, access, marketing, management etc.	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to the action plan.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to the natural environment.
The River Leed & Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)			
Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council and Nottingham Regeneration Limited			
http://www.nottingham.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=4805&p=0			
This is a study carried out by consultants into flood risk from the River Leen and Daybrook.	No set targets.	The plan will need to reflect the findings of the study. Policies should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure appropriate mitigation is employed.	The SA Framework reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.
A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire (2008)			
The Nottinghamshire Environmental Protection Working Group			
http://cms.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/nottsairqualityimprovementstrategy2008.pdf			
This document aims to help local authorities and partner organisations manage and improve ambient air quality and to protect the health and wellbeing of the public. Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	No set targets.	The plan should take into account the requirements.	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to air quality.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To work with businesses, stakeholders and the residents of Nottinghamshire to encourage sustainable improvements in air quality. 			
Greater Nottingham Retail Study (2008)			
DTZ			
http://www.nottingham.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=781&p=0			
<p>The study assesses the need and capacity (quantitative and qualitative) for additional comparison and convenience retail floorspace in Greater Nottingham to 2016 and projected the figures to 2026. The Study advises how best to accommodate any growth, taking into account existing commitments. It also identifies the hierarchy of centres in the Districts and provides information on the vitality and viability of each town centre. It utilises a forecasting model to predict future retailing trends. The report also reviews national trends in retailing and retail development and the implications for the town centres in the study area.</p> <p>An Update Report was published in 2013 (http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=44187&p=0). The purpose of the update report was prepared in the context of a number of events and forecasting parameters, which have served to change the retail landscape in Nottingham since the 2008 GNRS. These include the recession; a continuing shift towards internet shopping; changes in retailers' sales densities; growth in other, competing major centres and out-of-centre shopping destinations; the continued decline of the Broadmarsh Centre in terms of retail attractiveness; and the evolving approach to the expansion and/or refurbishment of the Broadmarsh Centre, the Victoria Centre, or both.</p>	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to the study.	The SA Framework considers the findings of this assessment.
Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions (2008)			
Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council			
http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=14123&p=0			
<p>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.</p>	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to the study.	The SA Framework considers the findings of this assessment.
Towards a Sustainable Energy Policy for Nottinghamshire (2009)			
Nottinghamshire County Council			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
http://cms.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/sustainableenergynottsmain.pdf			
<p>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.</p>	<p>Advisory targets for phased proportion of low/zero carbon contribution in new domestic/non domestic development in order to support policy development.</p>	<p>The plan should seek to contribute towards carbon reduction in new development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes an Energy objective which seeks to minimise energy usage and develop the areas renewable energy resource.</p>
<p>Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (2009)</p>			
<p>Nottinghamshire County Council</p>			
<p>http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=94091</p>			
<p>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 Development Frameworks.</p>	<p>No set targets.</p>	<p>The plan should consider the findings of this assessment.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes an objective to protect and enhance the landscape character of Greater Nottingham</p>
<p>Nottingham Core Affordable Housing Viability Study (2009)</p>			
<p>Three Dragons</p>			
<p>http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/gedling_bc_final_viability_report_(nov_2009)_-corrected.pdf</p>			
<p>The study was published in 2009 to build on the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment. The study looks at whether developments of new housing would be viable with different levels of affordable housing in different area. Developments in areas with higher house prices and land values will potentially support more affordable housing than other areas with lower house prices and land values. The study considers two main approaches to setting affordable housing percentages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain the Local Plan target of affordable housing. • Adopt differential targets for different areas, to reflect the spread of market values. 	<p>Proposes adoption of differential targets for different areas, to reflect the spread of market values.</p>	<p>The plan should give consideration to the study.</p>	<p>The SA housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.</p>
<p>6Cs Green Infrastructure Study (2010)</p>			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Leicester City Council/Leicester County Council/ Nottingham City Council/ Nottinghamshire County Council/ Derby City Council & Derbyshire County Council			
http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/planningandbuilding/planningpolicy/evidencebase/11109009R_Volume%201_Final_06-10.pdf			
The 6Cs Green Infrastructure Strategy is a long term vision is to protect, enhance and extend networks of green spaces and natural elements in and around the three cities of Leicester, Nottingham and Derby, connecting with their surrounding towns and villages.	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to the action plan	The SA Framework includes objectives relating to the natural environment.
Greater Nottingham Sustainable Locations for Growth Study (2010)			
Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Nottinghamshire County Council			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=16730&p=0			
The report provides the local planning authorities with a technical evidence base to consider future options for housing allocations in the areas that lie outside the Nottingham Principal Urban Area (PUA). The study takes into account a variety of factors including environmental, economic, infrastructure, transport and landscape. The report sets out the results for each of the 34 assessment areas, and provides a brief overview of the potential growth, and of the constraints to growth for each area.	No set targets.	The plan should consider the findings of this assessment.	The SA Framework supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate.
Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham (2010)			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?allid=174916			
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.	No set targets.	The plan should consider the findings of this study.	The SA Framework supports the findings of this assessment where appropriate.
The Relationship Between Household Size and Dwelling Size in Future Housing Provision (2010)			
Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=17772&p=0			
The purpose of the study was to examine current demographic and housing market information and consult with stakeholders in order to decide upon a 'direction of travel' for the type of housing that needs to be delivered in the sub-region; to examine the potential impact that an ageing population and migration would have on the relationship between	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to the study.	The SA housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
household size and dwelling size; to inform the development of robust and effective strategies regarding dwelling delivery; and to develop a toolkit to assist in developing housing mixes that can be applied to sites of different sizes and with different levels of strategic importance.			meets the needs of the area.
Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study (2010)			
Nottingham Growth Point Partnership			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=36680&p=0			
The study identifies that the water resource situation in the East Midlands is significantly constrained and reinforces the importance of managing the demand for water. A planned programme of measures to improve water supply means that growth should not be constrained. It suggests that consumption could be reduced both by Councils having policies that support the water company's efficiency measures and by building new housing to water consumption standards of the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3/4. New housing development should occur in the lowest flood risk zones (the study does not take into account non-residential development); in all cases, development options should favour sites in Flood Zone 1. In addition, the effect of climate change should also be taken into consideration, which is likely to increase the extent of the flood zones. Surface water flooding should also be a material planning consideration. New developments should apply sustainable drainage techniques to control flood risk, whilst also providing benefit in terms of water quality, amenity value and green infrastructure targets. The need for a further Detailed Study is identified which should examine wastewater treatment and/or river / catchment water quality modelling in more detail.	The study recommends that new households should achieve at least Level 3/4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes in order to reduce demand. Development options should favour sites in Flood Zone 1.	The Plan should take into account this study.	The SA Framework includes an objective to minimise risk of flooding.
Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010)			
Environment Agency, Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Nottingham Regeneration Limited, Erewash Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, emda, Severn Trent Water			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/GNSFRA_briefingnote_plan1.pdf			
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.	No set targets.	The plan will need to reflect the findings of the study. Policies should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure	The SA Framework reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
		appropriate mitigation is employed.	
A Strategic Approach to Older Persons' Accommodation for Nottinghamshire and Erewash (2011)			
Peter Fletcher Associates Ltd			
http://www.erewash.gov.uk/media/files/Housing/Housing_Needs_and_Research/Final_Main_report_-_Older_People_Hsg_Needs_May_2011_tcm20-198610.pdf			
This is a study of the housing needs of older people. It was carried out across Nottinghamshire Housing Market Areas which include Erewash. The study outlines the need and demand for types and tenures of homes, and issues to be addressed to best meet the range of housing needs of older people.	No set targets.	The issues will need to be addressed in the LDF to meet the range of housing needs of older people.	The SA housing objective reflects the theme of the study as appropriate.
Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 (2011)			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
http://www3.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?allid=159765			
The Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan Strategy forms the long term transport strategy for Nottinghamshire County Council's administrative area (excluding Nottingham City) up to 2026. 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.	No set targets.	The plan should support the objectives of the Local Transport Plan.	The SA Framework reflects the priorities of the Local Transport Plan as appropriate.
Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (2013)			
Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/109118/waste-core-strategy-1.pdf			
The Waste Core Strategy sets out our overall approach to future waste management in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham including estimates of how much waste capacity needs to be provided over the next 20 years, what types of sites are suitable and where in broad terms new or extended waste management sites should be located.	No set targets.	The plan will need to address waste management.	The SA Framework should reflect the objectives of the Waste Core Strategy as appropriate.
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments (ongoing)			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Ashfield District Council (Hucknall wards), Erewash Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/thecouncil/democracy/planning/subregionalandcountyplanning/shlaa/			
<p>The Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identifies sites that have the potential for residential development. The SHLAA assesses whether and if possible, when housing is likely to be built on a site. Not all sites will be considered possible to develop; some sites will be classed as 'unsuitable' and 'not developable' at the present time. The SHLAA will be updated annually and forms part of the evidence base for the LDF. The URL for this resource is to Nottinghamshire County Council's website where links to each of the Nottingham Core HMA Councils' own websites can be found.</p>	No set targets.	The plan should give consideration to the latest assessment.	The SA Framework Housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.

