



A Sustainability Appraisal
(incorporating a Strategic
Environmental
Assessment) for the
Local Plan Publication
Version

June 2013

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Non Technical Summary

This report forms the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the Ashfield District Local Plan Publication Draft. It builds on the SA Scoping report (June 2009), the Core Strategy Issues and Options/ Spatial Growth Options SA reports (June 2010/ Oct 2010) and updated SA report published with the Local Plan Preferred Options Stage (Sept 2012)

The Local Plan considers land use needs, identifies sites for development or protection and lists policies to guide planning decisions for the period to 2024. The Local Plan forms the principal strategic planning document through which the Council's corporate objectives for Ashfield are realised.

The purpose of the SA process is to promote sustainable development through the better integration of sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans.

This report incorporates the requirements of the SEA directive within the wider process of a Sustainability Appraisal, which considers economic and social as well as environmental effects

The SA/SEA Process and the production of Ashfield's Local Plan: How the SA has influenced the Local Plan

The Sustainability Appraisal assisted in the assessment of various options considered by the council and informed decision making in determining the preferred approach. The publication version of the Local Plan has been prepared taking into account the representations received during the preferred options consultations and the conclusions of the previous SA reports. The Sustainability Appraisal is an iterative process, which has helped guide decision making throughout the production of the Ashfield's Local Plan.

Main Conclusions of the SA

This SA report concludes that the Local Plan Publication Draft approach performs well when judged against the SA framework and other reasonable alternatives. The Local Plan approach's primary spatial intention is to accommodate development close to existing centres on the urban fringe through organic housing sites. This approach ensures that new development efficiently uses the existing infrastructure within settlements and protects landscape character and biodiversity assets. This approach is balanced with the delivery of housing within the rural villages of Ashfield to meet local needs. This has benefits in providing housing and ensuring the vitality of services and facilities within the rural areas, whilst also maintaining the local economy.

What Happens Next?

The consultation of this Publication Version of the Local Plan and the associated SA report focuses on the soundness of the plan. In order to be sound a plan must be justified, effective, consistent with national policy and positively prepared as well as legally compliant. We welcome comments specifically in relation to these criteria.

Where possible we prefer that comments are made electronically, as this is the quickest and easiest way of responding. Therefore, if you have any comments on the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan Preferred Approach, an online comment form is available for completion at www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/localplanconsultation. It is also possible to download a comment form or collect one from the Council's Offices and return it by post to the address below:

Forward Planning,
Ashfield District Council,
Urban Road,
Kirkby-in-Ashfield
Nottingham
NG17 8DA

Alternatively you can email us at localplan@ashfield-dc.gov.uk

1.0 Introduction

1.1 The Sustainability Appraisal and Ashfield Local Plan

This report forms the Sustainability Appraisal for the Ashfield District Local Plan Publication Draft. The Local Plan considers land use needs, identifies sites for development or protection and lists policies to guide planning decisions for the period up to 2024. The Local Plan forms the principal strategic planning document through which the Council's corporate objectives for Ashfield are realised.

This report comprises the most up-to-date iteration of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process in light of the public consultation responses and changes to the approach laid out in the Local Plan Publication Version.

The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal is to assess the social, environmental and economic implications of implementing the policies and site allocations within the Local Plan to ensure that the Plan promotes, rather than inhibits, sustainable development.

The NPPF defines sustainable development as follows:

Sustainable development "means ensuring that better lives for ourselves don't mean worse lives for future generations... Sustainable Development is about positive growth- making economic, environmental and social progress for this and future generations"

The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England, replacing the previous system of Planning Policy Guidance Notes and Planning Policy Statements. The NPPF must be taken into account in the preparation of Local Plans.

This Sustainability Appraisal has been produced alongside the preparation of policies and allocations, informing the decision making process and evaluating alternatives.

Identifying key sustainability issues and the ability to assess the likely effects through Sustainability Appraisal during the early stages of plan preparation ensures the plan or strategy contributes towards the aim of sustainable development. This Sustainability Appraisal report demonstrates how the adopted Local Plan has addressed the sustainability agenda and how the choices were made between alternative policies and proposals.

The sustainability appraisal is integral to the plan making process. It performs a key role in providing a sound evidence base for the plan and forms an integrated part of the plan preparation process. It should be transparent and open to public participation.

1.2 The Need for the Sustainability Appraisal – Legislative Context

European Directive 2001/42/EC (commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA) requires that local planning authorities undertake an 'environmental assessment' of any plans and programmes they prepare that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment.

Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) introduced the requirement to carry out Sustainability Appraisals as an integral part of the preparation of new or revised Development Plan Documents.

1.3 Strategic Environmental Assessment

The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive requires an environmental appraisal to be undertaken on all plans and programmes likely to have a significant effect on the environment.

The objective of Strategic Environmental Assessment is stated in Article 1 of the Directive: *'[to] provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of development plans ... with a view to promoting sustainable development'*. The requirement to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment applies to the Local Plan.

Strategic Environmental Assessment should consider the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.

1.4 Relationship between Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal are similar processes that involve a comparable series of tasks. The main difference is that Strategic Environmental Assessment focuses on environmental effects, whereas Sustainability Appraisal covers environmental, social and economic matters. The relationship between the SA and SEA is dealt with on Page 41 of the Scoping report (2009).

In line with government guidance, this report incorporates the requirements of the SEA directive within the wider process of a Sustainability Appraisal, which considers economic and social as well as environmental effects.

The Tables below shows how the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment are met in this report.

TABLE 1.0 DEMONSTRATING COMPLIANCE WITH SEA REGULATIONS

Requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive	Where met in the Sustainability Appraisal
(a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	<p>Outline of the Objectives (Section 4)</p> <p>Plans, Policy, Programmes Review Scoping Report 2009 (Appendix 1)</p> <p>Updated Plans, Policy, Programmes Review (Appendix 4 of this SA report)</p>
(b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	<p>Profile of the District (section 3.1)</p> <p>Key Sustainability Issues (Scoping Report 2009 pp. 6-9, Updated Section 3.3 this SA report)</p> <p>'Do Nothing Appraisal' (section 5.1)</p> <p>Baseline Data Published in the Scoping Report 2009 (Appendix 2)</p> <p>Updated Baseline Data (Appendix 5 of this SA Report)</p>
(c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	<p>Profile of the District, Section 3.1 of this report & Scoping Report 2009 (pp.28-31)</p> <p>Key Sustainability Issues Scoping Report pp. 6-9,</p> <p>Key Sustainability Issues (Section 3.3 this report)</p>
(d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	<p>Profile of the District Published in Scoping Report (pp.28-31)</p> <p>Key Sustainability Issues (Scoping Report pp. 6-9)</p> <p>Key Sustainability Issues (Section 3.3 this report)</p>
(e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	<p>Plans, Policy, Programmes Review Scoping Report (Appendix 4)</p> <p>Updated Plans, Policy, Programmes Review (appendix 4 of this SA report)</p>
(f) The key likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and	<p>Analysis of the Compatibility between Local Plan Objectives and Sustainability Framework (section 4.2)</p> <p>Options and Alternatives (section 5)</p> <p>Sustainability Appraisal of Policies & Reasonable alternatives (Appendix 2)</p>

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temporary, positive and negative effects).	Sustainability of Site Allocations & Alternatives (Appendix 3a, 3b & 3C)
(g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Sustainability Appraisal of Policies & reasonable alternatives (section 5) Sustainability of Site Allocations & Alternatives. (section 5) Mitigation (section 5)
(h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Methodology (section 2) Difficulties, Uncertainties and Risks Encountered Appraisal of Spatial Options (updated 5) Appraisal of Policies Alternative and Site Alternatives (section 5)
(i) A description of measure envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Art. 10	Monitoring (Section 6)
(j) A non- Technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Non Technical Summary (section 1.1)
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of assessment.	Noted in preparation of the SA.

1.5 The Evolution of Ashfield's Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal Process

In June 2009 Ashfield District Council produced the first document of the LDF process. A Core Strategy 'Issues and Options Paper' was published for public consultation, which set out a draft spatial vision for Ashfield. The Issues and Options also explored options for the location and scale of housing growth, the green belt and countryside, regeneration, the economy and employment, the role of the town centres, place shaping, transport and accessibility, new infrastructure, Green Infrastructure and mitigating climate change. The general public were asked to comment on the options outlined.

Alongside the Core Strategy Issues and Options Paper, a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was also published and released for public consultation. The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (June 2009) set out the context and objectives of the SA process. In doing so, the report detailed the requirements of the Sustainability Appraisal, explained how it was to be carried out, provided a review of relevant plans, policies and programmes and outlined the evidence bases upon which the assessment of Ashfield District Council's approach would be judged. These indicators informed the production of the draft spatial vision. This section corresponds with the first stage (Stage A) outlined in government guidance on Sustainability.

The Scoping Report set out 14 Objectives for the Sustainability Appraisal. These were primarily aligned with the regional SA objectives but also took into consideration the context, evidence and sustainability issues specific to Ashfield District. Leading from these objectives a Sustainability Framework was drafted that set out what criteria and evidence would be used to assess how far future policies and proposals would contribute to the aims of sustainable development. Public consultation generated comments from the National Trust, Natural England, Environment Agency and English Heritage. These comments were taken into account when finalising the sustainability objectives and broader Sustainability Framework, which was also adopted by Broxtowe, Erewash, Rushcliffe, Gedling and Nottingham City Councils. Each Policy and allocation within Ashfield's Local Plan has been assessed against this Sustainability Framework (see section 3.3).

In October 2009, Ashfield District Council published a Spatial Growth Options Paper with an Interim Sustainability Appraisal of the Strategic Spatial Options. This document built upon the responses received from the Issues and Options Paper and provided a set of potential geographical scenarios for accommodating growth. The document considered a number of area based spatial options including the scale of development as well as the potential location for future housing and employment sites.

The accompanying Interim Sustainability Appraisal of the Strategic Spatial Options assessed each option in terms their compatibility with the aims of sustainable development. The SA appraisal of the Issues and Option are

summaries in section 5.2. The Interim SA of Strategic Spatial Options conclusions are summarised in section 5.3 of this report.

Following from the Strategic Spatial Options Paper, The Council published a Core Strategy Preferred Options document in March 2010. This document outlined the proposed strategic policies that would shape development throughout the proposed plan period but did not outline potential sites for development or policies for development management.

In response to the consultation undertaken for the Core Strategy Preferred Options report, there was support for the Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) in the Kirkby and Sutton area from the relevant landowners and agents/house builders but there was little support from the local community in general and considerable opposition from the very local communities around the sites. The Hucknall sustainable urban development of mixed housing and employment at Rolls Royce received general support from the landowners and the local community.

Since the time of the consultation on the Core Strategy Preferred Options report, there have been significant national changes to the way that Councils plan for the future of their area, most significantly the Government's shift from Regional Strategies, and the replacement of Planning Policy Guidance Statements with the Localism agenda and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The East Midland Regional Plan was formally revoked in April 2013.

In response to the Government's agenda, Ashfield District Council decided to take a new approach to the planning of the district and to produce a new form of Local Plan which would capture the shift to localism. The Council is determined to plan in a positive way reflecting both the Council's vision for housing and sustainable economic growth and the response from the local community. The Local Plan Preferred Approach published in September 2012 was the first stage in the production of this new Local Plan. This Plan has a shorter times frame for delivery with the expectation of a review (or second phase plan) within a short time of the adoption of this Local Plan.

The Local Plan draws upon the Sustainable Community Strategy and other existing strategies of the Council and other organisations which have implications for the development and use of land. It aims to deliver local priorities for development in line with the Sustainable Community Strategy, building on the principles and objectives of the Strategy and shares a common basis for community involvement throughout.

In September 2012 The Council went out to consultation on the Local Plan Preferred Approach. At the same time a Sustainability Appraisal was produced and published appraising the proposed policies as well as sites that were submitted and available for development. These reports generated a number of responses and comments, which have been taken on board in producing this next iteration of the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal.

This Sustainability Appraisal Report follows on from the Sustainability Appraisal for the Local Plan Preferred Approach and the previous Issues and Options, Spatial Options and Scoping Reports. Taking account of the representations and comments received, this report seeks to appraise the amendments made to the preferred approach as well as expand and clarify issues raised in the previous round of consultation.

Table 1.1: SA/Plan Making Process

The SA / Plan Making Process			
	Core Strategy/ Local Plan	Sustainability Appraisal	SA Stage
January 2009	Initial Evidence Gathering	Production of Scoping Report	A1-A4
June 2009	Core Strategy Issues and Options	Consultation of Scoping Report with Statutory Consultees	A5
October 2009	Area Based Spatial Growth Options	Interim SA of the Strategic Spatial Options	B2
March 2010	Core Strategy Preferred Options	Issues and Options Sustainable Appraisal	B1-D1
September 2012	Local Plan Preferred Approach	LP Preferred Approach SA Appraisal	B1-D1
We're Here	Local Plan Publication Draft	SA of the draft publication Local Plan	B2-D3

1.6 What changes have been made to the Local Plan Approach and this iteration of the SA?

The representations, comments and feedback received as a result of the public consultation of the preferred approach 26th September- 9th November 2012 raised a number of issues in relation to the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal preferred approach documents. In response to these representations a number of amendments have been made to the policies to reflect the representations made.

A number of additional sites were suggested in representations during the previous consultation. If any alternative sites came forward that had not been the subject of a SA in previous reports then they were analysed as part of this document. The site appraisal (appendix 3) therefore offers a comprehensive appraisal of all sites that have been submitted to the Council for consideration.

Table 1.2 Preferred Approach and Publication Version Policies

Local Plan Preferred Approach		Local Plan Publication Version	
Policy	Title	Policy	Title
Strategic Policies		Strategic Policies	
SP1	Sustainable Development Principles	SP1	Sustainable Development Principles
SP2	Strategy for Growth	SP2	Overall Strategy for Growth
SP3	Settlement & Town Centre Hierarchies	SP3	Settlement & Town Centre Hierarchies
Area Based Strategic Policies		Area Based Strategic Policies	
SPH1	Green Infrastructure in and around Hucknall	SPH1	Hucknall Green Infrastructure
SPH2	Hucknall Housing Growth	SPH2	Hucknall Housing Growth
SPH3	Economy and Jobs in Hucknall	SPH3	Hucknall Economy and Jobs
SPH4	Hucknall Town Centre	SPH4	Hucknall Town Centre
SPKS1	Green Infrastructure in and around Kirkby and Sutton	SPSK1	Sutton-in-Ashfield & Kirkby-in-Ashfield Green Infrastructure
SPKS2	Kirkby and Sutton Housing Growth	SPSK2	Sutton-in-Ashfield & Kirkby-in-Ashfield Housing Growth
SPKS3	Economy and Jobs in Kirkby and Sutton	SPSK3	Sutton-in-Ashfield & Kirkby-in-Ashfield Economy and Jobs
SPKS4	Kirkby and Sutton Town Centres	SPSK4	Sutton-in-Ashfield & Kirkby-in-Ashfield Town Centres
SPV1	Green Infrastructure in and around Selston, Jacksdale and Underwood	SPV1	Selston, Jacksdale and Underwood Green Infrastructure
SPV2	Selston, Jacksdale and Underwood Housing Growth	SPV2	Selston, Jacksdale and Underwood Housing Growth
SPV3	Economy and Jobs in Selston, Jacksdale and Underwood	SPV3	Economy and Jobs in Selston, Jacksdale and Underwood
Development Management Policies		Development Management Policies	
Adapting to Climate Change		Adapting to Climate Change	
CC1	Energy Use, Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	CC1	Energy Use, Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation
CC2	Water Resource Management	CC2	Water Resource Management
CC3	Flood Risk	CC3	Flood Risk
Protecting and Enhancing the Environment		Protecting and Enhancing the Environment	
EV1	Green Belt and Countryside	EV1	Green Belt
		EV2	Countryside
EV2	Reuse or Adaptation of Existing Buildings in the Green Belt and Countryside	EV3	Reuse or Adaptation of Existing Buildings in the Green Belt and Countryside
EV3	Protection and Enhancement of Landscape Character	EV12	Protection and Enhancement of Landscape Character
EV4	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	EV4	Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
EV5	Protection of Green Spaces and Recreational Facilities	EV5	Protection of Green Spaces and Recreational Facilities
EV6	Protection of Open Areas	EV6	Protection of Open Areas
EV7	Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows	EV7	Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows
EV8	Provision and Protection of Allotments	EV8	Provision and Protection of Allotments
EV9	Recreational Equine Development	EV9	Recreational Equine Development

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EV10	Agricultural Land Quality	EV10	Agricultural Land Quality
EV11	The Historic Environment	EV11	The Historic Environment
Providing Jobs		Providing Jobs	
PJ1	Business and Economic Development	PJ1	Business and Economic Development
PJ2	Allocations, Significant Business Areas and Protection of Economic Development Sites	PJ2	Business and Employment Development Sites
PJ3	Rural Business Development	PJ3	Rural Business Development
PJ4	Agricultural, Forestry or Horticultural Development, Farm Diversification and Commercial Equine Development	PJ4	Agricultural, Forestry or Horticultural Development, Farm Diversification and Commercial Equine Development
PJ5	Education, Skills and Training	PJ5	Education, Skills and Training
Shopping		Shopping	
SH1	Retail, Leisure and Commercial Development Principles and Town Centre Uses	SH1	Retail, Leisure and Commercial Development Principles and Town Centre Uses
SH2	Local and Minor Shopping Centres and Single Shops	SH2	Local Shopping Centres and Shopping Parades and Single Shops
SH3	Food, Drink and the Evening Economy	SH3	Food, Drink and the Evening Economy
Providing Homes		Providing Homes	
HG1	Housing Land Allocations	HG1	Housing Land Allocations
HG2	Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	HG2	Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
HG3	Affordable Housing	HG3	Affordable Housing
HG4	Public Green Space in New Residential Development	HG4	Public Open Space in New Residential Development
HG5	Housing Mix and Density	HG5	Housing Mix and Density
HG6	Conversions to Houses in Multiple Occupation, Flats and Bedsits	HG6	Conversions to Houses in Multiple Occupation, Flats and Bedsits
HG7	Residential Annexes	HG7	Residential Annexes
HG8	Residential Extensions	HG8	Residential Extensions
Contributing to Successful Development		Contributing to Successful Development	
SD1	Design Considerations for Development	SD1	Design Considerations for Development
SD2	Amenity	SD2	Amenity
SD3	Recycling and Refuse Provision in New Development	SD3	Recycling and Refuse Provision in New Development
SD4	Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions	SD4	Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions
SD5	Telecommunications	SD5	Telecommunications
SD6	Contaminated Land and Unstable Land	SD6	Contaminated Land and Unstable Land
SD7	Environmental Protection	SD7	Environmental Protection
SD8	Traffic Management and Highway Safety	SD8	Traffic Management and Highway Safety
SD9	Parking	SD9	Parking
SD10	Advertisements	SD10	Advertisements
		SD11	Provision & Protection of Health and Community Facilities

Table 1.3: Summary of Sites withdrawn from LP Approach

Withdrawn Sites	Reason
Rear of 162-220 Nottingham Road	Landownership constraints. Not all of the site is available for development. Not considered to be deliverable within the plan period.
Kirklands Residential Home	Landowner withdrew site.
Rear of Hilltop Farm, Main Street, Huthwaite	Access constraints coupled with small size of site raises viability concerns.
Off The Avenue	Access constraints coupled with small size of site raises viability concerns.

Table 1.4: Summary of new planning applications allocated

Site Reference	Description
HG1Sa	259 Stoneyford Road, Stanton Hill
HG1Sg	Sutton Pools Complex
HG1So	Land off Vere Av.
Hg1Sy	Sheepwash Lane/Coxmoor Rd

2.0 Methodology

The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal is to analyse the likely significant effects of implementing the Local Plan's policy in order to ensure the integration and consideration of sustainability issues.

The government guidance on how to conduct a sustainability appraisal outlines five separate stages.

Table 2.0: Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal

Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	A1	Identifying other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives
		A2	Collecting baseline information
		A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems
		A4	Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework
		A5	Consulting on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal
Stage B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects	B1	Testing the Local Plan objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework
		B2	Developing the Local Plan Preferred Approach
		B3	Predicting the effects of the Local Plan Preferred Approach
		B4	Evaluating the effects of the Local Plan document
		B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
		B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
Stage C	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report	C1	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
Stage D	Consultation on the Development Plan Document and Sustainability Appraisal Report	D1	Public Participation on the Local Plan Preferred Approach and the Sustainability Appraisal Report
		D2 (i)	Appraising significant changes
		D2(ii)	Appraising significant changes resulting from representations
		D3	Making decisions and providing information
Stage E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Development Plan Document	E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
		E2	Responding to adverse effects

2.1 Consultation

There is a statutory duty, under the SEA regulations, to consult Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency, 'when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report'.

The public and consultee bodies must be given the opportunity to comment upon the draft development plan document and the accompanying Sustainability Report before it is adopted. The table below summarises the consultation undertaken during the production of the Local Plan Publication Draft.

Table 2.1: Consultation Summary

Report	Date	Who was consulted	How were they Consulted
SA Scoping report	June 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statutory Consultees 	
SA Strategic Spatial Options	Oct 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statutory Consultees ▪ Consultees on LP Database ▪ The Public ▪ Parish Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manned exhibition at Libraries, Hucknall Market place ▪ Published on Ashfield Website ▪ Post and e-mail to consultees on Database
SA Issues and Options	March 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statutory Consultees ▪ Consultees on LP Database ▪ The Public ▪ Parish Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manned exhibition at Libraries, Hucknall Market place, Libraries ▪ Published on Ashfield Website ▪ Post and e-mail to consultees on Database
SA Preferred Approach	September 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statutory Consultees ▪ Consultees on LP Database ▪ The Public ▪ Parish Councils ▪ Developers ▪ Infrastructure Providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Newspaper Advert ▪ Published on Ashfield Website ▪ Postcards to Primary Schools ▪ Display Boards at Local libraries, Council Offices ▪ Public Meetings for Landowners/ Developers & community groups.
SA Publication Draft	Summer 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statutory Consultees ▪ Consultees on LP Database ▪ The Public ▪ Parish Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Newspaper Advert ▪ Published on Ashfield Website ▪ Postcards to Primary Schools ▪ Display Boards at Local libraries, Council Offices

2.2 Sustainability Implications of 10 Year Plan Period

Ashfield District Council has opted for a 10 year plan period, with an early review of the plan anticipated after adoption. This approach has implications upon social, economic and environmental objectives and has therefore been appraised in this iteration of the report. (see section 5.5). Although the plan period for Ashfield's Local Plan is 10 years, this Sustainability Appraisal has considered the temporal effects of the plan over a 15 year period so the long-term sustainability of proposed site and policies are adequately considered and assessed.

2.3 Methodology for Site Appraisal

The format of the scoring of site allocations has been amended from the previous iteration of the Sustainability Appraisal Preferred Approach document (Sept 2012).