Gedling Borough Council

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
Contaminated Land Strategy (Revised October 2006)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/wasterecyclingenvironment/DRAFT%20CONTAMLAND%20STRATEGY%20Oct%2006.pdf			
This strategy details how Gedling Borough Council, under new regulations inserted into the Environmental Protection Act 1990, will inspect the land in its Borough for contamination. It details how the Council will take a rational, ordered and efficient approach to this inspection.	No set targets	Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.	SA objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate.
Gedling Partnership Vision 2026 and the '5 Priorities' (2008)			
Gedling Partnership			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/Vision%202026%20and%20the%205%20Priorities.pdf			
Gedling Borough 'the part of Nottinghamshire where people want to live, work and do business' by 2026. The 5 priorities are:- 1. Safe and stronger communities living together in Gedling Borough. 2. A fairer, more involved Gedling Borough. 3. A well looked after environment that meets the present and future needs of Gedling Borough. 4. Healthy and active lifestyles in Gedling Borough. 5. Contributing to a vibrant and prosperous Greater Nottingham. The document will forms part of the new Gedling Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2026.	Various targets and indicators relating to each priorities.	The plan will need to reflect the aims of the document.	The SA Framework reflects priorities of the document as appropriate.
Gedling Borough Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2009)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/affordable_housing_spd_final_dec2009.pdf			
This Supplementary Planning Document on Affordable Housing has been prepared by Gedling Borough Council to help the Council secure affordable housing through the planning system. The document contains 3 key elements which will affect the delivery of affordable housing within the Borough:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threshold - the Borough Council will seek the provision of affordable housing on sites of 15 dwellings or greater; Percentage of affordable housing required - the Borough Council will require the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% affordable housing in the Newstead and Colwick/Netherfield sub-markets 20% affordable housing in the 	The plan should take into account this document.	The SA housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>provision of 10%, 20% or 30% affordable housing in different sub markets within the Borough; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commuted sums - affordable housing will normally be delivered on site. However, under certain circumstances, this may be waived in favour of a commuted sum. 	<p>Arnold/Bestwood, Calverton and Carlton sub-markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% affordable housing in the Arnold/Mapperley, Bestwood St Albans, Gedling Rural North and Gedling Rural South sub-markets. 		
Ravenshead Housing Needs Survey (2009)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/housing/Ravenshead%20Housing%20Needs%20Study%20report%202009.pdf			
<p>In 2009, The Council carried out the survey in partnership with Ravenshead Parish Council to learn more about who needed housing, and what type of housing should be provided in the future in Ravenshead. The conclusions of the study are that there is a need for both affordable rented and affordable ownership housing, and that the largest group of people who needed rehousing were older people, many of whom would like to downsize or access supported housing now or in the future.</p>	No set targets.	The results of the survey will inform future plans for services and guide any development in the future.	The SA Framework should support the findings of this assessment where appropriate.
Gedling Borough Housing Strategy 2010-2014 (2010)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/housing/housingstrategy			
<p>It sets out the objectives for housing up to 2014, a period that fits with the life of the Local Investment Plan for Greater Nottingham. The Strategy forms an integral part of the Sustainable Community Strategy and describes how the housing objectives will contribute to the Vision of Gedling in 2026 that we have agreed with local residents and stakeholders.</p> <p>The objectives for housing in the borough are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality - Improving the standard of housing in Gedling. Neighbourhoods - Building safe and strong communities. Inclusion - Making sure everyone can access the type of housing they need. 	No set targets.	Objectives should reflect the key priorities and contribute towards achieving them wherever possible.	The SA Framework reflects the priorities of the document as appropriate.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply - Managing the supply of homes that Gedling needs for the future. <p>The Housing Strategy does not cover how many new homes should be built in Gedling or where they should be located.</p>			
Newstead Housing Needs Survey (2011)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/housing/Newstead%20housing%20needs%20survey%20report%202011.pdf			
<p>In 2011, the Council worked with Rural Community Action Nottinghamshire to ask people living in Newstead what they thought of their village, the housing it offers, and how it might change in the future. The conclusions of the study are that there is a need for different types of houses e.g. families with children require larger homes and for most people immediate problems such as anti-social behaviour and littering are seen as more important than long-term issues such the housing offer of the village.</p>	No set targets.	The results of the survey will inform future plans for services and guide any development in the future.	The SA Framework should support the findings of this assessment where appropriate.
Air Quality Action Plan for Gedling Borough Council (2012)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/wasterecyclingenvironment/AQ_Action_Plan%20FINAL.pdf			
<p>The Air Quality Action Plan has been prepared to address the air quality problems identified along the A60 Mansfield Road. The objective of the Action Plan is to set out the local actions that will be implemented to improve air quality and work toward meeting the objectives. Policy Guidance (PG09) outlines that an air quality Action Plan must include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantification of the source contributions to the predicted exceedences of the relevant objectives; this will allow the Action Plan measures to be effectively targeted; - Evidence that all available options have been considered; - How the local authority will use its powers and also work in conjunction with other organisations in pursuit of the air quality objectives; - Clear timescales in which the authority and other organisations and agencies propose to implement the measures within its plan; - Where possible, quantification of the expected impacts of the proposed measures and an indication as to whether the measures will be sufficient to meet the air quality objectives. Where feasible, data on emissions could be included as well as data on concentrations where possible; and - How the local authority intends to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the plan. 	<p>No set targets. However the action plan measures are scheduled as:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve links with Local Planning and Development Framework 2. Improve links with Local Transport Strategy 3. Target reductions in emissions from Buses 4. Target reductions in emissions from Heavy and Light Goods Vehicles 5. Public Transport 6. Traffic Control and 	The plan will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	The SA Framework includes objectives for reducing emissions and improving air quality.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	Management 7. Promoting Travel Choices 8. GBC waste collection 9. Promotion of Cycling and Walking 10. Travel Plans 11. Communication and Education 12. Parking Control and Management 13. Target reductions in emissions from Taxis 14. Target reductions in emissions from the Council Fleet & Contract Vehicles. 15. Encourage the uptake of alternative fuels. 16. Park and Ride 16. Low Emission Zone 17. Re-routing Freight Operators		
Gedling Borough Green Space Strategy 2012-2017 (2013)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/Green%20Space%20Strategy%202012-2017.pdf			
The Purpose of the Green Spaces Strategy is to: - Provide a strategic vision, a set of aims, a robust evidence base and, a set of objectives that together provide a strategic framework for the planning, development and management of parks and open spaces - Protect and improve Gedling Borough's accessible parks and open spaces to meet community needs and aspirations - Provide the Council with a robust basis for making development decisions and	No set targets.	The plan should take into account the Green Space Strategy.	The SA Framework reflects the priorities of the Green Space Strategy as appropriate.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>negotiating planning green space gain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify ways in which parks and open spaces can be improved in a coordinated way whilst providing value for money. <p>Five aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To enhance peoples quality of life through the provision of sufficient accessible, attractive green places. 2. To promote the central role that green spaces play in contributing to the Boroughs biodiversity, sustainability and heritage. 3. To providing open spaces and play and sports facilities to enable residents to undertake a wide range of recreational and educational activities for healthy living. 4. To actively involve the community in their local open spaces. 5. Increasing participation in green spaces for sport and recreation. 			
Five Year Housing Land Supply Assessment (2014)			
Gedling Borough Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/5YL2014.pdf			
<p>The purpose is to monitor and review the housing supply against the housing requirement. Gedling Borough Council currently does not have a five year housing supply plus a 5% buffer.</p>	<p>Target based on past completions and remaining dwellings to build.</p>	<p>The plan should give consideration to the findings.</p>	<p>The SA housing objective seeks to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs of the area.</p>
Aligned Core Strategy (2014)			
Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council			
http://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/adoptedalignedcorestrategy/ACS%20Main%20Publication%20First%20Draft%20(August%202014)%203-9-14.pdf			
<p>The Aligned Core Strategy sets out, along with other matters, its vision, strategic objectives, delivery strategy and spatial policies for future development. The plan covers from 2011 to 2028.</p>	<p>7,250 new homes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>The plan will need to deliver the policies in the Aligned Core Strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework reflects the objectives of the Aligned Core Strategy.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
	<p>Settlements of Bestwood Village, Calverton and Ravenshead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Up to 260 homes in other villages. <p>22,000 sq m of new office and research development and 10 hectares of new and relocating industrial and warehouse uses.</p> <p>10%, 20% or 30% affordable housing depending on location.</p>		

Appendix A3: Baseline Data Update

The baseline data collected for the Scoping Report (2013) has been split into specific areas as listed below:

- Gedling wide
- Arnold area *
- Carlton area **
- Bestwood Village ward
- Burton Joyce and Stoke Bardolph ward
- Calverton ward
- Lambley ward
- Newstead ward (including Linby and Papplewick villages)
- Ravenshead ward
- Woodborough ward

* Arnold area consists of Bonington, Daybrook, Killisick, Kingswell, Mapperley Plains, St Marys and Woodthorpe wards.

** Carlton area consists of Carlton, Carlton Hill, Gedling, Netherfield and Colwick, Phoenix, Porchester, St James and Valley wards.

The baseline data has been updated up to 31 March 2015 to reflect any new information since the Scoping Report was published in 2013.

The latest Census was undertaken 27 March 2011. The baseline data contains Census 2011 data and other data available on Gedling Insight (Nottingham Insight) and from other organisations (e.g. Department for Communities and Local Government).

For some data, national statistics will be provided for comparison purposes.

To access data on the Gedling Insight website, please visit the following website <http://www.gedlinginsight.org.uk>.

For further information on Census 2011, please visit the following website <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>.

Indices of Deprivation

Index of Multiple Deprivation – score and rank (Gedling wide only)

Score and rank of deprivation in the 354 English District Councils. A high score and a low rank indicate a higher level of deprivation. A rank of 1 indicated the highest deprivation; a rank of 354 indicates the lowest deprivation.

	2007	2010
Gedling wide – average score	15.54	15.29
Gedling wide – rank of average SOA	205	196

Source: Gedling Insight (Communities and Local Government)

Index of Multiple Deprivation – Super Output Area level (2010)

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a Super Output Area (SOA) level measure of multiple deprivation and is made up of seven domain indices. Each of the 32,482 SOAs in England has been assigned a score and rank for the Index of Multiple Deprivation, and for each of the seven domains. The SOA with a rank of 1 is the most deprived, and 32,482 the least deprived in the IMD and each of the domain indices.

	SOA	Combined IMD	Crime and Disorder	Education and Skills	Employment	Health Deprivation	Barriers to Housing	Income	Living Environment
Arnold – Bonington	E01028143	14,316	12,698	8,311	13,413	15,358	22,233	13,661	15,747
	E01028144	11,696	4,984	10,186	12,122	10,159	28,476	12,778	10,071
	E01028145	24,659	5,948	22,874	20,543	24,686	22,083	28,642	28,030
	E01028146	22,041	5,816	17,045	19,716	24,599	20,228	25,138	27,417
Arnold – Daybrook	E01028165	11,759	7,323	9,948	11,211	12,683	26,406	10,770	10,784
	E01028166	8,412	4,916	5,172	5,969	11,167	27,052	8,628	17,265
	E01028167	9,164	4,262	7,409	7,632	8,305	29,437	10,656	12,175
Arnold – Killisick	E01028173	3,426	15,741	1,622	2,058	5,952	24,273	1,759	22,277
	E01028174	10,967	10,007	5,215	9,460	11,116	27,138	10,254	21,404
Arnold – Kingswell	E01028175	18,924	9,531	22,713	13,378	17,621	31,086	20,515	13,577
	E01028176	24,719	12,151	22,689	20,419	23,358	25,315	26,395	16,962
	E01028177	26,015	22,528	27,542	20,612	24,099	24,228	20,441	20,374
Arnold – Mapperley Plains	E01028179	26,834	26,098	18,847	20,544	24,373	15,024	28,885	28,841
	E01028180	25,503	16,662	24,200	18,086	24,780	24,184	23,629	25,494
	E01028181	29,734	22,606	26,564	25,035	24,942	23,708	26,651	30,874
	E01028182	23,401	17,296	16,905	21,499	18,957	21,076	21,904	25,568
Arnold – St Marys	E01028183	19,366	18,754	14,445	12,896	19,715	24,495	18,749	23,566
	E01028205	18,851	20,360	21,602	15,340	18,701	11,456	16,290	20,801

	SOA	Combined IMD	Crime and Disorder	Education and Skills	Employment	Health Deprivation	Barriers to Housing	Income	Living Environment
	E01028206	22,528	21,853	17,743	16,808	20,074	24,268	21,135	21,728
	E01028207	23,089	23,928	19,631	16,682	21,924	15,914	21,784	26,705
	E01028208	12,606	8,633	8,962	10,842	13,090	26,965	14,263	10,523
	E01028209	6,836	5,150	5,627	5,777	5,898	31,199	6,050	13,014
Arnold – Woodthorpe	E01028214	27,764	19,870	27,856	22,171	21,448	31,160	25,309	20,576
	E01028215	28,792	16,210	30,037	24,862	27,543	29,008	25,594	18,680
	E01028216	31,999	26,764	30,360	27,937	26,267	30,004	31,061	28,599
	E01028217	27,879	12,379	32,082	25,492	24,192	27,545	27,328	15,657
	E01028218	31,039	23,541	29,287	24,959	24,620	28,363	30,149	30,500
Carlton – Carlton	E01028155	17,016	8,895	15,893	13,612	21,649	30,461	14,118	15,899
	E01028156	17,104	11,976	19,521	15,269	19,409	12,527	17,672	11,621
	E01028157	23,288	19,249	20,265	15,417	22,222	26,726	21,268	25,647
	E01028158	9,641	5,157	9,274	7,835	12,338	27,153	9,266	9,526
	E01028159	11,149	3,788	8,548	11,070	13,666	24,731	11,639	12,877
Carlton – Carlton Hill	E01028160	13,002	2,674	13,048	13,663	15,408	31,681	14,346	9,089
	E01028161	10,390	5,127	6,922	9,930	10,754	24,194	11,343	14,004
	E01028162	17,898	14,555	12,416	19,157	19,616	21,092	14,053	16,694
	E01028163	21,944	4,978	21,970	20,842	19,889	30,506	25,298	16,414
	E01028164	9,785	11,777	6,139	5,181	14,028	29,902	10,443	12,873
Carlton – Gedling	E01028168	24,161	14,847	20,319	21,652	21,273	18,621	24,012	22,621
	E01028169	26,856	15,692	23,589	21,430	23,804	24,022	25,920	26,590
	E01028170	20,741	11,409	19,661	20,761	17,356	31,842	17,819	14,552
	E01028171	13,991	9,915	14,381	12,542	10,260	30,094	13,287	12,176
	E01028172	21,110	8,321	18,434	23,053	18,775	14,804	22,130	22,527
Carlton – Netherfield and Colwick	E01028184	27,162	19,935	24,009	22,244	22,252	15,616	27,819	30,137
	E01028185	12,169	10,832	5,951	13,832	13,299	31,947	9,674	12,639
	E01028186	5,311	4,149	4,967	4,800	4,263	29,258	5,815	6,363
	E01028187	8,917	5,743	3,905	9,568	12,665	28,317	7,334	14,011
	E01028188	20,060	17,237	16,998	20,788	16,771	22,655	15,920	17,449
Carlton – Phoenix	E01028190	23,911	20,535	12,670	20,869	24,407	31,656	22,384	18,561
	E01028191	17,950	16,322	10,492	17,394	17,463	31,821	15,275	15,712
	E01028192	12,372	9,823	4,440	9,960	15,112	29,691	13,103	22,946
Carlton – Porchester	E01028193	18,139	13,460	25,291	12,797	12,378	25,148	16,283	22,026
	E01028194	21,671	18,744	28,853	17,500	12,162	30,671	21,657	12,227
	E01028195	24,144	14,261	21,369	19,531	24,174	25,343	23,070	18,786