The numeric scoring in the previous iteration of the SA preferred approach (+5 to -5) provided a total score for each site. This method had a number of limitations. Scoring each objective numerically and providing an overall total automatically gave each SA objective equal weight when judging each site.

The SA aims to balance the social, economic and environmental components of sustainable development. There are not the same number of sustainability objectives for each factor: social, economic and environmental. Therefore, given that a total score was used, the numerical scoring system innately favoured Environmental and Economic factors over Social.

The scale from +5 to -5, used in the previous iteration, allowed for a high level of differentiation and quantitative comparison between sites as to what the predicted outcomes would be. Predicted future outcomes are necessarily based upon a combination of the evidence available, reasoned assumptions and a certain level of uncertainty. Given this context, a scale of eleven predicted outcomes was considered to be unnecessary.

For this iteration of the SA the scoring system has been amended to provide an approach, which ranks impacts in terms of Major/Minor Positive or negative or a neutral impact for each SA objective. This scoring system creates greater robustness whilst also recognising the inherent uncertainty in predicting future impacts.

The criteria for scoring each residential site and employment site is provided within the document (Appendix 3a). The site assessment criteria provides a list of the SA Objectives, decision making criteria and the indicative thresholds for each individual score along with the assumptions and difficulties faced while undertaking the assessment.

The aim of the site assessment methodology is to provide transparency and objectivity in the assessment of potential site allocations. The purpose of the SA is to help to identify significant effects, both positive and negative, to inform decision making whilst also suggesting possible mitigation. The appraisal methodology aims to minimise repetition and highlight key issues and effects in a concise way to aid with decision making in line with the regulations outlined in the SEA directive.

2.4 Difficulties/Uncertainties Encountered

The SEA regulation stipulates an acknowledgement of any difficulties encountered in terms of technical difficulties or data gaps. The SA process involves making assessments on future outcomes on the basis of limited baseline data and is consequently an inherently uncertain process.

A baseline data and policy context review was undertaken in preparation for the production of this iteration for the plan in order to manage as far as possible this uncertainty. These updated data were gathered from a wide number of external specialist organisations including neighbouring authorities in order to ensure cross boundary issues were satisfactorily considered.

The future success or failure of achieving the objectives outlined in Ashfield's Local Plan is dependant on a very large range of factors. For example, the impact of the policies outlined in this plan are dependant upon global processes such as climate change, the performance of the UK and global economy, national government initiatives and technological advances. For these reasons, careful monitoring of the predicted outcomes through the analysis of chosen indicators will be essential. See section 6 on monitoring for more details.

Assessment of individual site allocations required an objective, transparent and consistent analysis of how individual sites impacted upon the SA objectives outlined in the SA framework. The appraisal of sites has been designed to ensure that all sites are judged equally against the same criteria to provide as far as possible objective results. The assumptions and difficulties that were encountered through this type of assessment of development sites have been fully detailed and explained in the site assessment table (3a).

2.5 Duty-to-Co-operate and trans-boundary effects

Greater Nottinghamshire Authorities work closely together on cross boundary issues. In relation to the Sustainability Appraisal, Ashfield District Council worked closely with other aligned authorities across greater Nottinghamshire (Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling, Nottingham City) to produce a common Sustainability Framework.

The Issues and Options paper considered cross boundary issues in terms of accommodating development and was subject to a Sustainability Appraisal.

During the assessment of the Site Allocations data was sought on all indicators in neighbouring authorities in order to ensure that cross boundary impacts both negative and positive were factored into the assessment of the residential and employment sites.

The scale at which the Local Plan operates will not create significant impact in relation to other member states within the European Union.

3.0 Baseline Evidence, Policy Context Update, Key Issues

The Local Plan Approach and sustainability appraisal process is set within a wider context of plans, policies and programmes, which function at International, European, National, Regional and Local levels. These documents provide a broad framework that helps to guide and inform the policies and approach set out in the Local Plan.

The Local Plan must be in general conformity with national planning guidance as outlined in the NPPF as well as a wide range of programmes and strategies that deal with social, economic and environmental issues. Some of these plans will influence the future development pattern within Ashfield district and impose constraints in certain circumstances.

The SA Scoping report, published in 2009, produced a detailed summary of the principal documents, which were taken into account when producing the sustainability objectives and the Sustainability Framework.

Since the publication of the scoping report in 2009 a number of important reports, studies and legislation has been passed at a European, National, Regional and County level including amendments to the EU Birds Directive, National Policy for Travellers' Sites (2012) and the Carbon Plan to name but a few.

For this reason an updated review of the Plans, policies and Programmes has been included in Appendix 4. This provides a summary overview of the implications of significant plans, policies and programmes on the Local Plan and the SA process to ensure that the SA Framework and Local Plan Policies remain, as far as reasonably possible up to date and accurate, in line with the stipulations of the SEA directive.

The introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework has not had a dramatic impact upon the SA process. The NPPF states that for plan making 'must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.' Paragraph 165 reiterates the importance of the SA process in considering the likely effect on the environment, economic and social factors.

The Localism Act 2011 formalised the Government's intention to revoke Regional Spatial Strategies. The East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) was formally revoked in April 2013. The RSS provided an overarching framework for appraising sustainable development across the East Midlands region. Despite the revocation of the RSS, the essential principles of sustainable development laid out within the document remain valid. For this reason, it is not considered necessary to change the SA framework that was produced in 2009.

Ashfield District Council continues to monitor the baseline evidence and indicators and publishes this in an Annual Monitoring Report. An up-to-date table of evidence has been included in Appendix 5.

3.1 Profile of Ashfield District

Ashfield District covers an area of 10,956 hectares and is located on the western side of Nottinghamshire in the East Midlands Region. It adjoins seven districts within the county including Nottingham City to the south and Mansfield to the north and east, as well as part of the western boundary with Derbyshire.

There are three main urban areas in the District where housing, jobs and services are generally concentrated. The southernmost is Hucknall which lies immediately north of Nottingham. Kirkby-in-Ashfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield are to the north of the District and include the adjoining settlements of Kirkby Woodhouse/Annesley Woodhouse/ Nuncargate, Huthwaite, Stanton Hill and Skegby areas respectively.

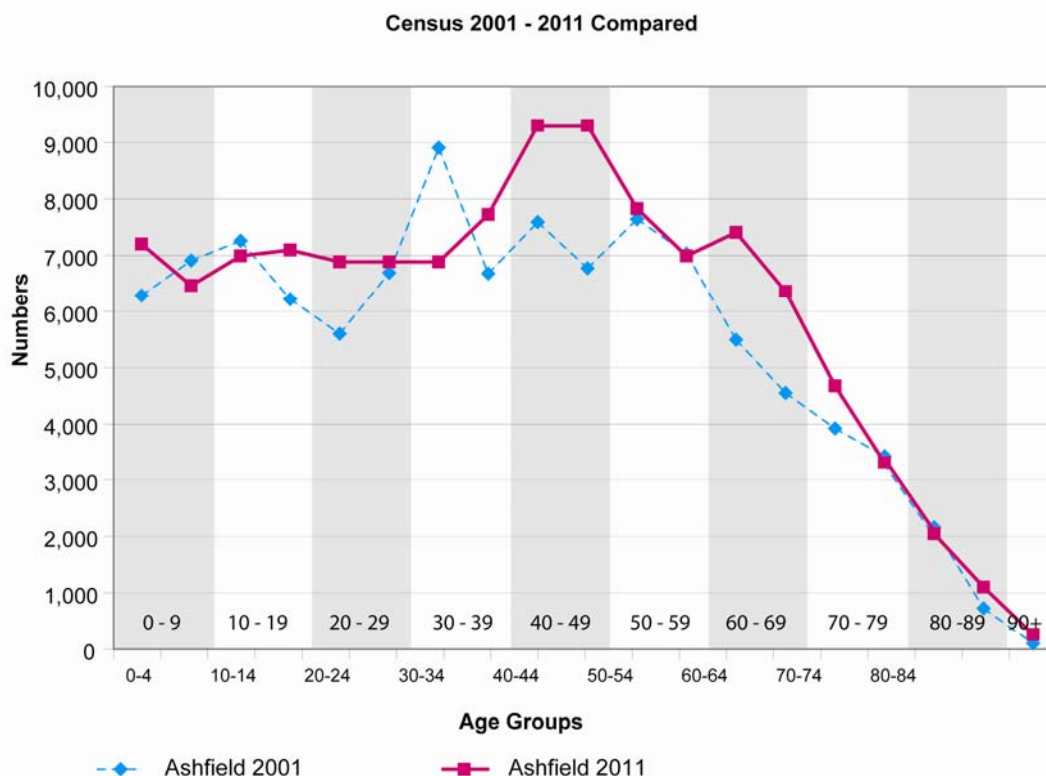
Sutton-in-Ashfield, the largest of the three town centres, has been identified as a 'centre of sub-regional importance' by the Ashfield Retail Study Update 2011; with Hucknall identified as a 'major district centre', and Kirkby-in-Ashfield, the smallest of the three town centres, defined as a 'district centre'. Three villages of Jacksdale, Selston and Underwood also contain significant residential areas, but lack the concentration of employment opportunities and services found in the main centres. The remainder of the District is primarily countryside but contains a number of smaller settlements including New Annesley (Annesley village), Teversal and Fackley.

Population

The 2011 Census showed the District to have a population of 119,500; an increase of 8,113 or 7.28% from the 2001 Census.

Census 2011:

Population	119,500
Male	58,700 (49.1%)
Female	60,800 (50.9%)
Households	50,900



The 2001 Census showed that, in terms of ethnicity, 98.9% of the District’s population is classified as ‘white’. This compares with 93.5% in the East Midlands and 91.3% in England and Wales. Census 2011 data on ethnicity has not yet been released but the number of non UK short term residents in Ashfield was less than 100 in 2011.

	Census 2001	Census 2011
Working Age Population (15 – 64)*	70,809 (63.6%)	78,100 (65.4%)
Pension Age Population (65+)	17,468 (15.7%)	20,200 (16.9%)
Households	46,600	50,900
Average people per household	2.39	2.35
Population density (people per sq km)	1017	1091

* 2011 data release is in 5 year age groups so it is not possible to use the normal working age group of 16-64 years

All age groups have increased since 2001 with the exception of the 5-15 years and 30-35 year age groups. The number of pensioners has increased together with the working age groups.

Lone parent families are of many diverse economic and social backgrounds. A significant proportion of lone parent households in Ashfield appear to be the result of teenage pregnancy (compared with nearby local authority statistics)

Health, education and crime

The health of people in Ashfield is generally worse than the average for England, according to the following criteria:

- higher incidence of diabetes than the average for England
- higher incidence of obesity in adults than the average for England
- greater health inequalities within Ashfield by gender and level of deprivation; the difference in life expectancy between the most and the least deprived areas of Ashfield is 8.7 years for men and 10.6 years for women (based on death rates from 2006-2010)
- below national average life expectancy for men and women in Ashfield, although the rate of improvement over the last ten years is in line with the average for England
- poor lifestyle indicators in many area compared with the national average; as noted in the table below.

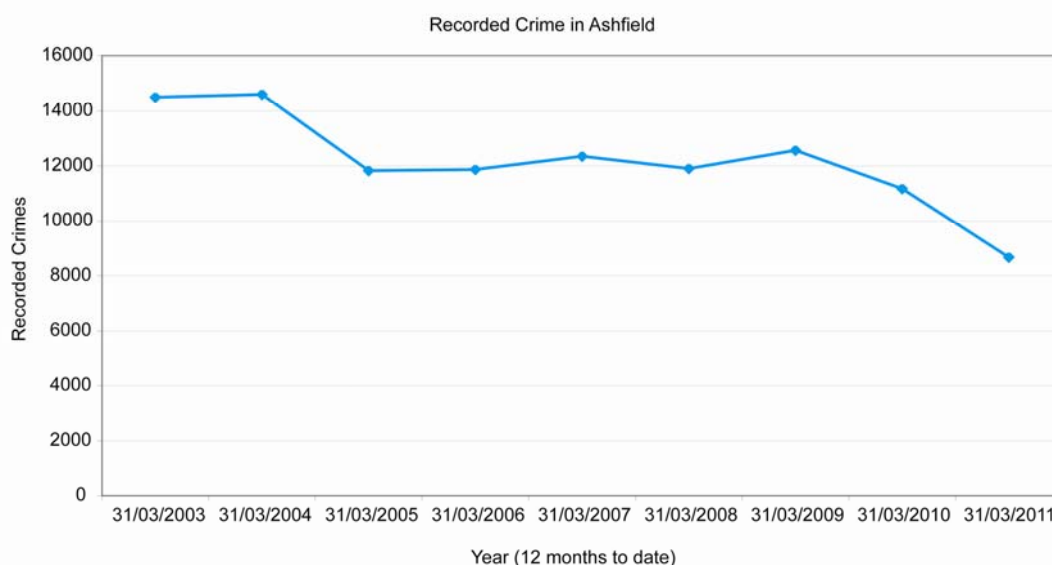
Public Health Profile (Department of Health 2012)	Ashfield Figure in brackets 2008	England Figure in brackets 2008	England Worst 2012
GCSE Average (2010-2011)	54.8% (50.6)	58.4% (60.1)	40.1%
Life expectancy male (At birth, 2008-2010)	76.9 (75.6)	78.6 (77.3)	73.6
Life expectancy female (At birth, 2008-2010)	81.3 (80.5)	82.6 (81.6)	79.1
Excess winter deaths (2007-2010)	24.0	18.7	35.0
Long term unemployment (2011)	5.9	5.7	18.8
Diagnosed with diabetes (2011)	6.0 (3.9)	5.5 (3.7)	8.1
Early deaths from heart disease & stroke (2008-2010)	70.2 (87.4)	67.3 (84.2)	123.2
Obese children (year 6) (2010-2011)	17.6 (9.8)	19.0 (9.9)	26.5

Obese adults (2006-2008)	28.4 (29.2)	24.2 (23.6)	30.7
Smoking related deaths (2008-2010)	241 (246)	211 (225)	372

With regard to education, levels of GCSE achievement in Ashfield are lower than the national average. The District also has a higher proportion of residents with no qualifications than the national average.

In terms of the 'very well qualified', those qualified to NVQ level 4 or above, Ashfield falls well below regional and national averages. Nationally, 32.9% of the working age population are qualified to this level; this falls slightly in the East Midlands to 28.4%, but Ashfield records a figure of under 16% which is half the national average. The situation for the 'well-qualified', NVQ level 3, is slightly less severe but Ashfield is still lagging behind regional and national figures.

There was a total of 8,670 recorded crimes in the District between April 2011 and March 2012, compared to 14,497 in 2003. When asked what is the most important factor in making somewhere a good place to live, 64% of Ashfield respondents to the 2008 Place Survey stated 'the level of crime'; making crime the most commonly stated indicator amongst Ashfield respondents.



Overall, Ashfield performed poorly in terms of community safety issues in the 2008 Place Survey. Ashfield ranked 348th out of 353 local authorities with

regard to National Indicator (NI) 41 (Perceptions of Drunk or Rowdy Behaviour) and 349th for NI 42 (Perceptions of Drug Use or Drug Dealing).

Ashfield also ranked 345th for NI 17 (Perceptions of Anti Social Behaviour), 351st for NI 27 (Feeling that local Police and other services seek their views about crime and anti social behaviour) and 353rd for NI 21 (Feeling that local Police and other services are dealing successfully with crime and anti social behaviour). 'Teenagers Hanging Around on the Streets' was the issue most people were concerned about, with 59% of respondents regarding this as a very or fairly big problem; followed by 'Drug Use' (54%) and 'Vandalism, Graffiti and Deliberate Damage to Property' (48%).

Deprivation

In terms of deprivation, the IMD ranks local authorities based on a combination of factors relating to these 7 domains. Overall, Ashfield is ranked 63 out of the 326 local authorities in England in the 2010 IMD (1 being the most deprived and 326 being the least deprived). The District was previously 81 out of 354 local authorities in the 2007 IMD. However, the latest ranking is a distinct improvement to that of the 2000 IMD which ranked Ashfield at 31. At a regional level Ashfield District has also improved slightly, moving from the 6th most deprived in 2007 to the 7th most deprived in 2010 in the East Midlands.

Housing

The number of households in Ashfield has increased between 2001 and 2011 and there have been no significant changes to household size in the same period.

The Nottingham Core Strategic Housing Market Assessment found that Ashfield was drawing many people of working age out of Nottingham. Ashfield generally shows a net inflow of people with significant inflows to Ashfield from Nottingham, Gedling and Broxtowe and outflows to Mansfield and Newark and Sherwood.

Existing policy and housing strategy documents distinguish three main housing market areas within Ashfield – North (Sutton-in-Ashfield, Kirkby-in-Ashfield and surrounding settlements); South (Hucknall) and Rural (Selston, Jacksdale, Underwood and other small rural settlements). The Affordable Housing Viability Study breaks these down into submarket areas.

Key demographic, economic and social factors influencing housing need and demand in Ashfield District include:

- shrinking, often elderly, households occupying large properties – increasing levels of under-occupation, particularly among owner-occupiers aged over 50 years
- migration from Nottingham has a significant impact, particularly in Hucknall. From the 2011 Census it appears that the majority of

people moving into the district are in the working age group; often moving with young children and increasing the level of demand for family homes

- actions by local government to improve transport links between Ashfield, Nottingham and Mansfield which appear to have had an effect on both local and wider housing markets, both increasing house prices along the NET Tram Route and levelling out prices around the Mansfield to Ashfield Regeneration Route (A617).

When income levels in Ashfield are taken into account, housing affordability is an issue in the District. The Ashfield Housing Needs Assessment 2008 identifies that approximately 40% of households in the area cannot afford to purchase a typical lower quartile property if borrowing three and a half times their household income with a 10% deposit.

Transport

The District has excellent road links to much of the country due to its location beside the M1 motorway. Junction 26 of the M1, which is outside the District, provides a good link to Hucknall following completion of the new routes around Bulwell. Junction 27 of the M1 lies within the District and provides a major link to Ashfield's three towns and Junction 28 can be easily accessed via the A38 and other major routes including the Mansfield-Ashfield Regeneration Route (MARR).

The County Council has identified that 99% of residents in Ashfield are less than a ten minute walk from a bus stop with an hourly service. Community transport also has a role to play in the District in meeting the needs of particular users of the service.

The District has benefited from new transport links including re-established railway links to Nottingham and the recently developed tram system in Hucknall. Further information will be provided with regard to transport networks

Ashfield has a history of industrialised wealth as a result of coal mining and textile industries. Both declined in the 1980s, creating high unemployment and widespread deprivation throughout the District, and although manufacturing employment has fallen over time, it remains one of the largest employers by sector.

There have been changes in employment by sector and business services have experienced most growth over the last decade. Employment within public administration activities and construction has grown at rates significantly above national and regional averages.

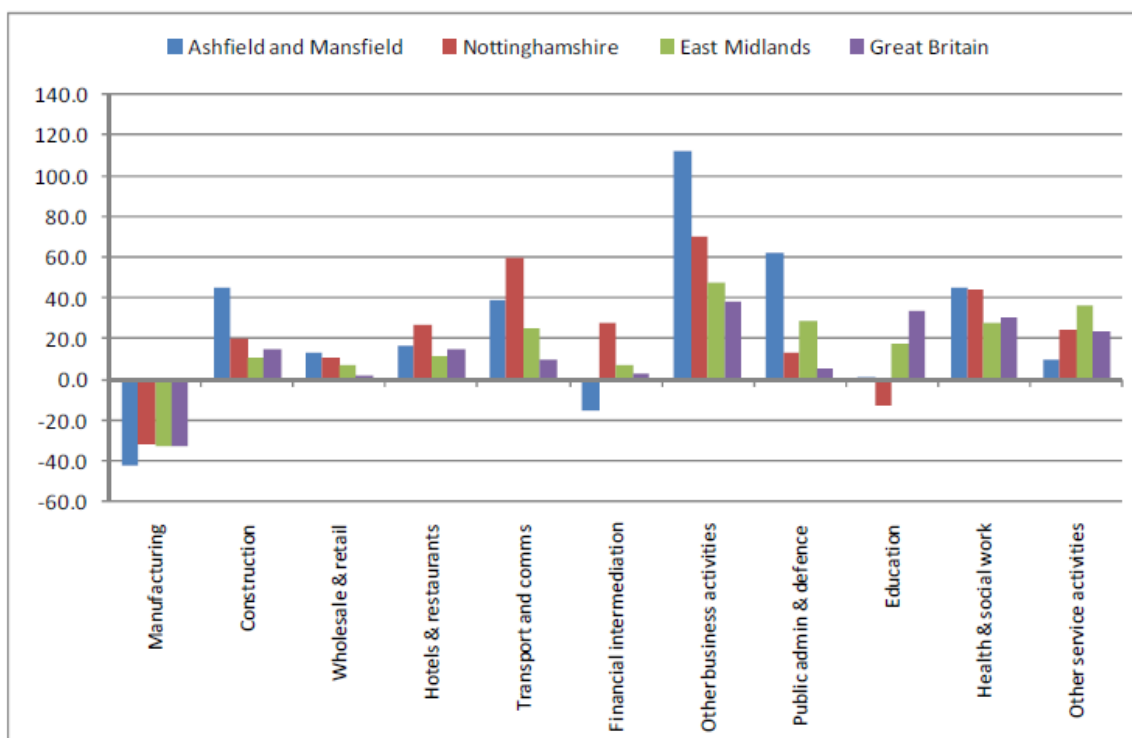
	Ashfield employee jobs 2008	Ashfield %	East Midlands %
Total employees jobs:	46,500		
Full-time	32,800	70.6	68.0
Part-time	13,700	29.4	32.0
Employees jobs by industry			
Manufacturing	9,000	19.3	14.8
Construction	4,600	10.0	5.2
Services	31,900	68.7	77.8
• Distribution, hotels & restaurants	9,600	20.7	23.3
• Transport & communication	2,200	4.8	5.5
• Finance, IT, other business activities	5,600	12.4	17.8
• Public admin, education & health	12,600	27.0	26.7
• Other services	1,200	2.6	4.5
Tourism	2,200	4.7	7.6

Table 4 - Employee Jobs (2008)

Source: nomis official labour market statistics: annual business
employee analysis

Notes:

- Tourism consists of industries that are also part of the service industries.
- Employees jobs exclude self-employed
- Percentage is a proportion of total employee jobs.



Percentage change in employees by broad sector, 1998-2008

Source: CLES Understanding the Resilience of Ashfield and Mansfield Economy

Kings Mill Hospital is the largest employer in the District (approximately 4,000 employees). Sherwood Park, off Junction 27 of the M1 Motorway provides one of the Region's premier Business Park location offering substantial employment opportunities for local people.

In relation to the local economy the District can be seen to be within two functional economic areas:

- a) Mansfield-Ashfield which includes the towns of Kirkby-in-Ashfield, and Sutton-in-Ashfield; and
- b) Greater Nottingham which includes Hucknall.