	SOA	Combined IMD	Crime and Disorder	Education and Skills	Employment	Health Deprivation	Barriers to Housing	Income	Living Environment
	E01028196	29,578	19,600	29,415	24,270	27,037	26,463	26,259	25,215
	E01028197	25,745	17,652	24,896	19,849	19,476	27,648	23,138	26,202
Carlton – St James	E01028202	21,163	22,934	14,123	16,050	17,389	23,499	20,361	25,704
	E01028203	16,344	22,351	14,248	10,325	13,410	28,571	14,839	19,107
	E01028204	28,334	22,380	20,165	23,008	23,898	30,849	25,396	28,560
Carlton – Valley	E01028210	11,444	7,204	13,054	11,708	9,113	30,686	9,486	9,774
	E01028211	13,234	14,587	5,258	10,251	11,832	28,924	14,308	24,506
	E01028212	8,803	9,969	2,306	11,688	11,413	19,121	7,569	14,389
Bestwood Village	E01028142	13,257	8,432	11,085	11,461	14,255	5,965	16,492	29,785
Burton Joyce/Stoke Bardolph	E01028148	30,673	23,181	29,328	25,990	23,591	25,864	30,324	26,860
	E01028149	29,701	23,066	26,820	26,803	24,200	31,519	23,500	26,424
Calverton	E01028150	23,667	23,939	17,023	15,638	18,661	28,480	22,712	30,145
	E01028151	26,447	21,670	21,646	20,826	21,396	27,789	24,248	23,617
	E01028152	22,422	9,200	17,534	21,145	22,822	20,180	20,967	28,928
	E01028153	7,426	6,349	2,656	5,523	8,268	31,076	7,525	23,970
	E01028154	16,930	19,740	8,706	12,404	12,676	32,142	17,440	25,161
Lambley	E01028178	23,639	27,148	25,170	21,048	25,227	5,692	23,428	21,239
Newstead	E01028189	16,699	21,319	13,028	14,708	20,587	8,266	15,760	18,839
Ravenshead	E01028198	30,317	24,985	30,040	25,192	24,986	15,964	30,472	32,005
	E01028199	30,197	25,364	31,123	20,532	25,816	20,799	31,381	31,726
	E01028200	25,122	14,165	29,279	24,437	22,037	9,274	30,096	16,077
	E01028201	32,086	31,589	30,994	27,969	25,233	23,177	32,313	31,517
Woodborough	E01028213	29,614	26,801	29,809	25,908	26,787	12,683	30,797	22,346

Source: Gedling Insight (Communities and Local Government – Indices of Deprivation, 2010)

SA Objective 1: Housing

Housing stock (2011)

Total number of dwellings on census day.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Dwellings	50,878	17,361	22,105	870	1,644	3,071	955	985	2,541	930

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

Housing tenure (2011)

Breakdown of housing tenure on census day. Data is shown as a percentage of households.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Owned: Owned outright	30.6	37.7	37.7	33.1	44.2	50.9	39.7	48.9	39.2	55.1	45.4
Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan	32.8	37.6	36.6	39.3	37.3	34.6	37.1	33.3	36.3	36.2	27.1
Social rented: Rented from council (local authority)	9.4	4.0	5.2	4.1	1.4	0.8	3.6	1.9	4.6	0.3	1.1
Social rented: Other	8.3	6.0	6.2	6.8	4.8	2.4	7.3	3.6	7.6	1.1	3.3
Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency	15.4	11.9	11.5	13.8	9.1	8.3	8.9	8.4	9.4	4.6	20.4
Private rented: Other	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.1
Living rent free	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.4

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

Household composition (2011)

Households may be a family or they may consist of one person living alone or unrelated adults sharing. A family is a couple (married, civil partners or cohabiting), with or without children, or a lone parent with at least one child. Children may be dependent or non-dependent. A dependent child is any person aged 0-15 in a household or any person aged 16-18 in full time education and living in a family with their parent(s). Data is shown as a percentage of all households.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
One person household: Aged 65 and over	12.4	12.8	12.9	12.3	12.3	16.9	12.9	13.9	11.3	14.8	12.9
One person household: Aged 64 or under	17.9	16.8	17.0	18.7	14.0	11.4	12.5	15.3	16.1	8.9	22.4
One family only: All aged 65 and over	8.1	9.7	9.8	7.9	12.6	14.9	9.8	14.0	7.9	17.1	15.7
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children	15.3	14.7	15.0	13.8	12.8	17.9	14.9	15.0	16.5	17.4	14.8
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.0	5.7	8.1	6.0	6.6	6.5	5.1
One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children	12.3	13.8	13.4	12.3	19.0	16.0	14.9	16.5	16.0	20.2	17.5
One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children	5.3	5.7	5.2	6.4	6.8	4.4	5.8	5.8	5.5	3.6	3.5
One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children	4.0	4.5	4.4	5.2	4.4	3.4	4.6	2.7	4.9	2.3	1.8
One family only: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1
One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children	7.1	6.9	7.4	7.7	5.4	3.7	7.4	3.3	4.2	3.2	1.7
One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	2.6	2.0	4.2	2.7	3.6	2.3	1.8
Other household types: With dependent children	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.6	1.6	1.1
Other household types: All full-time students	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other household types: All aged 65 and over	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
Other household types: Other	4.5	2.7	2.4	3.3	2.2	2.0	2.6	1.6	3.6	1.5	1.6

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

Type of housing accommodation (2011)

Breakdown of dwelling types on census day. Data is shown as a percentage of households.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	22.3	38.1	33.7	31.6	31.7	60.2	40.1	62.3	35.1	84.5	55.7
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	30.7	34.5	35.4	37.3	26.1	25.4	44.6	20.0	29.5	10.1	16.8
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced	24.5	15.7	16.0	18.1	27.8	6.2	6.0	13.1	30.4	3.0	6.5
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	16.7	9.6	11.2	10.8	3.9	6.3	7.6	3.6	2.6	1.5	4.5
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	4.3	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.4
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	15.8

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

Housing stock by Council Tax band (2011)