This is reflected in commuting patterns with the links between the Hucknall and Nottingham City being extremely strong, as between 30% and 40% of the workforce travelling from the south eastern corner of the district to Nottingham.

Although jobs have been created in Ashfield, the District has significantly less jobs than working population (in 2010 the ratio of total jobs to working-age population was 0.67%). Consequently Ashfield is a net exporter of labour, with residents travelling to better paid jobs outside the District.

The State of Ashfield Report 2008 and Experian's analysis of the local economy notes the following characteristics:

- levels of productivity in various sectors are generally lower than the UK average;
- the unemployment rate in Ashfield has generally remained higher than the national average with local high concentrations at a ward level within Hucknall, Kirkby-in-Ashfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield;
- a disproportionate number of people in the District work in semi-skilled and unskilled occupations and the District has a low educational base.

The socio-economic profile of the District is weighted towards skilled and unskilled manual trades such as manufacturing and construction (evolving as a natural progression to a post coal mining community). As a result of historical, cultural and socio-economic factors some areas of Ashfield demonstrate income levels that are significantly lower than average compared with neighbouring areas or regional figures.

The District's working population has grown over the period 2001 to 2011. However, whilst the working population is growing, it is also becoming older.

Office for National Statistics 2012	Ashfield Figure in brackets 2008	Great Britain Figure in brackets 2008
Gross weekly pay (full time, 2011)	£451.9 (£429.3)	£502.6 (£479.1)
Job Centre Plus vacancies per 10,000 pop (June 2012)	93 (64)	84 (88)
Total key benefit claimants (16-64)	18.3% (16.7%)	14.7% (13.9%)
Job Seeker Allowance claimants (2012)	4.4% (3.1%)	3.8% (2.9%)
Job Density (2010)	0.67 (0.68)	0.77 (0.79)
Qualified to NVQ4 +	18.7%	32.9%
No qualifications	15.7%	10.6%

Environmental Characteristics

Ashfield's countryside, country parks, urban parks and open space are of particular importance and quality. The District contains a variety of nature conservation sites which are located throughout the area and a number of parks have been awarded a Green Flag, a national quality standard for parks.

There are eight local recycling centres throughout the Ashfield District, with households having 'green-lid' recycling bins collected alternately with the 'black-lid' bins and optional 'brown lid' bins for garden waste. The Council also offers a 'blue-box' recycling service monthly. Ashfield achieves 34% of household waste which is recycled (2010). In 2007 Ashfield was ranked 12th in the UK for recycling 'dry recyclables'.

The landscape of the District has been appraised in the Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment 2009. Further work will be done on open space, Green Belt, countryside quality and related topics.

Ashfield is located upstream of the Trent valley with a number of the River Trent's tributaries in the District. While the risk of flooding from watercourses is relatively low compared with some neighbouring authorities, properties at Hucknall and Jacksdale are particularly at risk from watercourses.

Additional water into the River Leen raises significant flood issues in Nottingham. The impact of climate change and the topography is anticipated to result in an increasing risk from surface water flooding in the District.

3.2 Changes to the baseline Evidence between 2009-2013

A review of the baseline evidence outlined in Appendix 4 of this document indicates that the key issues and wider context of the district remain broadly similar to that which was outlined in the scoping report in 2009.

In terms of deprivation, Ashfield has become more deprived relative to other local authority areas between 2007 and 2010. Those on benefits and Job Seekers Allowance have increased from 2011 to 2012, reflecting wider macro economic trends within the East Midlands Region and the UK as a whole. The number of affordable housing completions has fallen from 2011 to 2012 and the amount of money received for open space enhancements has seen a dramatic fall. Education attainment remains a challenge. A lower percentage of the population achieved NVQ4 or above in 2011 compared with the figures in 2010.

However, progress has been made in reducing homelessness. The number of housing completions has grown from previous years. Overall crime figures for the district have fallen each year since 2010. Energy consumption per consumer has also seen a decrease while accessibility of households to key services in the district via public transport is improving slowly. The percentage of the working age population that is economic active has increased between 2012 and 2011.

The overall picture of the district and the progress since 2009 outlines the continued importance and relevance of the Key Sustainability Issues outlined in the scoping report. Those that relate specifically to providing economic growth, the creation of job opportunities for local people and reducing overall levels of deprivation within the district are clearly relevant in helping to address the issues raised through an analysis of the baseline data.

3.3 Key Sustainability Issues

Social

- The need to reduce levels of crime and the fear of crime within Ashfield District Council.
- Need to reduce levels of deprivation across parts of the District.
- Need to adapt and provide for demographic changes.
- Need to provide housing to meet local needs, reduce homelessness and increase the supply of affordable housing.
- Need to increase the availability of and access to health facilities and other cultural, leisure and recreations facilities.

Economic

- Ensuring that services and job opportunities are easily accessible to new development via sustainable forms of transport eg walking, public transport.
- Improve average take-up rate for employment land development.
- Need to provide jobs and improve income levels for local people currently on low incomes.
- Need to provide well designed and appropriately located education and training facilities, which help to provide a diverse range of learning opportunities.
- Supporting business growth and development to reduce retail vacant rates and support town centres.

Environmental

- Protect natural assets by ensuring that housing developments are delivered at higher densities.
- Minimise waste production and support the recovery of waste through recycling, composting or energy recovery.

- Need to improve air quality and locate new development sensitively so as not to mitigate increases in air pollutants.
- Need to conserve ecological and landscape assets and improve and enhance Green Infrastructure corridors throughout the district.
- Conserve the historic built environment of Ashfield.
- Need to manage flood risk and improve flood risk mitigation via sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS).

3.4 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Objective	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators
<p>1. Housing</p> <p>To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the District</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing • House prices; housing affordability • Homelessness • Housing completions (type and size) • Housing tenure • LA stock declared non decent • Sheltered accommodation • Vacant dwellings by tenure
<p>2. Health</p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults taking part in sport • Health inequalities • Life expectancy at birth • New/enhanced health facilities • People killed/seriously injured in road accidents • Teenage conception rates
<p>3. Heritage</p> <p>To Provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy Ashfield's heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance the historical and archaeological environment? • Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of visits to historic sites • Ancient woodland • Conservation Areas • Historic Parks and Gardens • Listed Buildings/Buildings at risk/locally listed buildings • Scheduled ancient monuments • Woodland areas/new woodland
<p>4. Crime</p> <p>To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime in the District</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide safer communities? • Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes – by category and total • Fear of crime • Noise complaints
<p>5. Social</p> <p>To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the district.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve access to, and resident's satisfaction with community facilities and services? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community centres • Gains/losses of community facilities • Leisure centres • Libraries/mobile library stops • Participation involuntary and community activities • A place where people from different backgrounds get on well together • Satisfaction with leisure facilities
<p>6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</p> <p>To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure across Ashfield</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species? • Will it help protect and improve habitats? • Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/National nature reserves • Local wildlife sites (Biological SINCs and SSSIs)

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<p>7. Environment & Landscape</p> <p>To Protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environment and archaeological assets of Ashfield</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide new open space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it help people to increase their participation in cultural activities? • Will it protect/improve access to historic sites? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open spaced managed to green flag award standard • New and enhanced open space • Satisfaction with open space • Museums
<p>8. Natural Resources</p> <p>To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soil and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve water quality? • Will it improve air quality? • Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it minimise the loss of soils to development? • Will it maintain and enhance soil quality? • Will it minimise Flood Risk? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenfield land lost • Carbon dioxide emissions • Contaminated land • Flood risk • Households in Air Quality Management Areas • Number of days moderate/high air pollution • Employment and housing developed on PDL • Density of dwellings • Developments incorporating SUDS • Planning applications granted contrary to advice of EA • Biological/chemistry levels in rivers, canals and freshwater bodies • Production of primary and secondary/recycled aggregates
<p>9. Waste</p> <p>To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce household waste? • Will it increase waste recovery and recycling? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled waste produced • Capacity of new waste management facilities by alternative to landfill • Household waste arising composted, land filled, recycled, used to recover energy
<p>10. Energy</p> <p>To Minimise energy usage and to develop the area's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy use – renewables and petroleum products • Energy use (gas/electricity) by end user • Renewable energy capacity installed by type
<p>11. Transport</p> <p>To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to education sites, employment sites, health care, leisure centres, open space, shopping centres • Development of transport infrastructure that assists car use reduction • Levels of bus and light rail patronage • New major non-residential development with travel plans • People using car and non-car modes of travel to work • Railway station usage

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

4.0 Sustainability Appraisal of Submission Local Plan

4.1 Local Plan objectives

The purpose and aims of the Local Plan are set out in the vision and objectives outlined in the Local Plan Document.

Local Plan Objectives		
The Economy	SO1: Economic Prosperity for All	Assist in creating a prosperous, environmentally sustainable and economically vibrant District through the provision of a good quality range and choice of sites and premises particularly in locations at the Rolls Royce complex in Hucknall and on land to the north of the Mansfield and Ashfield regeneration Route (MARR) in Sutton. Promote learning, raise skill levels, encourage a culture of enterprise and tackle worklessness by creating the necessary support and infrastructure.
	SO2: Vibrant Town Centres	Promote and develop Sutton-in-Ashfield town centre as a vibrant and successful Sub Regional Centre with a high quality mix of retail, culture, housing, employment and leisure, which has the ability to compete with neighbouring Sub Regional Centres. Regenerate Hucknall town centre to provide a lively and prosperous Major District Centre and a traditional retail offer to local residential and visitors exploring Hucknall's rich heritage. Strengthen Kirkby-in-Ashfield town centre to enable its role as a District Centre to be attractive and functioning successfully with a good range of everyday services and shopping requirements. Support local shopping centres to ensure they provide appropriate services to satisfy local needs.
The Community	SO3: Strong and Vibrant Rural Communities	Ensure that rural communities, in particular the named settlements of Selston, Jacksdale and Underwood, have access to a range of housing, shops, education, community, leisure facilities and employment opportunities to support, enhance and improve the sustainability, vibrancy and vitality of our rural areas.
	SO4: Provision of Sustainable Housing	Provide sufficient good quality, environmentally sustainable, well planned and well designed housing to enable all residents of the District to have access to a suitable home which they can afford in a range of sustainable locations, tenures and house types. New housing will be situated in the most appropriate locations within and adjoining the towns of Hucknall, Sutton and Kirkby and the villages of Selston Jacksdale and Underwood to ensure that the sustainable development aims of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) are met.

The Environment	SO5: Safer Communities	Improve community safety; reduce crime and the fear of crime through the development of good quality well planned environments concentrating, in particular, on the most deprived areas of the District including Kirkby East and Sutton East. Opportunities to reduce crime and disorder will be maximised throughout the District.	
	SO6: Opportunities for All	Promote social inclusion to reduce inequalities through the location and distribution of employment, housing, education, health care, leisure, cultural, recreational and other community facilities, particularly where this helps to promote healthy lifestyles. Public spaces and buildings will be accessible for people with disabilities or mobility problems.	
	SO7: Timely and Viable Infrastructure	Ensure necessary infrastructure is provided as part of new developments to ensure there is no adverse effect on existing communities and that benefit from new infrastructure provision is gained by both new and existing residents.	
	SO8: Addressing Climate Change	Increase energy efficiency to tackle climate change, promote renewable energy generation, match the vulnerability of land use to flood risk, manage surface water in a sustainable manner and make the most efficient use of natural resources (including water) to reduce the causes of climate change.	
	SO9: Reducing the Need to Travel by Car	Reduce congestion and improve accessibility by good spatial planning recognising existing land use patterns and by making efficient use of existing infrastructure and promote quality public transport, cycling and walking opportunities to help reduce the need to travel by car and improve access to jobs, homes and services.	
	SO10: Environmentally Responsible	Make the maximum use of previously developed land for appropriate new uses taking into account the results from the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments for both Hucknall and the Rest of the District. Ensure development in the District takes into account environmental capacity, in particular its ability to support development and activities without harm. Ensure development proposals fully consider the District's Coal Mining legacy issues to ensure the stability of the land. Consideration will be given to the need to conserve and enhance natural resources.	
	SO11: Natural Assets	Protect, enhance and expand Ashfield's network of green infrastructure, including its distinctive landscapes, woodlands, geology, archaeological heritage, biodiversity, habitats and wildlife species. Safeguard important areas of countryside by protecting the Green Belt, particularly to prevent coalescence of settlements, and by identifying other key areas of countryside for protection including green wedges.	
	SO12: Built Assets	Safeguard, enhance and where necessary, regenerate the District's distinct built environment including its wider setting particularly that associated with Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological sites and other recognised locally important historic assets.	

	<p>SO13: Character of the District</p>	<p>Ensure development contributes to the local distinctiveness of the District, and enhances both settlement identity and the environment through high quality sustainable design. Design and other measures will be used to develop a strong sense of place and neighbourhood pride.</p>
	<p>SO14: High Quality Design</p>	<p>Deliver high quality developments based on the principles of good, sustainable and inclusive design by ensuring that whenever new development takes place, a high priority is given to design, not only in terms of the aesthetics but also function, energy efficiency, risk of crime etc. Good quality design makes an area attractive to live in and encourages inward investment by business. In terms of housing, it will be tailored to meet the immediate and lifetime needs of local people.</p>

4.2 Compatibility of LP Objectives with SA Objectives

+	compatible
N	No relationship or effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or more than one possible outcome dependent upon the way LP objectives are met.
-	incompatible/ conflicting

Compatibility of LP Objectives with SA Objectives (Stage B1)

		Sustainability Appraisal Objectives														
		1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity & GI	7. Environment	8. Natural Resources	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure	
Local Plan Objectives	Economic Prosperity for all	+	+	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	-	?	+	+	+	
	Vibrant Town Centres	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
	Strong and Vibrant Rural Communities	+	+	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	
	Provision of Sustainable Housing	+	+	?	+	+	?	?	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	
	Safer Communities	+	+	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	+	+	
	Opportunities for All	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	+	+	
	Timely and Viable Infrastructure	?	?	?	N	?	?	?	?	N	N	+	+	+	+	
	Addressing Climate Change	+	+	+	N	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	
	Reducing the Need to Travel by Car	+	+	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	
	Environmentally Responsible	?	?	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	+
	Natural Assets	?	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	?	?	?	
	Built Assets	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	Character of the District	+	N	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	?	+	+	?	?	
	High Quality Design	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	

Conclusion:

The appraisal of the compatibility of the Local Plan Objectives with the Sustainability Objectives analyses each LP objective in relation to each criteria for sustainable development. The resulting table shows the degree of compatibility between the two and provides an indication as to the synergistic, cumulative, secondary and indirect effects of the Local Plan objectives in combination.

The table shows a very high level of compatibility in between to the two sets of objectives. The table indicates that there is a certain tension between goals of providing new housing and economic growth and reducing energy and waste consumption.

Ashfield has a particular social, economic and environmental context, which is associated with historic economic decline of traditional industries and a need to diversify the economic base and improve the skills of local residents. This is reflected within the Key Sustainability Issues (section 3.2).

It is unrealistic to think that any Local Plan Approach will provide a perfect solution that will positively impact upon all the sustainability objectives. It is reasonable for Ashfield District Council to prioritise certain socio-economic objectives within spatial plans, so long as any negative impacts are minimised as far as possible through mitigation or compensation measures. The benefit of the Sustainability Appraisal is to highlight areas, which might require mitigation and suggest measures to reduce these impacts.

The emphasis upon sustainable housing seeks to mitigate, where possible, the associated increase in waste and energy consumption associated with new housing growth. Policies seeking high quality environmentally sensitive development with integrated green spaces will help to mitigate some of the negative impacts associated with economic growth. Issues of mitigation are considered throughout the appraisal of policies and allocations (section 5).

5.0 Options and Alternatives Considered

This section outlines what alternatives have been considered in the production of Ashfield's Local Plan approach, what possible impacts these alternatives might have in sustainability terms and the reasons for rejecting them. This section summarises the work and conclusions that has been undertaken in previous iterations of the SA process.

5.1 Comparison of the Submission Local Plan with a 'Do Nothing' Scenario

SEA regulations stipulate a requirement to consider the likely evolution of the situation in the absence of the Local Plan. The table below provides an analysis of the likely consequences in terms of each sustainability objective in not progressing the Local Plan and relying on increasingly out-of-date local policies laid out in the Ashfield Local Plan Review (2002) and national guidance in the form of the NPPF.

The analysis suggests that without a plan or strategic vision development would commence on a more ad hoc basis. This would result in the granting of permission for development, which although acceptable in relation to national policy, would not represent the best outcome in achieving sustainable forms of settlement planning. The result would be forms of development that were perhaps policy compliant but would not necessarily contribute to a holistic strategy to deliver the best form of development to meet corporate and sustainability objectives for the District.

To take one example, the NPPF affords a high level of protection for Green Belt designations. However, land designated as countryside would be more vulnerable to development pressure. This may have a distorting effect in focussing development to north of the district (which is predominantly countryside) rather than locations that are better integrated with existing town centres but which are currently in green belt.

Table 5.1 Local Plan Approach V 'Do Nothing' Scenario

Local Plan Approach vs. 'Do Nothing' Scenario			
SA	Decision Making Criteria	Publication Draft Local Plan Strategy	"Do Nothing" Scenario
<p>1. Housing</p> <p>To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the District</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? 	<p>Allocation of sites meets need throughout the district and planned in a strategic manner.</p>	<p>Fewer opportunities to take a strategic joined up approach to the provision of housing across the district.</p>
<p>2. Health</p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? 	<p>Improved service provision could be directed towards urban areas and larger housing allocations.</p>	<p>Fewer opportunities for systematic improvements in service provision.</p>
<p>3. Heritage</p> <p>To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy Ashfield's heritage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance the historical and archaeological environment? • Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? 	<p>Appropriate Development Management Policies with a clear vision to protect the Historic Environment.</p>	<p>Opportunities to plan across the district in terms of protecting and enhancing the historic environment will be reduced as development would come forward on an ad hoc basis.</p>
<p>4. Crime</p> <p>To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime in the District.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide safer communities? • Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment? 	<p>Design Polices and Design SPG seek to design out crime in developments coming forward. Developers will have clear guidance in seeking to reduce crime through practical implementable measures.</p>	<p>Policy will be reliant upon the NPPF, which provides less detail to developers and therefore the approach would rely on individual development management officers seeking design amendments on a case by case basis without local policy support.</p>
<p>5. Social</p> <p>To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the district.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve access to, and resident's satisfaction with community facilities and services? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? 	<p>The allocation of residential sites within the Local Plan will ensure that preferred sites are, where possible, located close to shops and services. Positive approach to economic growth likely to deliver social facilities throughout the district.</p>	<p>Opportunities for the improvement of community facilities likely to be more opportunistic. Sites may be progressed that are acceptable in policy terms but not the best possible option in light of all the evidence available.</p>

<p>6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure</p> <p>To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure across Ashfield.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species? • Will it help protect and improve habitats? • Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? • Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? 	<p>Appropriate Development Management Policies will be applied in relation to clear strategies for protecting biodiversity and enhancing Green Infrastructure. Local Plan gives planning weight to Local Nature designations in the decision making process.</p>	<p>Saved Development Management policies and National Guidance would offer some protection for Biodiversity and GI. However, opportunities to plan strategically for species/habitat management and GI networks at a district wide level would be diminished.</p>
<p>7. Environment & Landscape</p> <p>To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environment and archaeological assets of Ashfield</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide new open space? • Will it improve the quality of existing open space? • Will it help people to increase their participation in cultural activities? • Will it protect/improve access to historic sites? 	<p>Development Management policies will be applied in relation to clearly defined Local Plan Objectives. Site selection process for allocation ensures that development has been coordinated holistically so that in combination it remains sensitive to landscapes, cultural and built environment.</p>	<p>Appropriate saved policies and national guidance will be applied. However, the ability to plan strategically taking into account the cumulative impact at a district wide level would be reduced.</p>
<p>8. Natural Resources</p> <p>To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soil and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve water quality? • Will it improve air quality? • Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it minimise the loss of soils to development 	<p>Strategic allocation of sites seeks to limit the loss of natural resources wherever possible.</p>	<p>There would be an increased risk of development in flood zones or the loss of agricultural grade land through ad hoc development when compared with strategically planned growth.</p>
<p>9. Waste</p> <p>To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce household waste? • Will it increase waste recovery and recycling? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? 	<p>The Local Plan requires stricter efficiency standards than current development proposals need to adhere to.</p>	<p>Current levels of waste likely to be reinforced.</p>
<p>10. Energy</p> <p>To minimise energy usage and to develop the areas renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? 	<p>The Local Plan requires stricter efficiency standards than current development proposals need to adhere to (policy CC2). Policies on Climate Change positively support generation from renewable sources.</p>	<p>Current levels of energy efficiency are likely to be reinforced.</p>

<p>11. Transport</p> <p>To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? 	<p>Through strategic planning policies the Council seeks greater provision of sustainable alternatives to the private motor car through the delivery of cycle routes and pedestrian links.</p>	<p>Existing patterns of transport are likely to be reinforced, with high levels of car dependency and a lost opportunity to tackle social exclusion.</p>
<p>12. Employment</p> <p>To create high quality employment opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it increase average income levels? 	<p>Demand in the Local Plan Approach is based upon the most optimistic scenario in relation to demand requirements.</p>	<p>Provision of employment land could be flexible according to need and location.</p>
<p>13. Innovation</p> <p>To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase levels of qualification? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? 	<p>Local Plan allows for a long term collaborative approach for the promotion of schemes that will deliver high quality manufacturing based industries. Policy PJ5 supports developments that contribute to raising skills within the district.</p>	<p>Without a collaborative approach developers likely to submit plans that maximise profit rather than seek to deliver employment sites with high knowledge sectors.</p>
<p>14. Economic Structure</p> <p>To provide physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it improve the diversity of jobs available? 	<p>Allocated sites have already been given planning permission or have some level of infrastructure on site.</p>	<p>Allocated sites have already been given planning permission or have some level of infrastructure on site.</p>

5.2 Issues & Options developed (June 2009/SA Published March 2010)

The Issues and Options paper in 2009 was produced in a context where Ashfield was progressing a Core Strategy closely aligned to the other Greater Nottingham Local Authorities. For this reason, some of the options dealt with appraised options over a larger geographical area. This helps to demonstrate that in discussing and appraising options, factors across district boundaries were considered and there was co-ordination and co-operation with neighbouring authorities. The Issues and Options were consulted on throughout the Greater Nottingham Area including within the districts and boroughs of Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling & Nottingham City.