Dwellings allocated to each of the eight standard Council Tax bands in 2011. Data is shown as a percentage of all dwellings.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Band A	28.2	27.0	33.2	51.0	7.9	35.7	6.0	47.6	0.9	25.1
Band B	28.7	35.8	32.9	20.4	8.5	21.1	14.8	8.8	4.2	5.8
Band C	19.4	16.0	22.1	12.2	24.7	23.0	21.7	9.6	12.6	8.6
Band D	12.6	14.0	7.9	10.2	24.5	12.6	22.5	8.0	28.0	7.4
Band E	7.0	5.2	3.0	4.1	17.5	5.5	18.1	6.9	31.8	26.2
Band F	2.5	1.2	0.7	1.0	11.2	1.3	9.8	5.8	12.0	16.3
Band G	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	5.6	0.7	6.8	11.5	9.2	10.1
Band H	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.9	1.4	0.5

Source: Nottingham Insight (Valuation Office)

Housing completions (net)

Number of new homes constructed during 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2015.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012	275	59	124	30	0	16	3	2	42	-1
1 April 2012 – 31 March 2013	227	111	88	2	2	3	3	0	15	3
1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014	321	135	161	1	1	10	2	2	5	4
1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015	311	130	76	19	0	64	2	3	15	2
Total	1,134	435	449	52	3	93	10	7	77	8

Source: Gedling Borough Council

Housing types (new build only)

Number of 1, 2, 3 and 4+ bedroom houses and flats constructed during 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2015.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
House 1 bedroom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House 2 bedroom	153	66	53	9	0	6	1	0	17	1
House 3 bedroom	283	114	91	19	2	33	0	3	19	2
House 4+ bedroom	498	220	169	24	3	36	7	2	34	3
Flat 1 bedroom	30	5	24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Flat 2 bedroom	134	23	83	0	0	16	0	0	12	0
Flat 3 bedroom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flat 4+ bedroom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Gedling Borough Council

Number of housing completions – affordable homes delivered (for Gedling wide only)

New affordable homes delivered during 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2015.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Gedling wide – social rent homes	42	7	7	0
Gedling wide – affordable rent homes	n/a	17	28	23
Gedling wide – intermediate homes	12	12	21	15
Gedling wide – transfers and acquisitions *	10	0	0	0
Gedling wide – total	64	36	56	38

* transfers and acquisitions are not included in the percentage of new affordable homes completed

n/a = data not collected

Source: Gedling Borough Council

Percentage of affordable homes delivered (for Gedling wide only)

New affordable homes delivered during 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2015. Data is shown as percentage.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Gedling wide	20 %	16 %	17 %	12 %

Source: Gedling Borough Council

Number of homeless acceptances (for Gedling wide only)

Number of homeless acceptances.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Gedling wide	63	56	51	74

Source: Gedling Borough Council

Number of vacant dwellings (for Gedling wide only)

Number of vacant dwellings in the Borough.

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gedling wide – private	1,703	1,735	1,431	1,490
Gedling wide – local authority	1	3	3	0
Gedling wide – registered social landlord	33	31	53	34

Source: Council tax records (private), local authority records (local authority) and HCA Statistical Data Return (registered social landlord)

Number of gypsy and traveller pitches (for Gedling wide only)

A 'Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for Nottinghamshire Local Authorities (except Bassetlaw)' was undertaken and the final report was published in May 2007. This assessment stated that there are 3 sites within the Borough, totalling 13 pitches. However, it has not been possible to confirm the existence of two of these sites, so the assumption has been made that there are only 4 pitches for travelling showpeople in the Borough. The assessment concluded that an additional 4 permanent pitches were needed to be provided between 2007 and 2011 but, given the revision to the existing sites, this requirement is under review. An updated assessment of need is currently being undertaken in collaboration with neighbouring Authorities and is due to be published early 2016. Since April 2011, no additional pitches were delivered for gypsy and traveller communities in the Borough.

Source: Gedling Borough Council

Average house prices (for Gedling wide only)

Average house prices based on Land Registry data.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
England	£168,500	£178,000	£174,000	£170,000	£185,000	£180,000	£183,500
Gedling wide	£135,000	£136,998	£125,000	£130,000	£135,000	£130,000	£127,500

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (Table 586, latest update April 2014) ³

Average house prices for dwelling types (for Gedling wide only)

Average house prices between April 2012 and March 2013 in urban and rural areas.

	England		Gedling Borough	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Detached	£331,400	£348,100	£193,200	£250,100
Semi-detached	£206,900	£202,600	£119,500	£152,700
Flat and terrace	£226,300	£176,200	£93,600	£142,800

Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (latest update June 2013) ⁴

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-housing-market-and-house-prices>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/rural-statistics-local-level-data-sets>

SA Objective 2: Health

Life expectancy at birth (for Gedling wide only)

	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2011-13
Gedling wide – males	78.60	78.60	78.45	79.00	79.50	79.50
Gedling wide – females	82.20	82.20	82.39	82.30	83.00	83.00

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics

General health (2011)

Usual residents were asked to assess their general state of health on census day. Data is shown as a percentage of population.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Very good health	47.2	45.1	44.6	45.1	41.8	47.4	44.8	45.4	44.1	47.2	47.4
Good health	34.2	35.2	35.8	34.8	33.7	35.2	34.4	35.3	36.4	34.3	35.8
Fair health	13.1	14.5	14.3	14.8	17.1	13.7	14.7	14.7	14.1	13.9	13.2
Bad health	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	6.3	3.0	4.7	3.7	4.2	3.7	2.9
Very bad health	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.7

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

Number of health facilities

Number of health facilities i.e. number of health practices (each often with more than one doctor).

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Health facilities	15	4	7	0	2	1	0	0	1	0

Source: Nottingham Primary Care Trust (2012)

SA Objective 3: Heritage

Number of Conservation Areas (2015)

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Conservation Areas with Management Plans	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Conservation Areas without Management Plans	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Total	6	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	1

Source: Gedling Borough Council

Number of Listed Buildings (2015)

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Grade I	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0
Grade II*	15	5	0	2	0	1	0	5	0	2
Grade II	168	21	13	9	9	16	6	73	7	14
Total	189	26	14	11	10	17	7	81	7	16
Grade I at risk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grade II* at risk	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grade II at risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Historic England (previously known as English Heritage)

Number of Registered Parks and Gardens (2015)

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Registered Parks and Gardens	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Registered Parks and Gardens at risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Historic England (previously known as English Heritage)

Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (2015)

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	9	0	0	1	0	3	1	4	0	0
Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Source: Historic England (previously known as English Heritage)

SA Objective 4: Crime

Crimes (2012)

Total numbers of crimes. Data is shown for the year 2012.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
All crime (all categories)	4,984	1800	2204	69	82	260	67	152	118	32
Burglary of a domestic dwelling	308	123	115	1	4	27	12	8	8	3
Burglary other than dwellings	193	70	80	5	4	6	3	5	6	6
Business crime	1,158	424	570	6	20	38	26	24	22	8
Criminal damage	937	314	436	7	10	43	6	41	22	5
Drug offences	299	79	159	3	12	12	3	7	1	1
Robbery	84	34	40	1	1	0	0	1	2	1
Theft of a motor vehicle	77	32	26	0	1	5	1	4	5	1
Theft from a motor vehicle	484	205	189	4	12	15	21	11	8	5
Violence against a person	970	346	406	21	8	97	7	26	11	3

Source: Nottingham Insight (Nottinghamshire Police)

SA Objective 5: Social

Number of local facilities

Only Gedling Borough owned community centres are included in the figure. Only Gedling Borough owned and Ravenshead Parish owned leisure centres are included in the figure. Figure on private community centres and leisure centres unknown. Only county owned libraries are included in the figure.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Community centres	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leisure centres	6	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Libraries	9	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0

Source: Gedling Borough Council (2013) and Nottinghamshire County Council (2013)

SA Objective 6: Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

SA Objective 7: Landscape

Number of Local Wildlife Sites* (2015)

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs)	86	0	6	7	11	14	10	25	8	3

* previously known as Sites Biological Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)

Source: Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre (2015)

Number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves and Local Nature Reserves (2015)

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
National Nature Reserves (NNRs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Natural England (SSSIs) and Gedling Borough Council (NNRs and LNRs)

Woodland area

The amount of woodland area in hectares (ha).

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Area of woodland area	1791.19	47.63	94.49	134.36	64.98	574.08	67.02	390.58	387.05	31.00

Source: Forestry Commission (2011)

Area of Ancient Woodland

The amount of ancient woodland in hectares (ha). Includes area of Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland and Ancient Replanted Woodland.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Area of ancient woodland	68.94	0.00	4.59	0.00	7.31	12.23	0.21	14.68	29.86	0.06

Source: English Nature (2011)

SA Objective 8: Natural Resources and Flooding

SA Objective 9: Waste

SA Objective 10: Energy and Climate Change

Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds and flood defence grounds.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Flood grounds	0	0	0	0
Water quality grounds	0	0	0	0
Flood and water quality grounds	0	0	0	0

Source: Gedling Borough Council

Household waste (for Gedling wide only)

Percentage of waste recycled for the Borough.

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Gedling wide – household waste	38.34 %	37.86 %	38.27%	38.46%

Source: Gedling Borough Council

Electricity use per meter (for Gedling wide only)

Amount of electricity consumed by domestic and industrial/commercial users per meter in kilowatt hours (kWh).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gedling wide – by domestic users	4,376	4,323	4,105	4,053	4,069	3,986
Gedling wide – by industrial/commercial users	74,008	66,050	69,228	65,808	65,622	61,662
Gedling wide – total	78,384	70,373	73,333	69,861	69,691	65,648

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change (latest update March 2013) ⁵

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data>

Gas use per meter (for Gedling wide only)

Amount of gas consumed by domestic and industrial/commercial users per meter in kilowatt hours (kWh).

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gedling wide – by domestic users	19,736	19,121	18,386	16,661	16,544	15,529
Gedling wide – by industrial/commercial users	509,675	524,694	564,339	776,495	930,328	880,835
Gedling wide – total	529,411	543,815	582,725	793,156	946,872	896,364

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change (latest update March 2013) ⁶

Energy consumed from petroleum products by users (for Gedling wide only)

Amount of energy consumed from petroleum products by different users in gigawatt hours (GWh).

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gedling wide – by domestic users	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Gedling wide – by industrial/commercial users	69.4	62.5	63.8	213.2	228.8	243.8
Gedling wide – by road users	392.9	396.8	402.4	396.4	385.9	373.6
Gedling wide – by rail users	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Gedling wide – total	468.3	465.3	472.3	615.8	620.7	623.5

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change (latest update March 2013) ⁷

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/sub-national-gas-consumption-data>

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/total-final-energy-consumption-at-sub-national-level>

SA Objective 11: Transport

Households accessibility to key facilities (2012)

The percentage of households that have access to key facilities within 30 minutes by public transport in 2012. This is a calculation of the accessibility of key facilities measured by the number of domestic addresses within 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. Occasionally substantial differences may occur between updates; these are caused by small differences in journey times which in turn results in variations in the number of domestic addresses that fall into the two time thresholds. Data is shown as a percentage of households.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Accessibility of households to a GP	99.6	100.0	100.0	81.3	100.0	99.8	100.0	95.0	99.7	100.0
Accessibility of households to a hospital	83.3	100.0	87.0	80.7	0.0	80.0	95.0	75.1	37.9	0.1
Accessibility of households to a primary school	99.6	100.0	100.0	82.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	95.0	99.8	100.0
Accessibility of households to a secondary school	99.7	100.0	100.0	90.8	100.0	99.4	99.5	95.0	99.6	100.0
Accessibility of households to further education	94.0	99.7	100.0	80.1	89.6	42.6	86.9	94.2	99.1	22.4
Accessibility of households to a Council run leisure centre	99.0	100.0	99.7	81.3	86.3	99.4	96.6	100.0	99.7	100.0

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council

SA Objective 12: Employment**SA Objective 13: Innovation****SA Objective 14: Economic Structure****Economically Active and Economically Inactive (2011)**

Economic activity relates to whether or not a person who was aged 16 to 74 was working or looking for work in the week before census. Data is shown as a percentage of all 16 to 74 year olds.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Economically active: Employee: Part-time	13.7	15.5	16.3	15.1	13.8	15.0	16.6	16.5	13.9	15.2	13.4
Economically active: Employee: Full-time	38.6	39.8	39.6	41.8	40.2	35.3	38.9	33.1	36.5	34.5	34.0
Economically active: Self-employed	9.8	9.3	8.2	9.0	8.4	14.2	9.2	15.4	12.4	12.4	13.5
Economically active: Unemployed	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	2.4	3.8	2.5	4.6	1.8	2.7
Economically active: Full-time student	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.8
Economically inactive: Retired	13.7	16.5	16.4	14.5	21.1	21.6	16.4	22.2	16.2	25.2	26.2
Economically inactive: Student	5.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.9	3.4	2.8
Economically inactive: Looking after home or family	4.4	3.3	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.1	3.9	2.2	2.3
Economically inactive: Long-term sick or disabled	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	1.7	4.6	2.0	3.7	2.1	1.8
Economically inactive: Other	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.2	2.4	0.9	1.5

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

Industry (2011)

The industry in which a person aged 16 to 74 works relates to their main job, and is derived from information provided on the main activity of their employer or business. Data is shown as the percentage of all 16-74 year olds in employment.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.8	2.0	2.6	1.2	1.2
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing	8.9	9.1	8.1	9.8	8.3	8.5	9.4	8.4	12.1	9.4	8.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	2.4	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
Construction	7.7	9.2	8.6	9.6	8.5	10.3	9.0	11.0	7.9	8.9	10.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	15.9	17.6	17.7	18.2	16.4	14.6	17.4	16.5	17.0	13.9	17.8
Transport and storage	5.0	4.4	4.3	5.0	5.2	2.5	3.2	2.1	4.9	2.4	3.6
Accommodation and food service activities	5.6	4.3	4.0	4.4	3.4	4.2	5.9	3.5	5.5	4.1	3.3
Information and communication	4.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	4.0	3.4	2.2	2.7	3.6	2.7	3.2
Financial and insurance activities	4.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.9	3.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	3.4	3.3
Real estate activities	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.6	2.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.7	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.3	8.3	3.8	8.6	4.8	7.2	7.3
Administrative and support service activities	4.9	4.0	3.6	4.3	5.3	4.3	4.2	3.6	4.4	2.8	3.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.9	7.3	7.9	6.7	6.3	7.7	8.1	5.9	6.4	8.4	4.6
Education	9.9	10.8	11.5	10.0	9.5	13.8	9.8	11.7	8.5	13.4	10.1
Human health and social work activities	12.4	13.9	15.1	12.8	14.2	12.7	15.4	12.6	12.0	14.4	15.5
Other	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.9	3.8	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.6	2.8

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

Number of local business units

Number of local business units by industry between April 2011 and March 2012 in urban and rural areas. A local business unit is individual site, i.e. factory or shop based on Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) Local Unit dataset.

	Urban	Rural
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10	65
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	590	130
Professional, scientific and technical services	270	130
Construction	430	135
Tourism and recreation	205	65
Public Administration, Education and Health	330	95
Administrative and support service activities	155	40
Manufacturing	185	45
Other	475	145
Total	2,645	855

Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (latest update June 2013) ⁸

Business size

Number of local business units by employee number between April 2011 and March 2012 in urban and rural areas. A local business unit is individual site, i.e. factory or shop based on Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) Local Unit dataset.

Larger business refers to business consisting of 2 or more units.

	Urban	Rural
>=250 employees	5	n/a
>=250 employees – units being part of a larger business	5	n/a
50 – 249 employees	75	10
50 – 249 employees – units being part of a larger business	50	5
1 – 49 employees	2,255	700
1 – 49 employees – units being part of a larger business	490	100
With no employees	310	145
With no employees – units being part of a larger business	n/a	n/a
Total	2,645	855

Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (latest update June 2013) ⁹

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/rural-statistics-local-level-data-sets>

⁹ See previous footnote.