Table 5.1 Summary of Options Considered

<p>Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Option 1: Sustainable Urban Extensions Option 2: Development concentrated in and around existing areas on smaller sites Option 3: Combination of Sustainable Urban Extensions & smaller sites Option 4: Moderate Growth in the Rural Villages</p>
<p>Green Belt and Countryside</p> <p>Option 1: Make Minimal Changes to the Green Belt concentrate growth on Urban open space Option 2: Protect Open Space in urban Areas and amend Green Belt Option 3: Protect Countryside designations and concentrate growth on urban open space</p>
<p>Employment</p> <p><i>Employment Opportunities</i></p> <p>Option 1: Plan for employment site requirements based on evidence base Option 2: Plan for additional employment site requirements to encourage economic growth</p> <p><i>Existing Employment Sites</i></p> <p>Option 1: Safeguard all employment land Option 2: Protect strategically important sites & allow the release poor quality and under used sites for other uses</p> <p><i>Location of New Employment Opportunities</i></p> <p>Option 1: Concentrate new employment in Nottingham City Centre Option 2: Balance Employment between City Centre and District Centres Option 3: Accommodate employment growth in Town Centres</p> <p><i>Strategy for Economic Growth</i></p> <p>Option 1: Business as Usual Option 2: Develop a more resilient economy Option 3: Develop a more resilient economy concentrated in existing urban areas</p> <p><i>Approach to Leisure, Sport, Tourism & Culture</i></p>

Option 1: Protect and develop sporting, leisure, tourism and cultural facilities
Option 2: Focus development of strategic sport/leisure/ tourism & cultural developments
Options 3: Support Protection sporting, leisure, tourism and cultural facilities in Ashfield District, whilst also focusing on strategic opportunities (Option1 +2)

Housing

Housing Growth

Option 1: RSS Figures
Option 2: 10% higher than RSS Figure

Housing Tenure & Mix

Option 1: Determine Housing Mix on Site by Site basis
Option 2: Adopt an approach based upon the needs of Greater Nottingham
Option 3: Adopt and approach to housing mix based on housing sub-markets

Affordable Housing

Option 1: Rural Exceptions Policy
Option 2: Rural Allocation Policy
Option 3: No provision Scenario

Local Facilities

Option 1: protect existing local community facilities
Option 2: Support new local community facilities in association with new large developments
Option 3: Encourage joint use of community facilities

Transport

Option 1: Promote new development in the rural villages to increase viability of public transport provision
Option 2: Take steps to limit car journeys to increase viability of public transport provision

Natural Environment

Set out approach to Green Infrastructure, biodiversity, accessing countryside, Climate Change mitigation and Flood Risk

5.3 Summary of Issues and Options SA Conclusions (Published March 2010)

Locations for Growth

The proposed strategy for locating future growth has significant implications upon how the overall Local Plan Approach delivers sustainable development. Future growth has the potential to create new jobs, services and infrastructure as well as improve the quality of the environment in terms of biodiversity and delivering strategic Green Infrastructure Corridors. However, poorly planned developments located in inappropriate locations can do environmental, social and economic damage that creates a negative legacy that lasts for decades.

The SA report shows that those options that seek to locate development close to existing centres (option 1, 2, 3) perform well in relation to the sustainability criteria. This is due to the fact that such development will utilise existing infrastructure and be well placed in terms of local employment in order to help reduce car dependant journeys. However, The SA analysis also recognises the importance of delivering some growth in rural villages in order to maintain the vitality and viability of local services and facilities.

Green Belt and Countryside Designations

Green Belt designation fundamentally aims to prevent urban sprawl. Green Belt designations are characterised by their openness and permanence. These characteristics lead the Green Belt to be amongst the strongest and most well known planning policy tools. The growth pressures within Ashfield and the demand for future housing has implications in terms of delivering such growth in the most sustainable way.

The SA report indicates that urban open space provides important amenity benefits for residents within existing settlements and the development of these sites would have negative impacts on social and environmental indicators. Overly restrictive approaches to development in seeking to preserve Green Belt may push development to locations that are less well integrated with existing centres and frustrate sustainable approaches to settlement planning. The report concludes that a review of Green Belt and Countryside boundary designations could deliver benefits in terms of sustainable development.

Employment

Ashfield has traditionally relied upon manufacturing and mining industries. The District Council is committed to ensuring a greater diversity within the economic structure of the local area with a particular focus upon 'high-value-added' services and high skilled manufacturing industries. This approach aims

to deliver resilient economic growth, which will have social and financial benefits for the residents Ashfield district. The challenge is to ensure that this growth is managed in such a way as to minimise or mitigate the potential impacts upon the environment.

The SA report concludes that employment approaches that are based on evidenced need (option 1) ensuring that unnecessary negative impacts upon the environment are reduced. Employment land requirements have therefore been based upon evidence stating the future requirements to deliver growth in Ashfield's most successful industrial sectors. Protection of all employment sites has negative implications for the delivery of housing and ensures that it is more difficult for the district to be flexible in adapting to a modern economic structure.

Housing

Delivering housing to meet the objectively assessed need of the district performs well in terms of sustainability objectives. Providing additional housing over and above the objectively assessed need tends to place an undue burden upon the environmental criteria. The provision of affordable housing to meet identified need in the rural districts also performs well in terms of the sustainability appraisal.

Local Facilities

Community facilities provide improvements to the lives of local residents and can contribute to a reduction in crime. The provision for new community facilities and protection of existing local facilities performs well against sustainability criteria.

Transport

Transport raises complex sustainability issues that are closely interlinked with other key issues such as the proposed location for growth. The overall strategy of seeking to locate the majority of development within existing urban areas helps to reduce the need to travel and has positive implications in terms providing access to services for those on low incomes who do not have access to a private car. Promoting development within the rural villages creates a mixed picture with positive social benefits in maintaining local services being balanced with the potential to increase the demand and need for unsustainable forms of transport such as private car journeys. If development is promoted in the rural areas this should be coupled with improved public transport services.

5.4 Summary of Area Based Spatial Growth Options and the SA Conclusions (Oct 2009)

Ashfield has consistently taken an area based approach to forming planning policy. This reflects the roles each area plays within the district. The now revoked RSS for the East Midlands placed Hucknall within the Nottingham Core Housing Market and the remainder of the district in the Outer Nottingham Housing area. The rural villages have been divided from the Sutton and Kirkby to reflect the differing context and planning issues, which they face.

Table 5.2 Summary of Spatial Options

<p><i>Hucknall</i></p> <p>Option 1: Rolls Royce Site Option 2: Rolls Royce Site & Site South East of Hucknall Option 3: Whyburn Farm</p>
<p><i>Kirkby & Sutton</i></p> <p>Option 1: Focus Growth on Major Urban Extensions Option 2: Spread Development throughout Kirkby and Sutton on smaller sites Option 3: No growth in the Green Belt</p>
<p><i>Rural Villages</i></p> <p>Option 1: Business as usual Option 2: Small growth to Sustain Facilities Option 3: Large Settlement Extension</p>

Summary of SA Conclusions (Oct 2009)

Hucknall

In Hucknall the SA of spatial options determined that the Rolls Royce site coupled with smaller sites within the urban area provided the greatest benefits in terms of achieving sustainability objectives. The site is capable of providing the objectively assessed needs identified for Hucknall and is predominantly previously developed land (PDL) limiting the loss of greenfield land and landscape impacts. Option 2 + Option 3 provide housing above the objectively assessed need and would have negative impact on environmental objectives.

Kirkby & Sutton

In Kirkby & Sutton, option 1 relating to sustainable urban extension performed strongly in terms of delivering economic objectives and providing a scale of

development where renewable energy provision on site would be viable. The SA however concludes that option 2 provides an opportunity to increase investment into both Sutton and Kirkby and enhance and maintain existing community facilities and services. This option therefore would help to deliver positive regeneration to existing centres.

Rural Villages

The delivery of growth within the villages involves a complex trade off, which is reflected within the sustainability appraisal. Promoting development in rural locations has implications in increasing the environmental burden associated with growth. For example, locating growth in the villages may contribute to increasing car dependant journeys. However, restricting growth in the villages has negative impacts in terms of social and economic factors. Without growth, villages will not be able to meet their housing need. House prices will become increasingly unaffordable and younger generations will be forced to move. Without growth there is no opportunity to deliver new services or enhance existing services. A lack of investment within the villages would limit the scope for new job creation. For these reasons, option 3, which seeks to deliver the housing to meet the locally assessed housing need performs best against the sustainable criteria.

5.5 Housing Growth Figures

The housing figures for Ashfield set out in 2009 were set by the Regional Spatial Strategy based upon an evidence base of housing projections. It was therefore considered that there were no 'reasonable alternatives' in terms of growth.

Since 2009, the Regional Spatial Strategies have been abolished and there is an increased emphasis on localism. National policy guidance has changed and evolved through the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

In response to this wider context, local Authorities in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire commissioned new updated evidence. This evidence was based upon the Office of National Statistics (ONS) 2008 population projections and the department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) 2008 household projections. This work was carried out by Edge Analytics Ltd using a model called Popgroup. The final report set out the household projections based upon CLG figures and provided alternative scenarios that aimed to inform decision makers.

The level of housing growth has social, environmental and economic outcomes for the district. A sustainability appraisal of the options has been undertaken in order to allow for a consideration of any approach in relation to the sustainability framework. Not all scenarios have been appraised. This is because some of the housing figures are very similar and this would lead to needless repetition.

Table 5.3: Summary of Housing Growth SA

Growth Scenario	Housing	Health	Heritage	Crime	Social	Biodiversity and GI	Landscape	Natural Resources	Waste	Energy	Transport	Employment	Innovation	Economic Structure
Sub-National Population Projections 2008 based Scenario (8017)	++	++	?	?	++	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	N	N
Vision Led Housing Growth (7640)	++	++	?	?	++	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	N	N
Migration Led (6654)	-	+	?	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	N	N
Historic Housing Completions (6286)	-	+	?	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	N	N
Natural Change (3312)	--	+	?	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	N	-

The Vision Led Housing figures adopted in the Local Plan were informed by the Edge Analytics Report and are broadly comparable with the annual delivery rates set out in the RSS. The annual Housing target is 14 houses less than the RSS figure. For detailed appraisal of each growth option see appendix 1.

5.6 Review of Spatial Options (2013)

Paragraph 4.6 and 4.7 of the EU commission guidance on the implementation of the SEA directive states,

“if certain aspects of a plan or programme have been assessed at one stage of the planning process and the assessment of a plan or programme at a later stage of the process uses the findings of the earlier assessment those findings must be up to date and accurate for them to be used in the new assessment.... If these conditions cannot be met, then the later plan or programme may require a fresh updated assessment, even though it is dealing with matter which was also the subject of the earlier plan or programme.”

Some time has passed since the spatial growth options have been appraised. As the Council has progressed with evidence gathering, new information and issues have come to light, which have a bearing in terms of assessing the sustainability credentials of each spatial growth option. For example, an appeal decision in relation to a proposed incinerator ruled that there was merit in potentially designating areas of Ashfield as Special Protection Sites in relation to Nightjar and Woodlark populations,

This report re-appraises spatial options in order to ensure that the conclusions published in the Core Strategy Preferred Approach SA Report (March 2010) and Interim Spatial Options SA Report (Oct 2009) are up to date and accurate, in line with EU guidance of SEA.

Table 5.4: SA of Spatial Options

SA Summary of Spatial Options (Updated)

Format has been amended to allow for a visual assessment of the impact over time. The resulting limitation in this approach is a loss in a visualisation of the balance of positive and negative impacts which are amalgamated into an overall conclusion for each timeframe.

		Hucknall										
SA Objectives	Option H1: Rolls Royce Site (south-west hucknall)	Option H2 : Rolls Royce & Site South of Hucknall Bypass			Option H3: Whyburn Farm (North-west Hucknall)			Analysis	Analysis			
		Short	Med	Long	Short	Med	Long					
Housing	<p>Option will provide housing to meet the anticipated longer term needs of the area.</p>	+	++	++	+	++	++	+	++	++	<p>Sites would provide houses above RSS figure and is deemed would increase affordability.</p>	<p>The potential northern sustainable urban extension could accommodate more than the evidenced need of the Hucknall area.</p>
Health	<p>The assumption is that a large site of this size would provide funding towards health facilities. However, if not delivered this could have negative impacts on existing services in the long term.</p>	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	++	++	<p>The assumption is that two large sites would provide funding towards the provision of health facilities. However, if not delivered this could have negative impacts on existing services in the long term.</p>	<p>The assumption is that a large site of this size would provide funding towards the provision of health facilities. However, if not delivered this could have negative impacts on existing services in the long term.</p>

Heritage	-	-	-	-	The introduction of residential development has the potential to negatively affect the setting of two listed aircraft hangers	N	N	N	N	The setting and significance of designated heritage assets will not be affected if development was located at Whyburn Farm
Crime	N	N	N	N	The impact of upon crime and the perceptions of crime is dependant upon urban design and a series of secondary factors not obviously related to the spatial location of development.	N	N	N	N	The impact of upon crime and the perceptions of crime is dependant upon urban design and a series of secondary factors not obviously related to the spatial location of development.
Social	++	++	++	+	This option would secure increased investment into the Hucknall area and could provide new, or enhance existing community facilities. The development may also increase job opportunities to the deprived communities identified to the western part of Hucknall.	+	+	+	+	This option would secure increased investment into the Hucknall area and could provide new, or enhance existing community facilities. However, the site is located close to the M1, which encourages out-commuting and may lead to the lower footfall in Hucknall town centre. Whyburn Farm is less well located to existing community facilities.

Biodiversity & GI	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>The Rolls Royce Site is designated a SINC site and any development at this location has the potential to negatively affect locally recognised habitats and species.</p>	-	-	-	-	<p>A large proportion of Whyburn farm is located within a 400m buffer of a possible potential Special Protection Area for Nightjars and Wood Larks, which is unsuitable for residential development.</p>
	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>The Rolls Royce Site is designated a SINC site and any development at this location has the potential to negatively affect locally recognised habitats and species.</p>	-	-	-	-	<p>Urban extensions are likely to deliver significant new public open space on site and increase the resident's access to public open space.</p>
Environment Landscape	+	++	++	+	++	++	<p>Urban extensions are likely to deliver significant new public open space on site and increase the resident's access to public open space.</p>	+	++	++	++	<p>Urban extensions are likely to deliver significant new public open space on site and increase the resident's access to public open space.</p>
Natural Resources	N	N	N	-	-	-	<p>The Rolls Royce site is Previously Developed Land (PDL) and not within a Flood Zone or high agricultural grade land and will not increase pollution to a sensitive receptor.</p>	-	-	-	-	<p>Residential development in this location would result in the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land, which the NPPF seeks to preserve</p>

Waste																				
Energy																				

Transport	-	N	+	<p>The Rolls Royce Site currently is not well connected due to the fact it is not within accessible walking distance of the Town Centre (800m) and does not have a 10 min/pr hour bus service to Hucknall town centre. However, once houses have been completed it is reasonable to assume that the increased demand will improve the frequency of public transport provision.</p>	N	+	+	<p>The southern part of the Hucknall bypass site is well served by existing regular bus services and a tram stop within accessible walking distance providing multi-modal opportunities to travel to Nottingham via public transport. Northern section of site is currently poorly serviced but in combination with Rolls Royce site it is reasonable to assume an increase in bus service provision over the medium term.</p>	+	+	N	<p>The site is located close to existing regular bus services greater than 10 mins per hour. However, the site is over 1.5km from the train station and located close to the M1. These factors make a reduction in car journeys over the long term less likely.</p>
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Employment	+	+	++	<p>The Rolls Royce site represents development that has the potential to provide a wide base of economic activity including high skilled manufacturing and knowledge based activities.</p>	+	+	++	<p>The Rolls Royce site represents development that has the potential to provide a wide base of economic activity including high skilled manufacturing and knowledge based activities.</p>	?	?	?	<p>A site of this size is likely to have an element of employment use. The scale, diversity and quality of employment provision is difficult to determine at this stage.</p>
Innovation	+	+	++	<p>The Rolls Royce site represents development that has the potential to provide training & accommodate higher skilled knowledge and manufacturing based activity.</p>	+	+	++	<p>The Rolls Royce site represents development that has the potential to provide training & accommodate higher skilled knowledge and manufacturing based activity.</p>	?	?	?	<p>A site of this size is likely to have an element of employment use. The scale, diversity and quality of employment provision is difficult to determine at the stage.</p>

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Economic Structure	+	+	++	The Rolls Royce Site is well located close to existing Manufacturing Activity.	+	+	++	The Rolls Royce Site is well located close to existing Manufacturing Activity.	+	+	+	Closer proximity to Junction 27 of the M1 means that the site is well located in relation to the Districts economic structure.
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Sutton and Kirkby			
Objectives	Option KS1 Focus growth on Major Urban Extensions	Option KS2: Spread Development throughout smaller organic sites in Kirkby and Sutton	Spatial Growth Option KS3: No Growth in the Green Belt
Housing	<p>The delivery of sustainable urban extensions has the potential to deliver the recognised housing need especially in the long term but associated infrastructure costs have potentially negative impacts on viability and deliverability in the short term.</p> <p>+</p> <p>+</p> <p>++</p>	<p>Development based upon smaller 'organic' sites does not have large up front infrastructure costs and therefore has the potential to deliver housing across a number of sites within a shorter time frame.</p> <p>+</p> <p>++</p> <p>++</p>	<p>There is not sufficient land within the main urban areas of Sutton and Kirkby in order to accommodate housing need. An approach which limits Green Belt development would locate housing to the northern regions of Sutton and Kirkby and not necessarily be the best option in located housing close to accessible local services and town centres.</p> <p>+</p> <p>++</p> <p>++</p>

Health	?	?	?	<p>Larger sites have a greater capacity to provide health facilities. However, given the economic context, if these are not delivered then there would be substantial strain on existing services. Development would not be located within accessible walking distance of existing facilities.</p>	+	+	+	<p>Smaller organic sites are generally located on the urban fringe of existing towns close to existing health facilities.</p>	+	+	+	<p>Smaller organic sites are generally located on the urban fringe of existing towns close to existing health facilities.</p>
Heritage	?	?	?	<p>The large SUE at Kirkby West would involve a junction within Kirkby Cross Conservation Area. This has the potential to positively or negatively affect the character of the conservation area, depending upon the specific design of the scheme.</p>	N	N	N	<p>Sites would be allocated in order to ensure that the impact up designated heritage assets was minimised.</p>	N	N	N	<p>Sites would be allocated in order to ensure that the impact up designated heritage assets was minimised.</p>

Crime	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<p>The impact of upon crime and the perceptions of crime is dependant upon urban design and a series of secondary factors not obviously related to the spatial location of development.</p>	<p>The impact of upon crime and the perceptions of crime is dependant upon urban design and a series of secondary factors not obviously related to the spatial location of development.</p>
Social	+	+	+	++	++	++	++	<p>Large sustainable urban extensions have the scope to provide additional community facilities within the proposed development site. However, this represents a lost opportunity to increase demand for existing facilities and drive regeneration of the existing town centres. Improvements to road infrastructure and the location of development to the periphery of the town make out-commuting for shops and service more likely.</p>	<p>This option would ensure that development would be located to the North of the Sutton Kirkby area in countryside designation. This would lead to a missed opportunity to aid in the much needed regeneration of Kirkby Town Centre by preventing development close to Kirkby town centre in the south on land currently designated Green Belt.</p>
								<p>The impact of upon crime and the perceptions of crime is dependant upon urban design and a series of secondary factors not obviously related to the spatial location of development.</p>	<p>This option would secure increased investment into Kirkby and Sutton and could provide opportunities for new community facilities whilst ensuring that development is located close to existing social facilities.</p>

Biodiversity & GI	N	+	+	N	+	+
<p>Neither proposed large scale SUEs would affect local or nationally designated conservation areas. New GI corridors could be created on site with benefits into the long term.</p>						
<p>The delivery of housing will result in some loss of greenfield sites and may result in a potentially negative impact on local habitats. However, development is the key driver for delivering enhancements to, and creating new, GI corridors. Smaller organic sites have the opportunity to deliver benefits throughout the urban areas of Kirkby and Sutton.</p>						
<p>The delivery of housing will result in some loss of greenfield sites and may result in a potentially negative impact on local habitats. However, development is the key driver for delivering enhancements to, and creating new, GI corridors. Smaller organic sites have the opportunity to deliver benefits throughout the urban areas of Kirkby and Sutton.</p>						

Environment Landscape	+	++	++	<p>Urban extensions are likely to deliver significant new public open space on site and increase the resident's access to public open space.</p>	+	++	++	<p>The vast majority of organic housing sites would provide new open space on site (given the Council's intended policy approach). Smaller sites would provide financial contributions to enhance existing public open space with medium and long term benefits.</p>	+	++	++	<p>The vast majority of organic housing sites would provide new open space on site (given the Council's intended policy approach). Smaller sites would provide financial contributions to enhance existing public open space with medium and long term benefits.</p>
Natural Resources	-	--	--	<p>The development at the Kirkby West would lead to the loss of a significant amount of grade 2 agricultural land, which is the highest quality within Ashfield District. Large development sites increase the scope for SUDs systems.</p>	-	-	-	<p>Organic housing sites will inevitably result in the loss of some soils through Greenfield development. Site allocations would minimise the risk of flooding. Loss of some agricultural grade land.</p>	-	-	-	<p>Organic housing sites will inevitably result in the loss of some soils through Greenfield development. Site allocations would minimise the risk of flooding.</p>

Waste																				
Energy																				

Transport	N	N	-	<p>The investment in a relief road at Kirkby West site and the proximity to the A38/M1 could remove disincentives to car travel and increase unsustainable forms of transport. The SUE at Lowmoor Rd is well located close to Sutton Parkway Train Station.</p>	N	+	+	<p>Development will be located closer to existing town centres and allow for other forms of transport such as walking and cycling. Smaller scale organic housing sites are likely to deliver less in terms of road improvements. This could have negative impacts on congestion and provide incentives to seek alternative more sustainable forms of transport.</p>	N	+	+	<p>Development will be located closer to existing town centres and allow for other forms of transport such as walking and cycling. Smaller scale organic housing sites are likely to deliver less in terms of road improvements. This could have negative impacts on congestion and provide incentives to seek alternative more sustainable forms of transport.</p>	Employment	+	+	+	<p>Development of this option could bring forward some employment opportunities. It is still unclear as to the extent of the possible employment at this stage.</p>	N	N	N	<p>Smaller organic sites are less likely to incorporate employment uses than larger SUEs.</p>	N	N	N	<p>Smaller organic sites are less likely to incorporate employment uses than larger SUEs.</p>
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Innovation	?	?	?	Development of this option could bring forward some employment opportunities. It is still unclear as to the extent of the possible employment at this stage.	N	N	N	Smaller organic sites are less likely to incorporate employment uses than larger SUEs.	N	Smaller organic sites are less likely to incorporate employment uses than larger SUEs.
Economic Structure	?	?	?	Development of this option could bring forward some employment opportunities. It is still unclear as to the extent of the possible employment at this stage.	N	N	N	Smaller organic sites are less likely to incorporate employment uses than larger SUEs.	N	Smaller organic sites are less likely to incorporate employment uses than larger SUEs.