Socio-Economic Classification (2011)

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation on census day. Data is shown as a percentage of 16 to 74 year olds.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	10.4	9.8	9.3	8.7	9.8	17.3	7.6	14.2	12.0	16.3	17.4
Large employers and higher managerial and administrative occupations	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	4.3	2.3	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.5
Higher professional occupations	8.0	7.3	7.0	6.4	7.0	13.1	5.2	10.6	8.0	11.8	12.9
Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	20.9	22.5	22.4	21.1	21.1	28.6	21.3	23.8	21.0	31.8	26.4
Intermediate occupations	12.8	14.9	15.6	14.8	13.9	14.4	14.9	14.5	11.4	14.6	12.5
Small employers and own account workers	9.4	9.6	8.5	9.5	9.4	13.0	9.8	15.0	12.6	11.8	12.5
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	6.9	7.7	7.4	8.3	8.4	5.7	8.7	6.1	6.3	5.0	6.4
Semi-routine occupations	14.0	14.3	14.9	15.2	16.2	8.6	16.5	10.0	12.5	8.3	9.3
Routine occupations	11.0	11.1	11.2	12.0	12.7	5.3	12.1	8.8	13.2	4.9	8.3
Never worked and long-term unemployed	5.6	4.0	4.3	4.2	3.9	2.0	3.6	2.8	4.8	1.8	2.6
Never worked	3.9	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.0	2.4	1.9	3.4	1.1	1.6
Long-term unemployed	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.0
Full-time students	9.0	6.1	6.5	6.3	4.7	5.1	5.6	4.9	6.2	5.6	4.5

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

Unemployment

Unemployment estimates.

	United Kingdom	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
March 2011	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.0	1.4	3.1	1.8	3.7	1.0	1.9
March 2012	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.3	3.7	1.9	3.6	1.9	4.7	1.1	1.9
March 2013	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.4	1.5	3.1	1.8	4.4	0.9	1.9
March 2014	2.9	2.4	2.8	1.8	2.5	0.9	2.0	1.4	3.5	0.7	1.2
March 2015	2	1.7	2.7	2.0	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	2.6	0.5	1.2

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council – Employment Bulletins ¹⁰

Business demography (for Gedling wide only)

Numbers of new businesses, businesses that are active and businesses that closed.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gedling wide – number of new businesses (births)	375	405	380	330	285	310
Gedling wide – number of active businesses	3,265	3,365	3,430	3,450	3,395	3,305
Gedling wide – number of businesses that closed (deaths)	310	330	305	405	360	310

Source: ONS Business Demography (2011) ¹¹

¹⁰ <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/living/business/economicdata/employmentbulletins>

¹¹ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/bus-register/business-demography/index.html>

Qualifications (2011)

The qualifications classification enables estimates to be produced of the percentage of the population obtaining the highest level of the academic and vocational or professional qualifications. Data shown as a percentage of people aged 16+.

	England	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
No formal qualifications	22.5	23.6	25.1	24.7	33.2	18.8	25.9	22.4	24.0	14.1	19.4
Level 1 qualifications (4 GCSE's or equivalent)	13.3	13.7	14.0	14.8	11.8	10.4	14.8	10.9	13.7	9.5	10.0
Level 2 qualifications (5 GCSE's or equivalent)	15.2	15.8	15.7	16.2	14.2	14.6	16.1	15.9	15.6	14.6	14.7
Level 3 qualifications (2 or more A-levels or equivalent)	12.4	12.9	12.9	13.6	11.1	10.8	12.3	11.6	10.1	12.4	10.7
Level 4 qualifications and above (Bachelors degree or equivalent, and high qualifications)	27.4	25.3	23.7	21.9	21.4	38.3	21.9	29.9	27.7	40.4	36.5
Other qualifications	5.7	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.0	4.3	4.0	4.7	4.4	3.4
Apprenticeship	3.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.7	5.4	4.2	4.4	5.3

Source: Gedling Insight (Census 2011)

New employment floorspace

Amount of new floorspace over the threshold of 0.4 hectares or 1,000 sqm (gross internal floorspace) constructed for business uses (in sqm) during 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2015.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
New floorspace – for B1a offices	6,530	0	6,530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New floorspace – for B1b research and development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New floorspace – for B1c light industry	1,166	0	1,166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New floorspace – for B2 general industry	4,508	0	4,508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New floorspace – for B8 storage or distribution centres	1,800	0	0	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0
New floorspace – for mixed	12,809	0	4,915	0	0	6,644	0	1,250	0	0
New floorspace – total	26,813	0	17,119	1,800	0	6,644	0	1,250	0	0

Source: Gedling Borough Council

Employment land lost to other uses

Amount of employment land (over 0.1 hectares) lost to housing and other uses (in ha) during 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2015.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
Employment land lost to housing	1.02	0.33	0.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment land lost to other uses	1.03	0	1.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Gedling Borough Council

New floorspace for retail and leisure development – in Arnold Town Centre

There has been no new floorspace over the threshold¹² constructed for retail and leisure development (in sqm) in Arnold Town Centre during 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2015.

Source: Gedling Borough Council

New floorspace for retail and leisure development – within Gedling Borough (outside Arnold Town Centre)

Amount of new floorspace over the threshold¹³ constructed for retail and leisure development (in sqm) within the Borough and outside Arnold Town Centre during 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2015.

	Gedling wide	Arnold area	Carlton area	Bestwood Village	Burton Joyce/ Stoke Bardolph	Calverton	Lambley	Newstead	Ravenshead	Woodborough
New floorspace – for A1 retail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New floorspace – for A2 financial and professional services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New floorspace – for D2 assembly and leisure	3,850	0	3,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New floorspace – total	3,850	0	3,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Gedling Borough Council

¹² 2,500 sqm and 1,000 sqm (gross internal floorspace) for use classes A1 and A2 respectively. 0.4 hectares or 1,000 sqm (gross internal floorspace) for D2.

¹³ See previous footnote.

Appendix A4: SA Framework and SA Matrix

SA Scoring

The colour coding provides a visual summary of the overall results of the SA appraisals against the SA objectives.

Major positive	++
Minor positive	+
Neutral / Not relevant	0
Minor negative	-
Major negative	--
Uncertain – effect unknown	?

SA Framework for Policy Assessment

	Decision Making Criteria
SA Objectives	Policy Questions
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs	Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?
	Will it reduce homelessness?
	Will it reduce the number of unfit/vacant homes?
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	Will it reduce health inequalities?
	Will it improve access to health services?
	Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity?
3. Heritage and Design To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the area's heritage including the preservation, enhancement and promotion of the cultural and built environment (including archaeological assets)	Will it conserve and enhance the historic environment, designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings?
	Will it respect, maintain and strengthen the local character and distinctiveness e.g. landscape/ townscape character?
	Will it conserve and enhance the archaeological environment?
	Will it protect/improve access and enjoyment of the historic environment?
	Will it provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural activities?
4. Crime To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime?
	Will it increase the prevalence of diversionary activities?
	Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment through designing out crime?
5. Social To promote and support the development and growth of social capital	Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets?
	Will it improve access to, encourage engagement with and residents satisfaction in community activities?
	Will it improve ethnic and intergenerational relations?
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure and the natural environment	Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and avoid harm to protected species?
	Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?
	Will it conserve and enhance the geological environment?
	Will it help protect and improve habitats?
	Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management?
	Will it provide new open space?