Rural Villages		
Option V1 reliance on infill development in line with historic permissions	Spatial Growth Option V4: Organic housing sites to deliver economic growth.	Spatial Growth Option V3: Large Settlement Extension
<p>Based upon historic planning permissions granted, this approach would provide less than one quarter of the housing demand for the rural villages. Over the medium and long term this would have negative implications for housing affordability, delivery of affordable housing as well as the ability of younger generations to remain in their communities whilst failing to deliver the Council's overarching vision of promoting economic growth throughout the district.</p>	<p>This option allows for a number of organic sites in order to deliver economic growth within the villages. The greater number of smaller sites will allow for faster delivery of housing over the short and medium term when compared to the sustainable urban extension option.</p>	<p>This option would deliver a large range of housing in the villages. A large site of this nature could ensure that a higher proportion of affordable housing is more viable, this would address the high need within the villages. Larger Urban Extensions are associated with long lead in times and therefore it is considered reasonable to assume that this housing would be delivered in over a longer timeframe.</p>
-	+	+
--	++	+
--	+	++
Housing		

Health	-	-	-	+	+	+	Smaller organic sites are generally located on the urban fringe of existing towns closer to existing health facilities.	Larger sites have a greater capacity to provide health facilities. However, given the economic context, if these are not delivered then there would be substantial strain on existing services. Development would not be located within accessible walking distance of existing facilities.	?	?	?
Heritage	N	N	N	N	N	N	This option is unlikely to have a significant effect on designated heritage assets within the rural villages.	Dependant upon the location of the proposed SUE, it is unlikely to have a significant impact upon designated heritage assets with Selston.	N	N	N
Crime	N	N	N	N	N	N	The impact of upon crime and the perceptions of crime is dependant upon urban design and a series of secondary factors not obviously related to the spatial location of development.	The impact of upon crime and the perceptions of crime is dependant upon urban design and a series of secondary factors not obviously related to the spatial location of development.	N	N	N

Social	-	--	--	<p>This option would not secure investment into the area and would therefore not provide opportunities for new, or enhanced, existing facilities. An ageing population would be less able to maintain a range of facilities within the settlements.</p>	+	+	++	<p>This option would secure increased investment into the area and the provision of new, or the enhancement of existing, facilities. An associated increase in local population would boost the viability of a range of services and facilities for the benefit of all the community over the long term.</p>	+	+	++	<p>This option would secure increased investment into the area and the provision of new, or the enhancement of existing, facilities. An associated increase in local population would boost the viability of a range of services and facilities for the benefit of all the community over the long term.</p>
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Biodiversity & GI	+	+	N	<p>Limited development would ensure that very few habitats would be threatened by development. However, this would fail to take the opportunity to deliver enhanced Green Infrastructure, which development investment could deliver.</p>	N	+	+	<p>The delivery of housing will result in some loss of greenfield sites and may result in a potentially negative impact on local habitats. However, development is the key driver for delivering enhancements to, and creating new, GI corridors. Smaller organic sites have the opportunity to deliver benefits throughout the urban areas of Kirkby and Sutton.</p>	N	+	+	<p>A large urban extension would result in the loss of Nottinghamshire-Derby Green Belt land and potentially might have a negative impact on local habitats. However, large urban extensions would deliver public benefits in terms of enhancing and creating GI corridors and SUDs aquatic habitat over the long term.</p>
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Environment Landscape	N	N	N	+	++	++	+	The vast majority of organic housing sites would provide new open space on site (given the Council's intended policy approach). Smaller sites would provide financial contributions to enhance existing public open space with medium and long term benefits.	+	++	++	A large urban extension would result in the loss of Nottinghamshire-Derby Green Belt land. However large urban extension would be likely to deliver a large proportion of accessible public open space.
	N	N	N	-	-	-	N	Organic housing sites will inevitably result in the loss of some soils through Greenfield development. Site allocations would minimise the risk of flooding.	N	-	-	Sustainable Urban Extension on green field sites will inevitably result in the loss of some soils. The Neutral score in the short term is to reflect the longer lead in times associated with urban extensions.
Natural Resources	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	The lack of development would ensure that soils were protected.	-	-	-	

Waste			<p>All development will result in increased household waste. The variation between sites is dependent upon other factors including the occupants and waste management across the district and is not a function of the location of development within the rural villages.</p>				<p>All development will result in increased household waste. The variation between sites is dependent upon other factors including the occupants and waste management across the district and is not a function of the location of development within the rural villages.</p>				<p>All development will result in increased household waste. The variation between sites is dependent upon other factors including the occupants and waste management across the district and is not a function of the location of development within the rural villages.</p>
Energy			<p>The construction of any new development will increase energy consumption. It is very unlikely that such small scale development would be able to deliver more costly renewable energy initiatives.</p>				<p>The construction of any new development will increase energy consumption. There is insufficient information at this stage to evaluate whether opportunities for renewable energy and energy efficiencies are deliverable on specific locations over and above proposed policy prescriptions</p>				<p>The construction of any new development will increase energy consumption. There is insufficient information at this stage to evaluate whether opportunities for renewable energy and energy efficiencies are deliverable on specific locations over and above proposed policy prescriptions</p>

Transport	N	N	-	The limited scale of development would not provide an opportunity to improve the existing public transport services within the village therefore ensuring that there is no reduction in car journeys in the long term.	N	+	+	Increased demand over the medium and long term associated with a delivery of houses to meet existing need will lead to sustaining and enhancing public transport services.	N	+	+	Increased demand over the medium and long term associated with a delivery of houses to meet existing need will lead to sustaining and enhancing public transport services.
Employment	-	-	-	This option would not provide the housing require to maintain existing employment opportunities within the villages.	N	+	+	Delivering housing to meet the need in the rural villages	N	+	+	A sustainable urban extension would increase demand for local services, which would sustain and enhance local job opportunities.
Innovation	N	N	N	This option would not provide the housing require to maintain existing employment opportunities within the villages. It is unlikely that such an approach would have any benefits in terms of creating jobs in high knowledge sectors or improving levels of qualifications.	?	?	?	There is scope on some of the larger organic sites to deliver employment uses. It is possible that this might be within high knowledge sectors but there is insufficient information at this stage to make firm conclusion.	?	?	?	A sustainable urban extension would have the scope to delivery employment uses on the site. It is possible that this might be within high knowledge sectors but there is insufficient information at this stage to make firm conclusion.

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Economic Structure	N	N	N	This option would not provide the housing required to maintain existing employment opportunities within the villages.	N	+	+	Increased demand over the medium and long term associated with a delivery of houses to meet existing need will lead to sustaining and enhancing public transport services.	N	+	+	Increased demand over the medium and long term associated with a delivery of houses to meet existing need will lead to sustaining and enhancing public transport services.
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5.7 Summary of Spatial Options

The Rolls Royce Site in Hucknall is previously developed land and would not result in the loss of agricultural grade land. The housing site will be progressed as part of a wider scheme, which incorporates employment uses, which has the potential to provide skilled manufacturing job opportunities and training for local residents to meet the economic objectives of the Local Plan Strategy. The Rolls Royce site, in conjunction with sites that have already gained planning permission, is sufficient to deliver the housing need for Hucknall over the plan period without the additional housing site South of Hucknall Bypass. Whyburn Farm is located close to a potential Special Protection Area, which would result in a large proportion to the site being unsuitable for housing development. Furthermore, the site would also result in the loss of agricultural grade 2 land. Although employment is likely to be delivered on a site of this scale, it is not certain that this would be of the type which would deliver the key employment objectives of knowledge based sectors.

For Sutton and Kirkby the SA shows that spread development on organic sites and sustainable urban extensions perform well in sustainability terms. The central difference between the two options is that organic sites are considered to deliver housing over a shorter timeframe to meet objectively assessed need. Larger SUEs are associated with longer lead in times and up front infrastructure costs, which has implications in terms of financial viability. Smaller organic sites have additional benefits in ensuring close integration with existing service centres and in helping to focus investment into town centres.

The SA for the rural villages shows clearly that reliance upon limited in-fill development has serious negative implications for housing affordability, the retention of local services and jobs within the villages. Much like Sutton and Kirkby, organic housing sites have the benefits in terms of viability and being deliverable over a shorter time period. Both sustainable urban extensions and organic site perform well when compared to limited in-fill development

5.8 SA of Local Plan Timeframe

Paragraph 47 of the NPPF states ‘local authorities must identify a supply of specific, deliverable sites for year 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15’. Although preferable, national guidance does not prevent local authorities taking a 10 year housing approach.

Ashfield’s intention to progress a 10 year plan with a view to an early review to integrate neighbourhood planning, has potential implications for the achievement of Sustainability objectives. For this reason a Sustainability Appraisal has been undertaken to gauge the 10 year approach in relation to a 15 year approach.

10 Year Local Plan Approach vs. 15 Year Core Strategy			
SA	Decision Making Criteria	Ashfield Approach 10 Year Plan Period with review and neighbourhood planning	15 Year Strategic Core Strategy Approach
<p>1. Housing</p> <p>To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the District</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? 	<p>The local plan approach identifies and allocates sites to meet housing needs across the district having reviewed issues of viability. This approach provides greater certainty in the short to medium term whilst also providing a level of flexibility over the longer term in order to be more responsive to community views through neighbourhood plans.</p>	<p>Will set housing targets over a longer timeframe to meet objectively assessed housing need in the district. A Core Strategy Approach involves the allocation of a smaller number of large strategic allocations but no detail on smaller allocations. This would be dealt with in a Development Plan Document over a longer time period. This would consequently allow for more ad hoc development to come forward in the interim.</p>
<p>2. Health</p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? 	<p>The Local Plan approach provides greater certainty for planning and health provision over the short and medium term through the comprehensive allocation of housing sites. Over the longer term, support for neighbourhood planning will allow for local tailoring of health provision and contributions based on local needs, priorities and demands.</p>	<p>Strategic policies in relation to developer contributions are be set out in the Core Strategy Document.</p>
<p>3. Heritage</p> <p>To provide better opportunities for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance the historical and archaeological environment? • Will it protect and enhance 	<p>The comprehensive allocation of all housing sites to meet the objectively assessed need over</p>	<p>A Core Strategy will set out policies to ensure that heritage assets are protected.</p>

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<p>opportunities for people to value and enjoy Ashfield's heritage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? 	<p>10 years will provide greater certainty as to the potential negative impacts on heritage assets. Sites have been selected to ensure any impacts on heritage are minimised and mitigated wherever possible. Over the longer term support for neighbourhood planning will allow local priorities and knowledge to influence the general planning approach.</p>	
<p>4. Crime To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime in the District.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide safer communities? • Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment? 	<p>Local Plan Approach will set out a strategy and policies aimed at a reduction in crime and an improvement of community safety.</p>	<p>Core strategy approach would set out a strategy and policies aimed at a reduction in crime and an improvement of community safety.</p>
<p>5. Social To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the district.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve access to, and resident's satisfaction with community facilities and services? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? 	<p>Neighbourhood Planning over the longer term will increase the capacity for community engagement and ensure that the needs and priorities of the local community are taken forward. The process of producing a neighbourhood plan is itself a community activity, which will help develop social capital within Ashfield's neighbourhoods.</p>	<p>Core strategy approach would set out a spatial growth strategy, which would offer the greatest benefits in terms of sustainability compared to reasonable alternatives considered. This is likely to ensure that new development is well located in terms of existing facilities.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure across Ashfield.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species? • Will it help protect and improve habitats? • Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? • Will it main 	<p>Local Plan provides designations to ensure that local wildlife is protected and that GI corridors are enhanced via development. Local Neighbourhood planning has the potential to allow locals a greater say in designating important local nature sites.</p>	<p>Core Strategy would provide policies to ensure that local wildlife is protected and that GI corridors are enhanced via development.</p>
<p>7. Environment & Landscape</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide new open space? • Will it improve the quality of 	<p>A comprehensive allocation of site provides great certainty as to the impacts new development</p>	<p>Core Strategy would provide policies to ensure that impacts of landscape are considered when</p>

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<p>To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environment and archaeological assets of Ashfield</p>	<p>existing open space? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help people to increase their participation in cultural activities? • Will it protect/improve access to historic sites? </p>	<p>will have upon the landscape character of the district. The strategic allocation of these sites allows for the selection of an approach which minimises or mitigates potential negative impacts on the important landscape features.</p>	<p>determining planning applications.</p>
<p>8. Natural Resources</p> <p>To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soil and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve water quality? • Will it improve air quality? • Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? • Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? • Will it minimise the loss of soils to development 	<p>The comprehensive allocation of sites have been selected with the impacts upon natural resources considered and, where possible, minimised and mitigated.</p>	<p>Greater chance of ad hoc development between adoption of Core Strategy document and Site Allocations DPD coming forward, which would be policy compliant but might result in the unnecessary loss of district natural resources.</p>
<p>9. Waste</p> <p>To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce household waste? • Will it increase waste recovery and recycling? • Will it reduce hazardous waste? • Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? 	<p>The emphasis on neighbourhood plans will help to improve community buy-in to schemes aimed at the reduction of household waste.</p>	<p>Core Strategy provides policies for the minimising waste in the District.</p>
<p>10. Energy</p> <p>To minimise energy usage and to develop the areas renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? • Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? 	<p>The emphasis on neighbourhood plans will help to improve community buy-in for community schemes to provide for renewable energy production within the district.</p>	<p>Core Strategy provides policies for the minimising of energy consumption.</p>
<p>11. Transport</p> <p>To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure? • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment? • Will it reduce journeys undertaken by car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? 	<p>Neighbourhood planning has the potential to encourage and promote land use changes that seek to provide employment opportunities at a very local level. This approach is more likely to be attuned to local circumstances and may result in the reduction of out-commuting.</p>	<p>Core Strategy outlines a spatial vision, which would seek to reduce unsustainable forms of transport with supporting policies.</p>
<p>12. Employment</p> <p>To create high</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce 	<p>Neighbourhood planning has the potential to encourage and promote land use changes that</p>	<p>Core Strategy outlines a spatial vision, which would seek to create employment opportunities</p>

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<p>quality employment opportunities.</p>	<p>unemployment? • Will it increase average income levels?</p>	<p>seek to provide employment opportunities at a very local level.</p>	<p>with supporting policies.</p>
<p>13. Innovation To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation.</p>	<p>• Will it increase levels of qualification? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors?</p>	<p>Neighbourhood planning has the potential to encourage and promote land use changes that seek to provide employment opportunities at a very local level.</p>	<p>Core Strategy outlines a spatial vision, which would seek to raise educational qualifications and high knowledge sectors with supporting policies.</p>
<p>14. Economic Structure To provide physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.</p>	<p>• Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it improve the diversity of jobs available?</p>	<p>Neighbourhood planning has the potential to encourage and promote land use changes that seek to provide employment opportunities at a very local level.</p>	<p>Core Strategy outlines a spatial vision, which would seek to ensure an economic structure capable of delivering an economic structure that will deliver local growth.</p>

5.9 SA of LP Policies and Alternatives

A number of alternative options were considered in refining Ashfield's Local Plan Approach. This section provides a summary of the alternative policy options considered and whether they were appraised.

Appendix 2 has the detailed tables showing the results of the sustainability appraisal of both the chosen policies and the reasonable alternatives considered.

Some of the policy alternatives presented were not appraised for one or more of the following reasons:

- The likely effects of the alternatives were covered by the appraisal of the alternative Spatial Options and would lead to needless duplication.
- The alternative was considered not to constitute a 'reasonable' alternative as it would be contrary to guidance at the national level set out in the NPPF.
- Not enough detail was provided with the alternative to inform a worthwhile appraisal.

Table 5.5 Policy Alternatives considered for Local Plan

Policies	Alternatives	Appraised	Justification if not appraised
All Policies	1. 'Do nothing Approach' do not progress new Local Plan rely on existing Local Plan, 2002	Yes. See table 5.1	
Policy SP1 Sustainable Development Principles	1. Not to include requirements within the local plan.	No	Not considered that there is a reasonable alternative given NPPF guidance.
Policy SP2 Strategy for Growth	1. Business as Usual Approach 2. Providing an emphasis on resilient economy focus specifically in urban centres and strategic sites.	1. Yes See table 5.1 2. Yes	
Policy SP3 Settlement and Town Centres	1. Set no settlement hierarchy/ dispersed growth	Yes	
Policy SPH1 Green Infrastructure in and around Hucknall		No	No reasonable alternative given guidance set out in NPPF. GI corridors based upon Ashfield's evidence base.
Policy SPH2 Hucknall Housing Growth	1. Migration Led Scenario 2. Natural Change 3. Net mill migration 4. Dwelling led	Yes See Section 5.5	

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	5. Employment Led 6. SN 2008 projections		
Policy SPH3 Economy and Jobs in Hucknall	1. Less protection for employment sites. 2. Protection of all employment sites. 3. Alternative Strategic Employment Sites	Yes – See alternative for Policy PJ2 For alternative employment sites see Appendix 3c	See employment site appraisal for alternative sites (Appendix 3c) & SA alternative for Policy PJ2 SA Issues and Option (summarised Table 5.1)
Policy SPH4 Hucknall Town Centre	1. Out-of-Town retail development 2. Managed Decline of Retail Centre	Yes (see appraisal for Policy SH1)	
Policy SPKS1 Green Infrastructure in and around Kirkby and Sutton		No	No reasonable Alternative given guidance set out in NPPF. GI corridors based upon Ashfield's evidence base.
Policy SPKS2 Kirkby in Ashfield and Sutton in Ashfield Housing Growth	1. Migration Led Scenario 2. Natural Change 3. Net nill migration 4. Dwelling led 5. Employment Led 6. SN 2008 projections	Yes See Section 5.5	
Policy SPKS3 Economy and jobs in Kirkby and Sutton in Ashfield	1. Less protection for employment sites. 2. Protection of all employment sites. 3. Alternative Strategic Employment Sites	Yes – See alternative for Policy PJ2 For alternative employment sites see Appendix 3c	See employment site appraisal for alternative sites (Appendix 3c) & SA alternative for Policy PJ2 SA Issues and Option (summarised Table 5.1)
Policy SPKS4 Sutton and Kirkby in Town Centres	1. Allow more out-of-centre development. 2. Manage the decline of the town centre	Yes (see appraisal for Policy SP3)	
Policy SPV1 Green Infrastructure Around Selston, Jacksdale and Underwood	None	No	No reasonable Alternative given guidance set out in NPPF. GI corridors based upon Ashfield's evidence base.
Policy SPV2 Selston, Jacksdale and Underwood Housing Growth.	1. Migration Led Scenario 2. Natural Change 3. Net nill migration 4. Dwelling led 5. Employment Led 6. SN 2008 projections	Yes See Section 5.5	
Policy SPV3 The Economy and Jobs in Selston, Jacksdale and Underwood	1. Less protection for employment sites. 2. Protection of all employment sites. 3. Alternative Strategic Employment Sites	Yes – See alternative for Policy PJ2 For alternative employment sites see Appendix 3c	See employment site appraisal for alternative sites (Appendix 3c) & SA alternative for Policy PJ2 SA Issues and Option (summarised Table 5.1)
Policy CC1 Energy Use Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	None	No	No Reasonable Alternatives considered given national and regional guidance.
Policy CC2 Water Resource	1. Less Prescriptive	Yes	

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Management	policy 125 litres per person and rely on the market		
Policy CC3 Flood Risk	1. Less Prescriptive Policy	Yes	
Policy EV1 Green Belt	None	No	
Policy EV2 Countryside	1. Have a less prescriptive policy rely on market	Yes	
Policy EV3 Re-use of Existing Buildings in the green Belt and Countryside	1. Less prescriptive policy (no criteria based policy) 2. More prescriptive policy (not to permit the re-use of buildings in rural areas)	Yes	
Policy EV4 Protection and Enhancement of Landscape Character	1. Less Prescriptive policy	Not Appraised	Not considered to be a reasonable Alternative given importance landscape has on social, environmental and economic well being.
Policy EV5 Green infrastructure, Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	None	No	Not considered a Reasonable Alternative given national guidance
Policy EV6 Protection of Green Spaces and Recreational Facilities	None	No	No Reasonable Alternatives
Policy EV7 Protection of Open Areas	1. No policy, rely on the market 2. More prescriptive policy	1. Appraised 2. Not appraised	2. Not considered a reasonable alternative
Policy EV8 Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows	1. No Policy	Not Appraised	Not considered a reasonable alternative
Policy EV9 Provision and Protection of Allotments	1. No policy protecting Allotments 2. Not to include allotments in private ownership	Yes	
Policy EV10 recreational Equine Development	1. No policy for recreational Equine Development	Yes	
Policy EV11: Agricultural and Land Quality	1. No agricultural Land Policy	No	
Policy EV 12 The historic Environment	1. No historic environment, rely on national guidance	Yes	
Policy PJ1 Business and Economic Development	1. Have a Policy which does not give same emphasis for economic development	Yes	
Policy PJ2 Allocations, Locally Significant Business Areas & Protection of Economic Development Sites	1. Safeguard all forms of employment land. 2. Not safeguard employment land, rely on the market. 3. Alternative Employment allocations	Yes	See employment site appraisal for alternative sites (Appendix 3c) & Appraisal set out in appendix 2 (as well as SA Issues and Option (summarised Table 5.1))
Policy PJ3 Rural Business	1. More restrictive policy	Yes	

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Development	on Rural Development		
Policy PJ4 Agricultural, Forestry or Horticultural Development, Farm Diversification and Commercial Equine Development	1. Have no policy on agricultural development.	Yes	
Policy PJ5 Education, Skills and Training	1. No local policy and rely on national strategy.	Yes	
Policy SH1 Retail, Leisure and commercial Development Principles and Town Centre Uses	2. Out of town shopping. 3. Managed Decline of shopping areas.	Yes	No reasonable alternatives given national guidance and evidence laid out in Ashfield Retail Study.
Policy SH2: Local and Minor Shopping Centres and Single Shops	1. Less prescriptive to allow for change of use in Local Shopping Centres.	Yes	
Policy SH3 Food, Drink and the Evening Economy	None	No	No Reasonable Alternatives
Policy HG1 Housing Land Allocations	1. Alternative housing allocations	Yes	See Appendix 3b
Policy HG2 Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	No alternative options considered	No	No reasonable alternatives considered
Policy HG3 Affordable Housing	1. Include a rural exceptions policy	Yes	Is there a threshold for rural exception sites- I can't find it?
Policy HG4 Public Green Space and New Residential Developments	1. To have no or a less on green space provision	Yes	
Policy HG5 Housing mix and Density	None	No	No reasonable alternative considered.
Policy HG6 Conversions to Houses in Multiple Occupation, Flats and bedsits	1. Have no policy on HMOs and rely on other LP policies and the market.	Yes	
Policy HG7 Residential Annexes	1. No policy relating to residential annexes.	No	
Policy HSG8 Residential Extensions	1. Have no/less prescriptive policy on residential extensions	No	Not considered to be a reasonable alternative
Policy SD1 Design Considerations for Development	1. Have no policy rely on national guidance	Yes	
Policy SD2 Amenity	1. Have no/less prescriptive policy and rely on national guidance	Yes	
Policy SD3 Recycling and Refuse Provision in New Development	1. To have no/less prescriptive policy and rely on local plan policies and national guidance.	Yes	
Policy SD4 Infrastructure Provision and Development Contributions	1. Introduce a CIL 2. continue to use planning obligations but with limited ability for pooled contributions in the future.	Yes	
Policy SD5 Telecommunications	1. Have no policy and rely on national guidance	Yes	
Policy SD6 Contaminated Land and	1. have no policy and	Yes	

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Unstable Land	rely on national guidance.		
Policy SD7 Environmental Protection	1. have no policy and rely on national guidance.	Yes	
Policy SD8 Traffic Management and Highway Safety	1. have no policy and rely on national guidance.	Yes	
Policy SD9 Parking	1. have no policy and rely on national guidance.	Yes	
Policy SD10 Advertisements	None	Yes	No reasonable alternative considered.
Policy SP11 Health, and Community Facilities	1. Have no policy and rely on national guidance.	Yes	

5.10 Summary of Local Plan Policy SA

Table 5.6 Summary of Local Plan Policy Appraisal

		Sustainability Appraisal Objectives													
		1. Housing	2. Health	3. Heritage	4. Crime	5. Social	6. Biodiversity & GI	7. Environment	8. Natural Resources	9. Waste	10. Energy	11. Transport	12. Employment	13. Innovation	14. Economic Structure
Local Plan Policies	Policy SP1	N	++	+	+	+	+	+	++	N	N	++	N	N	N
	Policy SP2	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	N	-	+	++	++	++	++
	Policy SP3	+	+	+	N	+	+	+	+	N	N	++	+	N	+
	Policy SPH1	N	++	++	N	++	++	++	N	N	N	+	+	N	N
	Policy SPH2	++	++	?	+	++	-	+	-	-	-	++	++	+	+
	Policy SPH3	+	N	+	+	N	+	+	+	-	-	+	++	++	++
	Policy SPH4	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	N	N	N	++	+	N	++
	Policy SPKS1	N	++	++	N	++	++	++	N	N	N	+	+	N	N
	Policy SPKS2	++	++	?	+	++	-	+	-	-	-	++	++	+	+
	Policy SPKS3	+	N	+	+	++	+	++	+	-	-	+	++	++	++
	Policy SPKS4	+	N	+	+	++	N	+	N	N	N	+	++	N	++
	Policy SPV1	N	++	++	N	++	++	++	N	N	N	+	+	N	N
	Policy SPV2	++	++	N	+	++	-	+	-	-	-	++	++	+	+
	Policy SPV3	N	N	+	N	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
	Policy CC1	+	+	-	N	N	-	+	++	++	++	N	+	+	+
	Policy CC2	N	N	N	N	N	++	N	++	++	++	N	N	N	N
	Policy CC3	+	+	N	N	N	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Policy EV1	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	+
	Policy EV2	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	+
	Policy EV3	+	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	-	-	-	+	N	+
	Policy EV4	N	+	++	N	+	++	++	+	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Policy EV5	N	+	N	N	+	++	++	++	N	N	+	N	N	N
	Policy EV6	N	+	N	N	+	++	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Policy EV7	N	+	N	N	+	++	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Policy EV8	N	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	N	N	N	+	N	+
	Policy EV9	N	++	N	N	++	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	N
	Policy EV10	N	++	N	N	N	N	++	+	++	N	N	+	N	+
	Policy EV11	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	++	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Policy EV12	N	+	++	N	N	+	++	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Policy PJ1	N	++	N	+	+	-	N	-	-	N	-	++	++	++
Policy PJ2	+	+	N	+	+	-	N	-	-	N	+	++	++	++	
Policy PJ3	N	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	
Policy PJ4	N	N	N	N	N	-	+	+	N	N	N	++	+	++	
Policy PJ5	N	+	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+	++	++	++	

Policy SH1	N	+	N	+	++	N	++	N	-	-	++	++	+	++
Policy SH2	N	N	N	+	++	N	++	N	-	-	++	++	N	+
Policy SH3	N	+	N	+	+	N	+	N	-	-	+	+	N	++
Policy HG2	++	++	+	+	+	+	N	-	N	N	N	N	+	N
Policy HG3	++	++	N	+	N	N	-	-	-	-	+	+	N	N
Policy HG4	N	++	N	+	++	++	++	+	N	N	+	N	N	N
Policy HG5	++	++	N	N	++	N	+	+	N	N	+	N	N	N
Policy HG6	+	N	N	?	+	+	N	+	-	-	+	N	+	N
Policy HG7	++	++	N	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy HG8	++	+	N	?	++	-	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N
Policy SD1	++	+	++	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	++	+	N	+
Policy SD2	+	+	N	++	+	+	+	++	N	N	+	N	N	N
Policy SD3	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	++	+	N	N	N	N
Policy SD4	++	++	N	+	++	++	++	N	+	++	++	++	++	+
Policy SD5	N	N	-	N	+	-	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	++
Policy SD6	N	++	N	N	N	++	+	++	++	N	N	N	N	+
Policy SD7	N	++	N	N	+	+	++	++	+	N	N	N	N	N
Policy SD8	+	++	N	N	N	+	+	+	N	N	++	+	+	+
Policy SD9	N	+	N	++	+	-	-	N	N	N	-	N	N	N
Policy SD10	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	+

Cumulative and Synergistic effects

Table 5.4 provides an opportunity to analyse the cumulative and synergistic effects of the policies and how the impact upon each sustainability objective in combination. For the purposes of the table the impacts displayed are those over the longer term.

The table above shows that the Local Plan policies contributes very positively in meeting economic and social objectives. There are some minor negative impacts for the loss natural resources, minimising waste and minimising energy usage. This reflects the tension between preserving natural resources and reducing consumption versus promoting economic growth, job creation and housing development to meet the needs of the district. It is important to recognise that the Local Plan should be read as a whole. Therefore, the potential negative impacts highlighted in individual policies should not be treated in isolation. For example, policies outline that a certain level of housing should come forward over the plan period in order to meet local demand. The sustainability appraisal recognises that this has a potentially negative impact upon natural resources and energy consumption. However, the implementation of the development would have regard to all the policies in the plan including policies CC1 and CC2, which seek to ensure development seeks to minimise waste and carbon dioxide emission. Read as whole, the suite of policies helps to mitigate the potential negative impacts that have been highlighted.

Policy Alternatives

Appendix 2 contains the detailed analysis of each policy option followed by any alternatives. Each alternative has been appraised in relation to the sustainable development objectives. This analysis shows that although some

alternatives perform better on individual criteria, overall considering all 14 objectives the policy approach adopted by Ashfield Council performs better in achieving the goals of sustainable development.

5.11 Site Appraisal SA

Residential sites have been identified through the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). A period of consultation was undertaken for landowners and the public to seek representations upon which sites should be taken forward.

In the case of employment sites, existing sites were identified through Background Evidence papers such as the Employment Land Studies.

Additional residential and employment sites have come forward as a result of the previous round of consultation on the preferred approach. These sites have been incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal of all the sites located in Appendix 3 of this document.

Cumulative secondary, temporary permanent and indirect effects of the Site Allocations.

The proposed site allocations contained in the Publication Version of the Local Plan will, in combination, have cumulative effects that are both positive and negative.

The allocation of sites within or immediately adjacent to existing settlements, which is the approach adopted within Ashfield's plan, will likely improve public transport networks as greater provision becomes more viable in areas of increased demand, especially over the medium and long term. New development at a scale that meets local demand will have positive indirect social effects in the reduction of levels of deprivation. This is due to the delivery of affordable housing; new employment sites that will deliver more jobs and developer contributions that will contribute to public open space and regeneration. The increased population located within existing settlements will have permanent positive impacts upon the vitality of the local town centres and will ensure that local services remain viable or new services spring up. The location of the housing sites close to existing service centres has a potentially very positive effect upon transport and congestion by ensuring that residents are not dependant upon the private motor vehicle. This could contribute to greater use of cycle networks and pedestrian journeys and a reduction in carbon emissions over the long term.

The construction of housing and employment buildings will necessarily and unavoidably create some negative temporary impacts in terms of increased congestions, noise and air pollution. For large scale developments mitigation measures will be considered during the submission and determination of a planning application.

The site allocations that have been selected have some negative permanent affects in terms of the loss of Greenfield, countryside and in a few cases agricultural grade land. Increased development has flood risk implications in potentially making permeable land impermeable via the introduction of hard standing. Flooding issues, however, are considered in some detail at the planning application stage and measures for mitigation would be sought and delivered on large housing and employment sites in line with the proposed Policy CC3. New development will also have implications upon the existing water and sewage infrastructure. These effects would be associated with any approach which sought to deliver housing to meet local needs. Careful mitigation measures should be considered at the planning application stage.

5.12 Summary and Conclusion:

This section has outlined the reasonable alternatives considered by the council through issues and options, spatial option consultations, the preferred approach and publication draft documents. The summaries of these appraisals and the analysis set out in the policy appraisal (appendix 2) indicate the reasons for rejecting alternatives in relation to sustainability criteria. The SA of the policies and alternative outlined in Appendix 2 demonstrate that the approach taken by Ashfield District Council performs best in terms of sustainability criteria.

The broad spatial strategy in relation to housing and employment sites has been assessed in the spatial options assessment (section 5.6). Each individual site has been assessed in relation to meeting sustainable criteria and the results can be found in appendix 3 of this report. The SA has therefore undertaken a top-down analysis in scrutinising the overall spatial approach as well as a bottom-up analysis of individual site and how they contribute to the overall goal of sustainable development.

6.0 Monitoring

SEA regulations state there is a duty to:

“monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and be able to take appropriate remedial action.”

The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report developed indicators for each of the 14 sustainability objectives. These indicators are derived from national, regional and local data sources and allow for an analysis of how Ashfield District performs relative to the wider national picture.

In March 2011, the Department for Communities and Local Government wrote to planning authorities announcing the withdrawal of guidelines for local plan monitoring. It is now a matter for individual Council's to decide what they wish to include in their annual monitoring reports.

Table 6.1 below lays out what data sources and indicators should or could be utilised to appraise the Local Plan Approach in terms of delivering Sustainable Development. These indicators will allow Ashfield District Council to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects. The table is designed to link the indicators to specific policies within the plan as well as the 14 sustainability objectives. This provides a basis to determine which policies are not delivering expected outcomes in order to seek remedial action. The production of a 10 year plan will allow for an early review of the performance of the local plan and for remedial action to be taken on any under performing policies.

The table below therefore provides a basis for monitoring Ashfield's Local Plan Approach and should be incorporated into the data that is collected, collated and analysed in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report.

Table 6.1 Table of Sustainability Monitoring Indicators

SA Objective	Relevant Local Plan Policies	Indicators	Baseline Data Source	Target
Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the District	Policy SP2, HG1, HG2, HG3, HG4, HG5, HG6, HG7, HG8, SPH2, SPKS2, SPV2	Population	ONS	Monitor
		Average House Prices	Land Registry of England and Wales	Monitor
		Housing Completions (including size density, type)	ADC Housing Monitoring report	Increase
		Affordable Housing Completions	ADC Housing Monitoring report	Increase
		Homelessness	Shelter	Decrease
		Number and Type of Vacant Dwellings	DCLG	Decrease
		Gypsy and traveller Pitches	ADC	Monitor
Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities.	Policy EV5, SH1, SD4	Life Expectancy	Census, ONS	Monitor
		Number of people per GP/Surgery	Mansfield & Ashfield NHS Clinical Commissioning Body, Nottingham North and East Clinical Commissioning Group	Decrease
		Obesity Levels	Mansfield & Ashfield NHS Clinical Commissioning Body, Nottingham North and East Clinical Commissioning Group	Decrease
		Number of people participating in sport	Sport England	Increase
		Number of Heritage Assets listed on the Buildings at Risk Register	English Heritage	Decrease
Heritage To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy Ashfield's heritage.	Policy SP1, EV3, EV11, SD1, SD4	Nottinghamshire Buildings at Risk Register	Nottingham County Council	Decrease
		Conservation Areas (Number, Size, Condition)	ADC	Monitor
		Open Space managed to Green flag award standard	ADC	Increase
		Number of Museums	ADC	Monitor

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Crime To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime in the District.	Policy SD1, SD2, SD9	Crime Rates by type	Nottinghamshire Police	Decrease
Social To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the district.	Policy SP2, SD4	Number of Community Centres, Leisure Centres, Libraries	ADC	Increase
Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure across Ashfield.	Policies SPH1, SPKS1, SPV1, CC2, CC3, EV4, EV5, EV6 EV7, EV8, EV10, EV12, HG4, SD4, SD6	Number, Size and Condition of LNR, SSSIs, SPAs ect.	Natural England, ADC	Increase
Environment & Landscape To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environment and archaeological assets of Ashfield	Policies SPH1, SPKS1, SPV1, EV4, EV5, EV6 EV7, EV8, EV10, EV12, SH1, SH2, HG4, SD1, SD4, SD7	Open space managed to Green Flag standard - (ha)	ADC	Monitor
Natural Resources To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including	Policy SP1, CC1, CC2, EV5, EV11, SD2, SD6, SD7	Registered Parks and Gardens - area covered (ha)	ADC	Increase
		Landscape Character Assessment	English Heritage	Monitor
		Areas covered by flood zones 2 or 3	Environment Agency	Decrease
		Areas covered by Air Quality management Areas	Environment Agency	Maintain

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water, air quality, soil and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding.	Contaminated Land	ADC		Decrease
	Greenfield Lost to housing and other uses	ADC		Monitor
	Housing Density	ADC		Monitor
	Planning Permission granted contrary to EA advice on flood defence or water quality	Environment Agency		Decrease
Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.	Percentage of household and commercial waste recycled	Nottingham County Council		Increase
	New waste management facilities	Nottingham County Council		Increase
Energy To minimise energy usage and to develop the areas renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources.	Energy Consumed per meter by type	DECC		Decrease
	Renewable Energy Installed by Type	DECC		Increase

<p>Transport</p> <p>To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available.</p>	<p>Policy SP1, SP2, SP3, SPH2, SPH4, SPKS2, SH1, SH2, SD4, SD8</p>	Railway Station Usage	Office of rail regulation	Increase
		Accessibility of services via public transport	Notts County Council	Increase
		Total Traffic Across District	Notts County Council	Decrease
		Number of Bus Users	Bus Operators	Increase
<p>Employment To create high quality employment opportunities.</p>	<p>Policy SP1, SP2, SP3, SPH2, SPKS2, SPV2, PJ 1, PJ2, PJ3, PJ4, PJ5, SH1, SH2,SD4, SD5</p>	Employment and Unemployment figures	Nomis	Increase Employment
		Wages	Nomis	Monitor
		Number of Jobs	Nomis	Increase
<p>Innovation</p> <p>To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation.</p>	<p>SP2, SPH3, SPKS3, PJ1, PJ2PJ5, SD4, SD5</p>	Educational attainment	Nomis	Increase
		Employment Profile	Nomis	Monitor

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<p>Economic Structure To provide physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.</p>	<p>SP", SPH3, SPH4, SPKS3, SPKS4, PJ1, PJ2, PJ3, PJ4, PJ5, SH1, SH3, SD5</p>	<p>Employment Land Available</p>	<p>ADC</p>	<p>Monitor</p>
		<p>Employment Land lost to Housing</p>	<p>ADC</p>	<p>Monitor</p>

Appendix 1: SA of Housing Growth Options

Sub National Household Projections 2008 8,017 (573 per annum)					Predicted Effects	Mitigation
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects					
	Short	Medium	Long			
Housing	++	++	++		The housing figures outlined are higher than those set out in the now revoked Regional Spatial Strategy. Therefore, it is considered that this approach would meet housing needs of the district.	
Health	+	++	++		Increased levels of residential development could deliver increased funds for new health facilities.	
Heritage	?	?	?		The positive or negative impacts upon heritage are dependant upon the location and design of the proposed development. Although higher housing growth levels increase the likelihood that the setting of heritage assets will be affected.	
Crime	?	?	?		Levels of crime or the perception of crime is dependant upon a number of factors. It is difficult to draw direct causation between housing growth and crime in an area but it is reasonable to assume that meeting the housing needs of the district will have some positive impacts.	
Social	+	+	++		New and improved community facilities can be secured through developer contributions and the increased frequency and quality of local public transport will make such facilities increasingly accessible to all ages and social groups. Housing growth will help to increase demand for existing services.	
Biodiversity	-	-	-		Housing provision to meet or exceed the objectively set need would increase the likelihood of green field development and consequently increase the chances of losing some unprotected local habitats. However, some protection is offered through proposed policies in Local Plan and the NPPF.	

Environment Landscape	-	-	-	The scale of housing required to meet the needs of the district has the potential to impact negatively upon the natural, cultural and built environment of Ashfield. Development, however offers the opportunity to provide new public open space.	
Natural Resources	-	-	-	A level of housing provision that meets the needs of the residents of Ashfield may result in the loss of agricultural grade land.	
Waste	-	-	-	All development will result increased household waste.	
Energy	-	-	-	The construction of any new development will increase energy consumption. There is insufficient information at this stage to evaluate whether opportunities for renewable energy and energy efficiencies are deliverable housing over and above proposed policy prescriptions	
Transport	N	+	+	Housing development would provided investment in the public transport infrastructure over the long term but may lead to increased levels of congestion on existing infrastructure.	
Employment	N	+	+	An increased delivery of housing will support the local construction industry. An increased housing and population density will stimulate new investment across Ashfield, bringing new retailers and business and thus increasing employment opportunities. The proposed figures are above the figure given to maintain jobs across the district therefore it is reasonable to assume that this approach will stimulate additional jobs and drive economic growth.	
Innovation	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N	N		

Housing Figures Vision Led 7,640 (546 per annum)					Predicted Effects	Mitigation
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects					
	Short	Medium	Long			
Housing	++	++	++	Housing figures are very close to housing figures set out in the East Midlands Regional Plan. It is considered therefore that this approach will meet the housing needs of district across the plan period.		
Health	+	++	++	Increased levels of residential development could deliver increased funds for new health facilities.	Site allocations selected to minimise heritage impact and proposed policy EV12 which seeks to protect the historic Environment.	
Heritage	?	?	?	Positive or negative impacts upon heritage are dependant upon the location and design of the proposed development. Although higher housing growth levels increase the likelihood that the setting of heritage assets will be affected.		
Crime	?	?	?	Levels of crime or the perception of crime is dependant upon a number of factors. It is difficult to draw direct causation between housing growth and crime in an area but it is reasonable to assume that meeting the housing needs of the district will have some positive impacts.		
Social	+	+	++	New and improved community facilities can be secured through developer contributions and the increased frequency and quality of local public transport will make such facilities increasingly accessible to all ages and social groups. Housing growth will help to increase demand for existing services.		

Biodiversity	-	-	-	Housing provision to meet the objectively set need would increase the likelihood of green field development and consequently increase the chances of losing some unprotected local habitats. However, some protection is offered through proposed policies in the Local Plan and the NPPF.	
Environment Landscape	-	-	-	The scale of housing required to meet the needs of the district has the potential to impact negatively upon the natural, cultural and built environment of Ashfield. Development, however offers the opportunity to provide new public open space.	Allocations to take landscape character into account.
Natural Resources	-	-	-	A level of housing provision that meets the needs of the residents of Ashfield may result in the loss of agricultural grade land.	
Waste	-	-	-	All development will result increased household waste.	Waste Management Plan or Promotion of more sustainable construction techniques.
Energy	-	-	-	The construction of any new development will increase energy consumption. There is insufficient information at this stage to evaluate whether opportunities for renewable energy and energy efficiencies are deliverable on specific locations over and above proposed policy prescriptions	
Transport	N	+	+	Housing development would provided investment in the public transport infrastructure over the long term but may lead to increased levels of congestion on existing infrastructure.	

	N	+	+	An increased delivery of housing will support the local construction industry. An increased housing and population density will stimulate new investment across Ashfield, bringing new retailers and business and thus increasing employment opportunities. The proposed figures are above the figure given to maintain jobs across the district therefore it is reasonable to assume that this approach will stimulate additional jobs and drive economic growth.	
Employment	N	N	N		
Innovation	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N	N		
ALTERNATIVE Natural Change Housing Growth 3,312 (237 House per annum)					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	-	-	--	Housing provision is based solely upon births and deaths driving population change and assumes zero net migration into the district. Based on historic trends, it is considered that this approach will fail to meet the objectively assessed needs of those moving into the area and will contribute to increasing an unmet demand for housing in the district, which would have negative implications for house prices and house affordability.	
Health	N	N	+	Less development would result in an overall lower base for contributions towards health facilities over the long term.	
Heritage	?	?	?	Positive or negative impacts upon heritage are dependant upon the location and design of the proposed development. Although higher housing growth levels increase the likelihood that the setting of heritage assets will be affected.	

Crime	?	?	?	Levels of crime or the perception of crime is dependant upon a number of factors. It is difficult to draw direct causation between housing growth and crime in an area but it is reasonable to assume that meeting the housing needs of the district will have some positive impacts.
Social	N	N	+	Investment will be sought for new community facilities but at levels lower than higher housing growth figures that meet the objectively assessed need.
Biodiversity	N	-	-	Lower housing figures likely to have a proportionately lower impact upon the local biodiversity. However, scenario still likely to lead to the loss of some greenfield sites, which provide habitats for local wildlife.
Environment Landscape	N	-	-	Lower opportunities to deliver new public open space provision through developer contributions.
Natural Resources	N	-	-	A level of housing provision that meets the needs of the residents of Ashfield may result in the loss of agricultural grade land.
Waste	N	N	-	All development will result increased household waste.
Energy	N	-	-	The construction of any new development will increase energy consumption. There is insufficient information at this stage to evaluate whether opportunities for renewable energy and energy efficiencies are deliverable on housing over and above proposed policy prescriptions
Transport	N	+	+	Although developer's contributions seek to mitigate the impact of development, lower levels of housing provision will not lead to the provision of new public transport services due to a subdued demand.
Employment	N	-	-	Evidence from the Edge Analytics report suggests that housing growth of 417 per annum will maintain the number of jobs at 2010 levels within Ashfield over the plan period. A figure of less than this is likely to result in a loss of jobs and employment opportunities.

Innovation	N	N	N
Economic Structure	N	N	-

A housing figure that will result in the loss of employment opportunities

ALTERNATIVE Housing Figure Based upon Historic Housing Completions 6,286 (449 per Annum)					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	-	-	This figure is based upon historic housing figure completions. This figure remains below that outlined in the Regional Spatial Strategy (560) based on 2006 projections and the 2008 housing projections. It is therefore considered that this scenario would fall short of providing the housing to meet demand within the district. This cumulative shortfall in supply will create increasingly negative impacts over the medium and long terms.	
Health	N	+	+	Developer contributions could be used provide new health facilities.	
Heritage	?	?	?	Positive or negative impacts upon heritage are dependant upon the location and design of the proposed development. Although higher housing growth levels increase the likelihood that the setting of heritage assets will be affected.	
Crime	?	?	?	Levels of crime or the perception of crime is dependant upon a number of factors. It is difficult to draw direct causation between housing growth and crime in an area but it is reasonable to assume that meeting the housing needs of the district will have some positive impacts.	
Social	N	+	+	Investment will be secured for new community facilities but at levels lower than higher housing growth figures that meet the objectively assessed need.	