	Decision Making Criteria
	Will it improve the quality of existing open space?
	Will it encourage and protect Green Infrastructure opportunities?
7. Landscape	Does it respect identified landscape character?
To protect and enhance the landscape character, including heritage and its setting	Does it have a positive impact on visual amenity?
8. Natural Resources	Will it improve water quality?
To prudently manage the natural resources including water, air quality, soils and minerals	Will it conserve water?
	Will it increase levels of air pollution?
	Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials?
	Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques?
	Will it prevent the loss of greenfield land to development?
	Will it protect the best and most versatile agricultural land?
9. Flooding	Will it minimise flood risk?
To minimise the risk of flooding and steer development away from areas at highest flood risk	
10. Waste	Will it reduce household and commercial waste per head?
To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	Will it increase waste recovery and recycling per head?
	Will it reduce hazardous waste?
	Will it reduce waste in the construction industry?
11. Energy and Climate Change	Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings?
To minimise energy usage and to develop renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy?
	Will it support the development of community energy systems?
	Will it ensure that buildings are able to deal with future changes in climate?
12. Transport	Will it use and enhance existing transport infrastructure?
To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel	Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment?
	Will it reduce journeys undertaken by car by encouraging alternative modes of transport?

	Decision Making Criteria
by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available	Will it increase accessibility to services and facilities?
13. Employment	Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs?
To create high quality employment opportunities	Will it reduce unemployment?
	Will it increase average income levels?
14. Innovation	Will it increase levels of qualification?
To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors?
	Will it encourage graduates to live and work within the plan areas?
15. Economic Structure	Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses?
To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	Will it provide the required infrastructure?
	Will it provide business/ university clusters?

SA Matrix for Site Assessment

Decision Making Criteria		Matrix				
SA Objectives	Site Specific Questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Neutral / not relevant 0	Minor negative -	Major negative --
1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs	Is the site allocated for housing?	Provides 50+ homes in the urban area	Provides up to 49 homes in the urban area	Does not provide housing	Loss of up to 49 homes in the urban area	Results in loss of 50+ homes in the urban area
	Is the site allocated for gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople?	Provides 10+ homes in the rural area	Provides up to 9 homes in the rural area			
		Provides for gypsy, traveler and travelling showpeople				
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	Is the site within 30 minutes travel time of a health facility?	Within 400 metres walking distance of health facilities	Access to health facilities within 30 minutes travel time of public transport, walking or cycling		Not within 400 metres walking distance of health facilities	Access to health facilities and / or recreational area not within 30 minutes travel time of public transport, walking or cycling
	Is the site within 400 m walking distance of a recreational area?					
	Will the development result in a loss of outdoor recreational space?		Within 400 metres walking distance of recreational open space			

	Decision Making Criteria	Matrix				
SA Objectives	Site Specific Questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Neutral / not relevant 0	Minor negative -	Major negative --
3. Heritage and Design To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the area's heritage including the preservation, enhancement and promotion of the cultural and built environment (including archaeological assets)	Will the development result in a loss or harm of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings? Designated assets = Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens Non-designated assets = local listed buildings	Site promotes major opportunity to enhance the significance of a heritage asset including its settings	Site promotes opportunity to enhance the significance of a heritage asset including its settings	No heritage assets or their settings are likely to be affected	The settings and significance of designated heritage assets may be harmed by the site. There may be opportunities for mitigation	The settings and significance of designated heritage assets will be harmed by the site. There are no opportunities for mitigation
	Will the development result in a loss or erosion of landscape/townscape character?					
	Will the development promote heritage based tourism?					
4. Crime To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	Will the site be designed to a safe secure built environment through designing out crime?			All sites considered neutral as the impact of development upon crime is dependent upon design and a series of secondary factors not related to site allocation		

Decision Making Criteria		Matrix				
SA Objectives	Site Specific Questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Neutral / not relevant 0	Minor negative -	Major negative --
5. Social To promote and support the development and growth of social capital	Will it improve access to cultural assets e.g. post office, community centres, leisure centres, libraries, schools etc.?	Within 400 metres walking distance of at least two community facilities	Access to community facilities by public transport, walking and cycling within 30 minutes travel time of public transport, walking or cycling		Not within 400 metres walking distance of any community facilities	Access to community facilities not within 30 minutes travel time of public transport, walking or cycling Results in loss of existing community facilities
	Will the development result in a loss of a community facility?					
6. Environment, Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure and the natural environment	Will it create net biodiversity gain?	Creates net increase in biodiversity or existing habitats	Improves underused or undervalued open space Provide 10% open space on existing brownfield land	No impact (beyond providing 10% open space on existing greenfield land)	Site adjacent open space, biodiversity or designated site of nature conservation interest Results in loss of hedgerows and trees	Results in partly or complete loss of open space, biodiversity, existing habitats, Tree Preservation Orders, woodland or designated site of nature conservation interest
	Will the development result in a loss of all or part of or impact of a designated site of nature conservation interest?					
	Is the site adjacent to a designated site of nature conservation interest?					
	Will the development involve the loss of existing habitats or trees/hedgerows/woodland or loss of connectivity?					
	Will the site include the provision on-site or off-site open space?					
	Will the development involve the loss of existing open space?					
	Will the development improve the underused or undervalued open space?					

Decision Making Criteria		Matrix				
SA Objectives	Site Specific Questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Neutral / not relevant 0	Minor negative -	Major negative --
9. Flooding To minimise the risk of flooding and steer development away from areas at highest flood risk	Is the site within or adjacent EA flood zone - 1 (Low Probability); - 2 (Medium Probability); - 3a (High Probability); or - 3b (The Functional Floodplain)?			Not within flood zone 2 or 3	Within flood zone 2	Within flood zone 3
	Can surface water run-off be appropriately managed without increasing flood risk elsewhere?			Within area of very low risk of surface water run-off	Within area of low to medium risk of surface water run-off	Within area of high risk of surface water run-off
10. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	Will the development reduce household and commercial waste per head?				All sites will result in increased household and commercial waste	
11. Energy and Climate Change To minimise energy usage and to develop renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	Will the development include provision of renewable technology?			Housing sites considered neutral as the impact of development upon energy and climate change is dependent upon opportunities for either renewable energy provision or energy efficiency measures		
	Is the development for renewable energy?					
	Is the site for the development of community energy systems?					

Decision Making Criteria		Matrix				
SA Objectives	Site Specific Questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Neutral / not relevant 0	Minor negative -	Major negative --
12. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available	Is the site accessible by public transport?	Within 400 metres walking distance to a bus/rail/tram stop Site is accessible by public transport and has good direct route(s) to work	Approx or at least 400 metres walking distance to a bus/rail/tram stop – or bus service at least half/hourly Within 400 metres of designated cycle route	Assumes site will not affect the continuity of Rights of Way	Majority of the site not within 400 metres walking distance to a bus/rail/tram stop or cycle route	Not within 800 metres walking distance to a bus/rail/tram stop Site is not accessible by public transport
	Is the site located within the main urban area?					
13. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities	Will the development provide jobs for unemployed people?	Creates large number of new jobs Local labour agreements on projects (over 50 jobs) Provides new job opportunities in area of deprivation	Creates small number of new jobs Local labour agreements on projects (up to 50 jobs)		Results in small number of jobs lost	Results in large number of jobs lost

Decision Making Criteria		Matrix				
SA Objectives	Site Specific Questions	Major positive ++	Minor positive +	Neutral / not relevant 0	Minor negative -	Major negative --
14. Innovation To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	Is the proposal for new educational buildings?	Provides opportunity for training and / or high knowledge sectors (i.e. office based) Provides live-work units		Assumes all housing sites make appropriate education provision		Results in loss of opportunity for training and / or high knowledge sectors (i.e. office based) Results in loss of live-work units
	Is the site allocated for specific employment uses e.g. office-based?					
	Is the site allocated for mixed live-work units?					
15. Economic Structure To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	Is the site allocated for employment, retail or mixed use?	Provides new employment or retail land	Provides mixed use land (i.e. residential and employment)	Site is not currently used for employment/ retail purposes and is solely for housing development	Results in loss of part of protected land for employment or retail use as identified on the Proposals Map Results in loss of land used for employment, retail or other uses not identified on the Proposals Map	Results in loss of majority or whole of protected land for employment or retail use as identified on the Proposals Map
	Will the development involve the loss of employment, retail or mixed use land?					