Biodiversity	N	-	-	Scenario still likely to lead to the loss of some greenfield sites, which provide habitats for local wildlife.	
Environment Landscape	N	-	-	Lower opportunities to deliver new public open space provision through developer contributions.	
Natural Resources	N	-	-	A level of housing provision that meets the needs of the residents of Ashfield may result in the loss of agricultural grade land.	
Waste	N	-	-	All development will result increased household waste.	
Energy	N	-	-	The construction of any new development will increase energy consumption. There is insufficient information at this stage to evaluate whether opportunities for renewable energy and energy efficiencies are deliverable on specific locations over and above proposed policy prescriptions	
Transport	N	+	+	Although developer's contributions seek to mitigate the impact of development, lower levels of housing provision will not lead to the provision of new public transport services due to a subdued demand.	
Employment	N	+	+	Evidence from the Edge Analytics report suggests that housing growth of 417 per annum will maintain the number of jobs at 2010 levels within Ashfield over the plan period. A higher figure is likely to result the creation of new employment opportunities.	
Innovation	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N	N		

ALTERNATIVE Housing Figures based on balanced Migration scenario 6,654 (475 per annum)					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Permanent, Temporary Secondary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	-	-	This figure is based upon historic housing figure completions. This figure remains below that outlined in the Regional Spatial Strategy (560) based on 2006 projections and the 2008 housing projections. It is therefore considered that this scenario would fall short of providing the housing to meet demand within the district. This cumulative shortfall in supply will create increasingly negative impacts over the medium and long terms.	
Health	N	+	+	Developer contributions could be used provide new health facilities.	
Heritage	?	?	?	Positive or negative impacts upon heritage are dependant upon the location and design of the proposed development. Although higher housing growth levels increase the likelihood that the setting of heritage assets will be affected.	
Crime	?	?	?	Levels of crime or the perception of crime is dependant upon a number of factors. It is difficult to draw direct causation between housing growth and crime in an area but it is reasonable to assume that meeting the housing needs of the district will have some positive impacts.	
Social	N	+	+	Investment will be leveraged for new community facilities but at levels lower than higher housing growth figures that meet the objectively assessed need.	
Biodiversity	N	-	-	Scenario still likely to lead to the loss of some greenfield sites, which provide habitats for local wildlife.	
Environment Landscape	N	-	-	Lower opportunities to deliver new public open space provision through developer contributions.	
Natural Resources	N	-	-	A level of housing provision that meets the needs of the residents of Ashfield may result in the loss of agricultural grade land.	

Waste	N	-	-	All development will result increased household waste.	
Energy	N	-	-	The construction of any new development will increase energy consumption. There is insufficient information at this stage to evaluate whether opportunities for renewable energy and energy efficiencies are deliverable on specific locations over and above proposed policy prescriptions	
Transport	N	+	+	Although developer's contributions seek to mitigate the impact on development, lower levels of housing provision will not lead to the provision of new public transport services due to a subdued demand.	
Employment	N	+	+	Evidence from the Edge Analytics report suggests that housing growth of 417 per annum will maintain the number of jobs at 2010 levels within Ashfield over the plan period. A higher figure is likely to result the creation of new employment opportunities.	
Innovation	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N	N		

Appendix 2 Local Plan Policies Appraisal & Alternatives

Policy SP1: General Development					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation/ Assumptions
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	N		
	+	+	++	A major positive impact arises in relation to this objective due to the explicit reference that development should be designed to promote healthier lifestyles, providing opportunities for people to be active outside the home and workplace. An emphasis is also placed on safe means of access that does not adversely affect pedestrian or vehicular movement, which may contribute towards increased road safety and a reduction in injuries/fatality associated with this. This impact will increase over time as new well designed development is constructed.	
Health					
Heritage	+	+	+	The quality and sustained value of the District's cultural and historic assets will be safeguarded by the policy's stringent guidance on high quality design which must enhance the local character and distinctiveness.	
Crime	+	+	+	The policy and will help mitigate the occurrence of unacceptable or poorly designed developments. Good quality design will help to reduce chances and opportunity for committing crime.	

Social	+	+	+	This policy is line with the NPPFs emphasis on sustainable development, which seeks to promote social goals. Paragraph 3.4 states that developers will have no submit evidence of how social responsibilities are met	
Biodiversity	+	+	+	Paragraph 3.7 emphasises the retention of valuable existing habitats.	
Environment Landscape	+	+	+	The promotion of high quality design which enhances local character and distinctiveness should result in improvements to the quality and appearance of both the built and natural environment.	
Natural Resources	+	+	++	Development will be promoted where it is not harmful to the environment, particularly in relation the impacts associated with noise, light pollution, air quality, fumes, radiation and other similar consequences.	
Waste	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N		
Transport	+	+	++	By preventing cumulative, small scale developments on larger sites, the policy will better ensure the delivery of sufficient and appropriately scaled infrastructure, thus maximising the potential of each site. Transport Impact Assessments will also be leveraged, ensuring the maximisation of existing transport systems and sufficient provision of parking facilities. Effects will improve over time as transport infrastructure is delivered.	
Employment	N	N	N		
Innovation	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N	N		

Policy SP2: Strategy for Growth					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	+	+	+	The policy emphasises the symbiotic relationship between housing supply and local economics, therefore by facilitating a more productive and resilient local economy and workforce in the longer term, this is also anticipated to lead to and increase in supply and demand of high quality housing, therefore scoring the policy highly in relation to this objective. In turn, a quality and fit for purpose housing supply will attract and retain a skilled workforce and provide a base for those seeking education and employment opportunities.	
Health	+	+	++	Existing facilities will be supported and improved, including the provision of new facilities where required and where development makes this viable. Delivering economic growth over time will have positive impact on well being in the long term.	
Heritage	+	+	+	Point 12 of the policy will ensure protection of the historic environment, inclusive of both designated and non designated heritage assets, along with their settings, will be conserved and where appropriate, enhanced, through this policy.	
Crime	N	+	+	Emphasis on civic pride and a more resilient economy will have a positive impact on perceptions of crime and the level of crime in the district.	

Social	+	+	++	Whilst the policy will support existing social, cultural and faith facilities, it recognises the benefits of providing new services (over the long term) and increasing access to these, therefore satisfying local needs whilst taking care not to undermine existing provisions.					
Biodiversity	N	+	+	Although growth may lead to the loss of Greenfield sites in the short term there is explicit reference within the supporting text to the opportunities that enhancing strategic Green Infrastructure					
Environment Landscape	N	+	+	The policy offers protection of the natural environment and advocates the merits of providing open space, which will provide benefits over the long term.					
Natural Resources	N	N	-	The allocation of outside of existing settlements will lead to the loss of Greenfield land. However, the vast majority of allocated sites have already been lost to agriculture and have some level of physical infrastructure already developed.					
Waste	N	N	-	The general principle of development will lead to increased household and construction waste.				Waste Management Plan or Promotion of more sustainable construction techniques.	
Energy	+	+	+	There is explicit reference that development should be designed with the future climate in mind and be highly water efficient, as such having a positive outcome upon this objective.					

	<p>A combination of intended improved public transport, optimisation of existing highways, capacity enhancements and travel management contribute towards and encourage a more sustainable transport infrastructure and contribute towards a reduction in the need to use the private car. Careful consideration of the siting of development in relation to employment and recreation will also mitigate car usage.</p>				
Transport	<p>The policy describes it as essential to locate development close to, or provide for, employment opportunities. This will have the knock on effect of ensuring the presence of a highly skilled labour pool and tackling the issue of local unemployment.</p>	++	+	N	
Employment	<p>Positive impact due to the recognition that developer contributions should be leveraged to secure training and workforce development, which will inevitably up-skill the population and help mitigate economic and social exclusion. In addition new or expanded educational facilities are recognised as integral which will facilitate improvements in local educational attainment.</p>	++	++	+	
Innovation	<p>Allowing employment sites outside of existing centres on strategic transport routes provide the district with an economic structure that is attractive to the market and will drive economic growth.</p>	++	+	N	
Economic Structure		++	++	++	

Policy SP2: ALTERNATIVE Delivering Economic/Employment Growth concentrated only within existing urban settlements					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	+	+	+	The policy emphasises the symbiotic relationship between housing supply and local economics, therefore by facilitating a more productive and resilient local economy and workforce in the longer term, this is also anticipated to lead to and increase in supply and demand of high quality housing, therefore scoring the policy highly in relation to this objective. In turn, a quality and fit for purpose housing supply will attract and retain a skilled workforce and provide a base for those seeking education and employment opportunities.	
Health	+	+	++	Existing facilities will be supported and improved, including the provision of new facilities where required and where development makes this viable. Delivering economic growth over time will have positive impact on well being in the long term.	
Heritage	-	-	-	The vast majority of heritage assets are located within existing settlement within Ashfield. Concentrating economic growth in these areas in relation to employment uses potentially have negative implications for the setting and character of designated heritage assets.	
Crime	N	+	+	Emphasis on civic pride and a more resilient economy will have a positive impact on perceptions of crime and the level of crime in the district.	
Social	+	+	++		
Biodiversity	+	++	++	Focusing growth in existing urban centres likely to utilise brownfield land and will help reduce the loss of local wildlife habitats.	

Environment Landscape	+	+	+	Policy of urban growth within urban centres could drive investment to improve the existing fabric of the built environment in Ashfield.
Natural Resources	N	N	N	
Waste	N	N	-	The general principle of development will lead to increased household and construction waste.
Energy	N	N	-	
Transport	+	+	+	Economic growth centred upon existing urban areas is likely to utilising existing transport infrastructure.
Employment	+	+	+	
Innovation	N	N	+	
Economic Structure	+	+	+	By locating retail, leisure and cultural development in the town centre locations in accordance with policy SH1, the policy will induce a positive impact on the District's economic structure by providing a competitive market which offers a greater choice and variety, whilst taking care not to undermine existing provisions.

Policy SP3: Settlement and Town Centre Hierarchies					Mitigation
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	
	Short	Medium	Long		
	+	+	+	Development will be largely proportionate to the size of the settlement, ranging from the largest scale of growth in the main urban areas, down to limited infill development in the smaller settlements. This will enable a good choice of housing across the district and provide opportunities for those with connections to the rural areas to remain there, whilst ensuring that areas do not become overdeveloped and lose their character and distinctiveness.	
Housing	+	+	+	It is considered that the policy could bring about a reduction in road incidents as it is stated that developments must have a safe means of access which does not adversely affected pedestrian or vehicular safety. Furthermore, development will be located close to existing health facilities.	
Health	N	N	+	By controlling development and locating it in the most sustainable locations, greater protection will be afforded to cultural and historic assets such as woodland, conservation areas and listed buildings.	
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	+	+	+	Tackling social exclusion is a key priority for the council and focussing development in areas where there is already access to opportunities and facilities will help contribute towards this objective. The close proximity of Sutton and Kirkby means that facilities can easily be accessed by residents from both locations.	
Social					

Biodiversity	+	+	+			This policy is considered to have a major positive impact upon biodiversity and green infrastructure as it promotes the location of development close to existing built up areas over more rural locations where damage may otherwise be caused to valuable habitats and green spaces.
Environment Landscape	+	+	+			There rural landscape will be better protected due to the location of development close to built up areas where practicable and sustainable. The town centres will be the major locations of change and will accommodate the largest scale growth, thus
Natural Resources	+	+	+			Greater density development within and adjacent to the Sub Regional and District Centres will protect loss of valuable Greenfield land
Waste	N	N	N			
Energy	N	N	N			
Transport	+	+	++			Through utilisation of the Greater Nottingham Accessible Settlements Study (2010), the hierarchy in this policy is based upon those areas which have the greatest access, thus reducing the need to travel by car. The Sub Regional and Major District Centres all benefit from strategic access to transport infrastructure which will facilitate greater uptake in public transport and more sustainable modes of transport.
Employment Innovation	N	N	+			Expansion of the town centres will stimulate inward investment opportunities, particularly at Rolls Royce site in Hucknall which will lead to the creation of new jobs in skilled sector. In addition, the desire to enhance the retail offer.
	N	N	N			

Economic Structure	N	N	+	<p>There is a focus upon maintaining and improving where possible, the districts retail offer which it is considered will enhance the economic offer across the district. The policy will ensure competitiveness is retained. Proposals for out of centre retail development will need a robust justification that strongly evidences the need for such development in order that it doesn't undermine the regenerative efforts of other areas. In the larger areas this will include a strengthened retail offer and mix and in the smaller local centres, provision will be responsive to need but do not undermine existing centres. Promotion of a hierarchy of centres will help redress balance across the district</p>
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Policy SP3: ALTERNATIVE No Settlement Hierarchy				
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)
	Short	Medium	Long	
Housing	-	-	-	Development will take place in unsustainable locations, poorly related to local services and transport infrastructure.
Health	-	-	-	Development could be located in locations far from health facilities contributing to reduce access to such services.
Heritage	N	N	N	
Crime	N	N	N	
Social	N	N	N	
Biodiversity	-	-	-	In this scenario there would be less emphasis on locating development close to existing urban centres, which would have negative impact on loss of green field sites and natural habitats.

Environment Landscape	-	-	-		The lower emphasis on located development within the larger named settlement of Sutton, Kirkby and Hucknall would mean greater development on greenfield sites with a detrimental loss in valued landscapes.	
Natural Resources	-	-	-		The lower emphasis on located development within the larger named settlement of Sutton, Kirkby and Hucknall would mean greater development on greenfield sites with a detrimental loss of agricultural grade land over the long term.	
Waste	N	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N	N		
Transport	-	-	-	-	Development would be less concentrated and poorly related to existing transport infrastructure leading to increased car dependency and traffic congestion.	
Employment	N	N	N	N		
Innovation	N	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N	N	N		
Policy SPH1: Green Infrastructure for Hucknall						
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Long	Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long			
Housing	N	N	N	N		
Health	+	+	++	++	A maximum positive score is given in regard to this objective over the long term as the policy will provide increasingly improve access to green space and other green infrastructure assets, which support healthy lifestyles, by providing the space for and access to recreational and physical activities.	
Heritage	++	++	++	++	Due to the protection that this policy will offer the historic environment, parks and gardens and woodland, a maximum positive score has awarded in light of this objective.	

Crime	N	N	N	N
Social	+	+	++	N
Biodiversity	+	++	++	++
Environment Landscape	++	++	++	++
Natural Resources	N	N	N	N
Waste	N	N	N	N
Energy	N	N	N	N
Transport	+	+	+	+
Employment Innovation	N	N	N	N
Economic Structure	N	N	N	N

There is recognition that environmental protection is essential socially, in order that the environment be well utilised both now and over the long term for future generations.

As the main thrust of this policy is focussed on delivering and maintaining quality green infrastructure, the policy has a fundamental positive impact upon this objective and has been scored accordingly. Its implementation will protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity, plant and wildlife habitats and SSSI's.

It is strongly advocated here that the natural environment should be protected and enhanced for both current and future needs and enjoyment. This will bring with it benefits to local communities, businesses due to increased visitor numbers and the desirability of these places to live, work and play.

Multifunctional green corridors used for purposes such as bridleways will provide alternative opportunities to access the countryside.

A more attractive environment with green transport routes may lead to greater visitor numbers within the district and with this may come increased opportunities for small shops and businesses over the long term.

Policy SPH2: Hucknall Housing Growth (2,460 Homes 2010-2024 or 176 per annum)					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	+	++	++	The planned housing delivery for Hucknall is directly responsive to evidenced need and will be located within the most suitable locations in Hucknall which have previously been identified as deliverable within the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment. Delivery of housing will accelerate over the medium and long term.	
Health	+	++	++	The availability of investment for enhanced new and improved health facilities will arise with the density of development proposed within Hucknall. Additionally, by increasing the choice, quality and availability of housing which meets standards such as Lifetime Homes, people will be able to live in independently their homes to an older age. Increased access to open space will facilitate healthier lifestyles.	
Heritage	?	?	?	Potential for some sites to impact upon heritage assets within Hucknall. Whether this is negative or positive depends upon the detailed design proposals in each case.	
Crime	N	N	+	Whilst a large influx in population and an increase in the density of urban housing may lead to additional occurrences of crime, well sited and designed developments provide opportunities to design out crime, increase natural surveillance and regenerate areas, all of which will improve perceptions of Hucknall over the long term.	

Social	N	+	++	New and improved community facilities can be secured through developer contributions and the increased frequency and quality of local public transport will make such facilities increasingly accessible to all ages and social groups.	
Biodiversity	N	N	-	The supply of housing land will be regulated through this policy, ensuring a regular supply of deliverable sites, whilst conserving land where possible and ensuring the most effective and sustainable uses. Housing will be delivered predominantly within the urban area which will protect valuable biodiversity and avoid harm to species and habitats. Inevitably some habitats will be lost over the long term to housing development. This is balanced by the opportunity for GI enhancements.	Ensure that opportunities for GI enhancement and potential harm to habitats and species is recognised and mitigated during the planning application stage.
Environment Landscape	N	+	+	New open space and allotments will be delivered through implementation of this policy, helping to increase participation in cultural and recreational activities.	
Natural Resources	N	N	-	The delivery of housing may potentially lead to the loss of some higher grade agricultural land in the long term.	Ensure that housing allocations avoid agricultural grade land where possible.
Waste	N	-	-	All development will inevitably result in increased household waste.	Waste Management Plan or Promotion of more sustainable construction techniques.
Energy	N	-	-	Housing growth will lead to an increase in energy consumption.	

	<p>Extensive public transport improvements will be achieved to support new development, inclusive of a new bus link between Hucknall and the Rolls Royce development, along with improvements to the surrounding road network. Accessibility to employment, education and recreational activities will be maximised through the mixed use Rolls Royce development, reducing the reliance on private car usage.</p>				
<p>Transport</p>	<p>A regular supply of housing will maintain the local construction industry and provide extensive job opportunities in relation to this. An increased housing and population density will stimulate new investment across Hucknall, bringing new retailers and business and thus increasing employment opportunities. In addition, the mixed use site at Rolls Royce will also enable growth within more skilled and professional employment sectors.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>+</p>	
<p>Employment</p>	<p>The policy will deliver new schools to Hucknall, improving standards of local education, opportunities and attainment levels. The delivery of the Rolls Royce site will create jobs in high knowledge sectors.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>N</p>	
<p>Innovation</p>					

Economic Structure	N	N	+	<p>The increased housing and population density will stimulate new investment across Hucknall, bringing new retailers and business. This will in turn lead to the creation of new business development floorspace, improve the diversity of jobs on offer and vastly improve the employment profile within Hucknall particularly in more skilled professional industries and 'white collar' work. Attracting and retaining more skilled workers within the area through quality housing and better employment prospects will retain greater levels of disposable income, which will be distributed and reinvested within the District, as opposed to being lost to surrounding towns cities which may have previously had a more competitive offer.</p>
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Policy SPH3: Economy & Jobs in Hucknall				
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)
	Short	Medium	Long	
Housing	N	N	+	Although not directly alluded to in the policy, it is considered that improving the economic and job opportunities performance in Hucknall will lead to a greater demand for quality housing.
Health	N	N	N	
Heritage	+	+	+	The policy stipulates the protection of locally significant business areas and historically important sites. Additionally, the support of tourism related initiatives will increase participation in cultural activities and visits to historic sites, parks and gardens and conservation areas.

Crime	N	N	+	Improvements in a diversified local economy and the availability of jobs is considered to have positive impacts on deprivation and crime over the long term.	
Social	N	N	+	Support for new employment provision is considered to have long term indirect positive impacts on the development of social capital within Hucknall.	
Biodiversity	+	+	+	Safeguarding existing employment land and industrial sites will mitigate erosion of Hucknall's biodiversity and GI assets.	
Environment Landscape	N	+	+	It is valuably recognised that Hucknall has the potential to develop a tourism industry based on its historic connections. Although these types of visits are likely to complement existing visits rather than initiating them, the policies support of tourism related initiatives, affords the ability to produce secondary attractions such as specialist shops which will facilitate this sector.	
Natural Resources	+	+	+	The assertion that development should not, were possible, have a substantial impact on the environmental or ecologically important sites will protect such assets. In addition, the safeguarding of certain well located and industrially natured employment sites will reduce the degree of new development required and consequently reduce the consumption of natural resources and increased contamination of land.	
Waste	N	-	-	Development will result in increased levels of increased construction, business and industrial waste. However the policy does not allude to a developer responsibility to adopt design and construction techniques which will essentially mitigate these impacts where possible.	
Energy	N	N	-		

Transport	+	+	+	As paragraph 5c states allocations must be accessible by a varied means of transport, there will be an anticipated reduction in reliance upon the car.	
Employment	++	++	++	Office development is set to be the major driver of economic growth across the Greater Nottingham area. Hucknall has good transport links between Nottingham which will help generate and access employment opportunities for local people. A positive aspect of this policy is its recognition that currently Hucknall's office provision is relatively limited to space above shops in the centre and comprising typically of solicitors and accountants. As such, there is a recognition that the creation of additional and more high profile office floor space, can contribute towards enhancing the towns economic role.	
Innovation	+	++	++	Development of the Rolls Royce site will facilitate creation of jobs in high knowledge sectors and elicit investment and job creation in industries such as engineering especially over the long term.	
Economic Structure	+	++	++	Promotion of the sequential approach will facilitate a more competitive and thriving local economy with town centre uses not undermined by local provisions on the periphery, particularly the presence of large multiple retailers and businesses. Importantly the policy acknowledges the need to look at allocations within the administrative areas of neighbouring authorities, demonstrating not only the duty to cooperate but ensuring allocations both within and outside the District do not undermine one another, leading to both greater local and regional competitiveness.	

Policy SPH4: HUCKNALL Town Centre					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	+	+	+	The favourable consideration of housing proposals within the town centre contribute towards an increase in the range of housing for all social groups, with the central location providing excellent opportunities to access retail, essential services and cultural and leisure facilities. However there may be some issues associated with housing in the centre such as compatibility issues, due to the effects of other land uses such as noise pollution and odours etc. Where such issues occur, this may have a consequential impact on the desirability of such housing.	
Health	N	+	+	The intended incorporation of a pedestrian prioritisation scheme at Hucknall's High Street is considered to increase future road safety and hopefully reduce the occurrences of road accidents in line with the performance indicators for this objective.	
Heritage	+	+	+	The policy seeks to respect the local distinctiveness of Hucknall as well as the cultural and leisure offer within the town centre. It is considered that this will involve preserving and enhancing historic built environment, which is an essential part of Hucknall's identity and distinctiveness.	
Crime	N	+	+	Increased intensification of use in this Major District Centre and increased activity brought about by 24 hour retailing and increased leisure provision will mean that there is greater natural surveillance in the centre and for a greater duration of time. Conversely, there are considered to be some negative impact associated with	

				crime as this intensified activity may lead to increased occurrences of noise complaints and anti social behaviour. Whilst there is anticipated to be a moderate to major positive impact in terms of crime due to increased activity and an emphasis on good design which will increase natural surveillance and lead to a feeling of a more vibrant and safe centre, its is also considered that there may be a moderate negative implication of intensified town centre uses such as noise and occurrences of anti social behaviour	
Social	+	+	+	Policy seeks to enhance the leisure and cultural offer of Hucknall Centre producing a more 'rounded' centre which offers improved opportunities to work, rest and play.	
Biodiversity	N	N	N		
Environment Landscape	+	+	+		
Natural Resources	N	N	N		
Waste	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N		
Transport	+	+	++	The policy will facilitate participation in cultural activities and an increase in the uptake of tourism related visits	Housing development in such a central location is considered to reduce the frequency of use of the private car, due to the close proximity of essential services and convenience and comparison retailers. Whilst there will be a significant loss of town centre parking capabilities which may discourage people from visiting or spending prolonged period of time here, this may conversely and positively facilitate an increase in the use of public transport. The most Hucknall Town Centre improvement Scheme will have a significant influence on the accessibility and infrastructure quality of this Major District Centre. Effect is considered to accelerate over time as more residential development in the centre is delivered.

					Due to the proximity of Hucknall to other cities such as Nottingham, Mansfield, Derby and Sheffield, it is recognised that much of Hucknall's comparison trade is lost to these areas. Therefore the policy will hopefully facilitate far greater retention of local spending by attracting inward investment by retailers and increasing employment opportunities in this regard.	
Employment						
Innovation						
					Sustainability is embedded in the policy by ensuring that where new retail and leisure development cannot be accommodated within the Primary and Secondary shopping areas, the sequential approach will be applied to enhance the vitality and competitiveness of the town centre economy and crucially prevent existing businesses and retailers from being undermined.. The policy is strengthened by is recognition of the need to respond to the strength of competing centres which are in close proximity and offer an extensive range of desirable services, including Derby, Nottingham and Mansfield.	
Economic Structure						
Policy SPKS1: Green Infrastructure for Sutton and Kirkby						
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		
	Short	Medium	Long	Mitigation		
Housing	N	N	N			
Health				A maximum positive score is given in regard to this objective over the long term as the policy will provide increasingly improve access to green space and other green infrastructure assets, which support healthy lifestyles, by providing the space for and access to recreational and physical activities.		

Heritage	++	++	++	Due to the protection that this policy will offer the historic environment, parks and gardens and woodland, a maximum positive score has awarded in light of this objective.	
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	+	+	++	There is recognition that environmental protection is essential socially, in order that the environment be well utilised both now and over the long term for future generations.	
Biodiversity	+	++	++	As the main thrust of this policy is focussed on delivering and maintaining quality green infrastructure, the policy has a fundamental positive impact upon this objective and has been scored accordingly. Its implementation will protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity, plant and wildlife habitats and SSSI's.	
Environment Landscape	++	++	++	It is strongly advocated here that the natural environment should be protected and enhanced for both current and future needs and enjoyment. This will bring with it benefits to local communities, businesses due to increased visitor numbers and the desirability of these places to live, work and play.	
Natural Resources	N	N	N		
Waste	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N		
Transport	+	+	+	Multifunctional green corridors used for purposes such as bridleways will provide alternative opportunities to access the countryside.	

					A more attractive environment with green transport routes may lead to greater visitor numbers within the district and with this may come increased opportunities for small shops and businesses over the long term.
Employment	N	N	+		
Innovation	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N	N		

Policy SPKS2: Kirkby and Sutton Housing Growth (4,438 Homes 2010-2024) 380 per year					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	+	++	++	The planned housing delivery for Kirkby and Sutton is directly responsive to evidenced need and is closely correlated to the figures set out in the RSS. New housing will be located within the most suitable locations in Kirkby which have previously been identified as deliverable within the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment. Delivery of housing will accelerate over the medium and long term.	
Health	+	++	++	The availability of investment for enhanced new and improved health facilities will arise with the density of development proposed within Kirkby and Sutton. Additionally, by increasing the choice, quality and availability of housing which meets standards such as Lifetime Homes, people will be able to live in independently their homes to an older age. Increased access to open space will facilitate healthier lifestyles.	
Heritage	?	?	?	Potential for some sites to impact upon heritage assets within Hucknall. Whether this is negative or positive depends upon the detailed design proposals in each	

				case.	
Crime	N	N	+	Whilst a large influx in population and an increase in the density of urban housing may lead to additional occurrences of crime, well sited and designed developments provide opportunities to design out crime, increase natural surveillance and regenerate areas, all of which will improve perceptions of Sutton and Kirkby over the long term.	
Social	N	+	++	New and improved community facilities can be secured through developer contributions and the increased frequency and quality of local public transport will make such facilities increasingly accessible to all ages and social groups.	
Biodiversity	N	N	-	The supply of housing land will be regulated through this policy, ensuring a regular supply of deliverable sites, whilst conserving land where possible and ensuring the most effective and sustainable uses. Housing will be delivered predominantly within the urban area which will protect valuable biodiversity and avoid harm to species and habitats. Inevitably some green field land will be lost over the long term due to housing development.	
Environment Landscape	N	+	+	New open space and allotments will be delivered through implementation of this policy, helping to increase participation in cultural and recreational activities.	
Natural Resources	N	N	-	The delivery of housing may potentially lead to the loss of some higher grade agricultural land in the long term.	
Waste	N	-	-	All development will inevitably result in increased household waste.	
Energy	N	-	-	Housing growth will lead to an increase in energy consumption.	

Transport	+	++	++	A significantly increased population will provide improvements to local infrastructure, traffic management and public transport provision over the long term.	
Employment	+	++	++	A regular supply of housing will maintain the local construction industry and provide extensive job opportunities in relation to this. An increased housing and population density will stimulate new investment across the area, bringing new retailers and business and thus increasing employment opportunities. In addition, the mixed use site at Rushley Farm and South of West Nott's College will also enable growth within more skilled and professional employment sectors.	
Innovation	N	N	+	Developer contributions can be leveraged for local education provision improving outcomes in the long term.	
Economic Structure	N	N	+	The increased housing and population density will stimulate new investment across Sutton and Kirkby, bringing new retailers and business. This will in turn lead to the creation of new business development floorspace, improve the diversity of jobs on offer and vastly improve the employment profile, particularly in more skilled professional industries and 'white collar' work. Attracting and retaining more skilled workers within the area through quality housing and better employment prospects will retain greater levels of disposable income, which will be distributed and reinvested within the District, as opposed to being lost to surrounding towns cities which may have previously had a more competitive offer.	

Policy SPK3 Economy and Jobs in Kirkby-in-Ashfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	+	Although not directly alluded to in the policy, it is considered that improving the economic and job opportunities performance in Kirkby and Sutton will lead to a greater demand for quality housing as well as encouraging empty or unfit homes back into productive use over the long term.	
Health	N	N	N		
Heritage	+	+	+	The policy will offer protection to and safeguard locally significant business areas and historically important sites. Additionally, the extensive support of tourism related initiatives will increase participation in cultural activities and visits to historic sites, parks and gardens and conservation areas	
Crime	N	N	+	Improvements in a diversified local economy and the availability of jobs is considered to have positive impacts on deprivation and crime over the long term.	
Social	+	+	++	By promoting the provision of employment opportunities in the most deprived communities, these groups will have increased social interactions and greater means to take part in social and recreational activities.	
Biodiversity	+	+	+	The protection of important local industrial sites will reduce the need to seek new development sites for employment uses and this will reduce the impact upon natural habitats.	
Environment Landscape	+	+	++	Lower opportunities to deliver new public open space provision through developer contributions.	

Natural Resources	N	N	-	-		The assertion that development should not, were possible, have a substantial impact on the environmental or ecologically important sites will protect such assets. In addition, the safeguarding of certain well located employment sites will reduce the degree of new development required and consequently reduce the consumption of natural resources.	
Waste	N	N	-	-		Development will result in increased levels of increased construction and business/industrial waste. However the policy does not allude to a developer responsibility to adopt design and construction techniques which will essentially mitigate these impacts where possible.	
Energy	N	N	N	N			
Transport	+	+	+	+		As allocations must be accessible by a varied means of transport, there will be an anticipated reduction in reliance upon the car	
	++	++	++	++		Will increase the availability and choice of jobs for managerial and professional workers. This will have a knock on effect as there will be a greater available expenditure which can be captured by the district if facilities are adequate and of a quality enough to allow this.	
Employment	++	++	++	++		Development contributions will be invested in education and training, including development of a new college site to the north of the MARR.	
Innovation	++	++	++	++		By monitoring development throughout the life of the Local Plan it will be ensured that there is an adequate supply of land for economic development. Providing increased opportunities to all will have an integrated effect, positively impacting not just the economy but social, physical and environmental attributes.	
Economic Structure	++	++	++	++			

Policy SPKS4: Sutton and Kirkby Town Centres					Mitigation
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	+	+	+	Development of residential units in the town centres, particularly above retail units, will be viewed more favourably than before and will increase activity in the town centres so that they are more vibrant. This will result in a more varied housing market and improve the range and affordability of housing on offer in the District.	
Health	N	N	N		
Heritage	+	+	+	Improved public realm and other regeneration initiatives to the built environment will enhance the cultural value of the centres and provide opportunities to showcase the Districts historic links such as though statues and monuments.	
Crime	+	+	+	The policy will facilitate valuable improvements to the built environment and public realm. By ensuring well designed and connected spaces, the overall quality of the environment will be improved and it is anticipated this will facilitate increased perceptions of safety and a reduction in the fear of crime.	
Social	+	+	++	The policy will induce environments where people want to live, visit and interact with, making places where residents can be proud of, creating a sense of local identity and distinctiveness and restoring pride and confidence in the centres. In addition more community and leisure uses are likely, increasing opportunities for social interaction and the public's satisfaction with the level of provision of such facilities.	
Biodiversity	N	N	N		

Environment Landscape	+	+	+	There is recognition of a need to improve the built environment which will improve the quality of the environment and may lead to the installation of new open space.	
Natural Resources	N	N	N		
Waste	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N		
Transport	+	+	+	Improvements to transport and connectivity will make the centres more easily accessible and by a more varied means of transport. Whilst improving the quality and quantity of car parking provisions may encourage car usage in some cases, this negative impact is considered to be outweighed by the benefits that increased patronage will bring to the sustainability of these centres.	
Employment Innovation	+	++	++	The improved attractiveness, desirability and utilisation of these centres will be more likely to stimulate investment from national multiples which will address vacancy rates and bring increased employment opportunities to the areas especially over the medium to long term.	

Economic Structure	+	++	++	<p>The policy is strengthened by its recognition that retail alone will not be enough to sustain the high street and that other uses such as residential and employment need to be promoted where practicable. By ensuring that growth, particularly in the retail sector, is appropriate to the role of the respective town centre, this will prevent overdevelopment and saturation within the market for certain types of activity. Promotion of a greater mix of activity will facilitate far more vibrant centres, reducing vacancy rates, improving employment perspectives and increasing the competitiveness in both the local and regional market. Through the established Primary and Secondary Shopping areas on the Proposals Map, development can be better controlled and targeted in the town centres as far as is practicable, in order to reduce pressures from out of town retailing.</p>
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Policy SPV1 Green Infrastructure in and around Selston, Jacksdale and Underwood				
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects	Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long	
Housing	N	N	N	
Health	+	+	++	<p>A maximum positive score is given in regard to this objective over the long term as the policy will provide increasingly improve access to green space and other green infrastructure assets, which support healthy lifestyles, by providing the space for and access to recreational and physical activities.</p>

Heritage	++	++	++	Due to the protection that this policy will offer the historic environment, parks and gardens and woodland, a maximum positive score has awarded in light of this objective.
Crime	N	N	N	
Social	+	+	++	There is recognition that environmental protection is essential socially, in order that the environment be well utilised both now and over the long term for future generations.
Biodiversity	+	++	++	As the main thrust of this policy is focussed on delivering and maintaining quality green infrastructure, the policy has a fundamental positive impact upon this objective and has been scored accordingly. Its implementation will protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity, plant and wildlife habitats and SSSI's.
Environment Landscape	++	++	++	It is strongly advocated here that the natural environment should be protected and enhanced for both current and future needs and enjoyment. This will bring with it benefits to local communities, businesses due to increased visitor numbers and the desirability of these places to live, work and play.
Natural Resources	N	N	N	
Waste	N	N	N	
Energy	N	N	N	
Transport	+	+	+	Multifunctional green corridors used for purposes such as bridleways will provide alternative opportunities to access the countryside.
Employment	N	N	+	A more attractive environment with green transport routes may lead to greater visitor numbers within the district and with this may come increased opportunities for small shops and businesses over the long term.

Innovation	N	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	N	N	N	N	
SPV2 - Selston, Jacksdale and Underwood Housing Growth 742 Houses, 53 per annum)					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	+	++	++	The planned housing delivery for the villages is directly responsive to need and is closely correlated to the figures set out in the RSS. New housing will be located within the most suitable locations in Kirkby which have previously been identified as deliverable within the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment. Delivery of housing will accelerate over the medium and long term.	
Health	+	+	++	The availability of investment for enhanced new and improved health facilities will arise with the density of development proposed within the Rural District over the long term. Additionally, by increasing the choice, quality and availability of housing which meets standards such as Lifetime Homes, people will be able to live in independently their homes to an older age. Increased access to open space will facilitate healthier lifestyles.	
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	+	Whilst a large influx in population and an increase in the density of urban housing may lead to additional occurrences of crime, well sited and designed developments provide opportunities to design out crime, increase natural surveillance and regenerate areas, all of which will improve perceptions of Sutton and Kirkby over the long term.	

Social	N	+	++	New and improved community facilities can be secured through developer contributions and the increased frequency and quality of local public transport will make such facilities increasingly accessible to all ages and social groups.	
Biodiversity	N	N	-	The supply of housing land will be regulated through this policy, ensuring a regular supply of deliverable sites, whilst conserving land where possible and ensuring the most effective and sustainable uses. Housing will be delivered predominantly within the urban area which will protect valuable biodiversity and avoid harm to species and habitats. Inevitably some green field land will be lost over the long term due to housing development.	
Environment Landscape	N	+	+	New open space and allotments will be delivered through implementation of this policy, helping to increase participation in cultural and recreational activities.	
Natural Resources	N	N	-	The delivery of housing may potentially lead to the loss of some higher grade agricultural land in the long term.	
Waste	N	-	-	All development will inevitably result in increased household waste.	
Energy	N	-	-	Housing growth will lead to an increase in energy consumption.	
Transport	+	++	++	A significantly increased population will provide improvements to local infrastructure, traffic management and public transport provision over the long term.	

	<p>A regular supply of housing will maintain the local construction industry and provide extensive job opportunities in relation to this. An increased housing and population density will stimulate new investment across the area, bringing new retailers and business and thus increasing employment opportunities. In addition, the mixed use site at Rushley Farm and South of West Nott's College will also enable growth within more skilled and professional employment sectors.</p>				
Employment	<p>Developer contributions can be leveraged for local education provision improving outcomes in the long term.</p>	++	++	+	
Innovation	<p>The increased housing and population density will stimulate new investment across Sutton and Kirkby, bringing new retailers and business. This will in turn lead to the creation of new business development floorspace, improve the diversity of jobs on offer and vastly improve the employment profile, particularly in more skilled professional industries and 'white collar' work. Attracting and retaining more skilled workers within the area through quality housing and better employment prospects will retain greater levels of disposable income, which will be distributed and reinvested within the District, as opposed to being lost to surrounding towns cities which may have previously had a more competitive offer.</p>	+	N	N	
Economic Structure		N	N	N	

Policy SPV3 Economy and Jobs in Selston, Jacksdale and Underwood					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	N	Unlike the area based policies for the urban areas, no employment sites have been allocated in these locations and the focus is more on the retention of existing employment rather than extensive creation of new opportunities. Therefore it is not considered that this policy will not create demand for housing in relation to employment opportunities.	
Health	N	N	N		
Heritage	+	+	+	The policy asserts that expansion or intensification will not be supported if they are detrimental to the rural location thus affording protection to historic assets and interests. Support is also provided for tourism related initiatives.	
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	N	+	+	Increased employment prospects in the rural areas may provide more opportunities for social interaction between those who live in the rural communities. The support of tourism will also provide more opportunities for recreational activities.	
Biodiversity	N	N	-	Intensification and diversification may cause minor disruptions to biodiversity and habitats. However, the sustainability benefits of doing so outweigh these minor impacts.	Ensure that biodiversity is considered at the planning application stage with particular reference to proposed policy EV4
Environment Landscape	+	+	+	Control on the nature and design of proposed economic development will ensure that is appropriate to the built and natural environmental characteristics of the settlement.	

Natural Resources	N	N	-	Intensification of rural enterprise and industry will lead to a greater consumption of materials and potentially have localised impacts on air quality, and noise and odour pollution.	
Waste	N	N	-	The general principle of development or intensification will increase outputs in this respect. As development in the rural areas is anticipated to be minor and limited, it is unlikely that it will be financially viable to take extensive measures to combat these issues.	
Energy	N	N	-	The general principle of development or intensification will increase outputs in this respect. As development in the rural areas is anticipated to be minor and limited, it is unlikely that it will be financially viable to take extensive measures to combat these issues.	
Transport	N	N	+	The provision of more varied local employment opportunities may mean that more people can access employment without use of the car and can use public transport due to shorter journey times.	
Employment	N	N	+	New development along with diversification of the existing, will provide increased frequencies and variety of employment opportunities at the more localised level.	
Innovation	N	N	+	Increased opportunities in agricultural and other countryside related activities may provide more opportunities for training and apprenticeships and encourage business start ups.	
Economic Structure	N	N	+	It is acknowledged as very important to retain existing employment sites and allow for their diversification which will maintain and increase the diversity of jobs available more locally. It is considered that the policy will also contribute a reduction of employment land lost.	

Policy CC1 : Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	+	+	+	The policy imposes residential development to comply with national targets such as the Code for Sustainable Homes. Emphasis on making considered decisions on the design, siting and materials used in new development will result in a housing stock which can demonstrate longevity and withstand the future effects of climate change.	
Health	N	N	+	The policy aims to ensure that development will not be permitted where there would be significant effects on noise fumes, odours etc. This is considered to have a moderate positive impact upon health as it may facilitate a reduction in conditions which aggregate medical conditions such as asthma and respiratory diseases amongst others. Highway safety will also be protected.	
Heritage	N	N	-	The design and siting of energy generation methods will be carefully controlled to ensure there are no detrimental impacts upon the historic features of an area.	Consider the use of Article 4 directions prohibiting renewable energy installation in areas of particular sensitivity.
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	N	N	N		

	N	N	-	<p>The policy has the potential to damage biodiversity for example installation free standing installations such as wind turbines may cause harms such as bird strike. However, an onus on the developer to reinstate sites to their former status following removal of renewable energy infrastructure will enable habitats and species to recover in the longer term. Valuable biodiversity and SSSI's will be protected through the appropriate design and location of renewable energy infrastructure.</p>	
Biodiversity					
Environment Landscape	+	+	+	<p>In consideration of the impacts of climate , such as the urban heat island effect, There will be improved access to and quantities of open spaces.</p>	
Natural Resources	+	++	++	<p>Renewable energy generation will lead to increased air quality, a reduction in pollutants, effective management of flood risk and a reduction in the consumption of non-renewable resources.</p>	
Waste	+	++	++	<p>The promotion of sustainable design techniques and materials where viable, will facilitate a reduction in household, business and construction waste outputs. Additionally, ore environmentally sustainable attitudes and practices will be both increasingly promoted and facilitated.</p>	
Energy	++	++	++	<p>The support of standalone energy generation schemes such as wind farms and biomass will facilitate a greater uptake in this type of energy generation, raising awareness of these methods and promoting their benefits in the long term. All development will be expected to incorporate sustainable design principles in construction where viable, thus supporting greater energy efficiency in new buildings.</p>	

Transport	N	N	N	The policy will protect transport users by not allowing the development of stand alone energy generation installations where they would have significant adverse effects upon highway safety. However, there is no explicit reference to sustainable modes of transport within the policy.
Employment	+	+	+	There will be increased employment opportunities in the construction sector, along with job creation associated with the maintenance and upkeep of renewable and low carbon energy generation.
Innovation	+	+	+	Due to the necessity for more sustainable design and construction, there will be an increase in the localised availability of specialist jobs and a greater requirement of expertise in high knowledge sectors such as science, engineering and architecture.
Economic Structure	+	+	+	Will lead to a more varied employment profile across the district.

Policy CC2 : Water resource Management					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	N	Evidence suggest that the cost difference between Ashfield proposed more prescriptive policy and this alternative ranges between £150-300 dependant upon the size of the dwelling (source Cost Review 2011, CLG). It is considered that such saving would not have a significant effect on the delivery of housing over the short medium and long term.	
Health	N	N	N		

Heritage	N	N	N	N	
Crime	N	N	N	N	
Social	N	N	N	N	
Biodiversity	++	++	++	++	Aquamarine habitats will be protected from pollution and chemical leaching associated with development as far as is possible.
Environment Landscape	N	N	N	N	
Natural Resources	++	++	++	++	Effective management of water will mitigate flood risk and prevent adverse impact on water quality.
Waste	++	++	++	++	Implementing the policy will aid a reduction in waste water and volumes of water consumption.
Energy	++	++	++	++	Promotion of the utilisation of rainwater and grey water will result in substantial financial savings and will have a relatively low impact in terms of carbon footprints. The policy also demonstrates a great degree of flexibility in acknowledging various water conservation methods and not specifying which should be used – leaves this up to the developer.
Transport	N	N	N	N	
Employment	N	N	N	N	
Innovation	N	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	N	N	N	N	

Policy CC2 : Alternative Less Prescriptive policy 125 litres per person and rely on the market					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	N	Evidence suggest that the cost difference between Ashfield proposed more prescriptive policy and this alternative ranges between £150-300 dependant upon the size of the dwelling (source Cost Review 2011, CLG). It is considered that such saving would not have a significant effect on the delivery of housing over the short medium and long term.	
Health	N	N	N		
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	N	N	N		
Biodiversity	++	++	++		
Environment Landscape	N	N	N		
Natural Resources	++	++	++		
Waste	+	+	+	Less prescriptive policy will not be as efficient at saving water.	
Energy	++	++	++		
Transport	N	N	N		
Employment	N	N	N		
Innovation	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N	N		

Policy CC3 : Flood Risk				Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects				
		Short	Medium	Long	
Housing	-	N	+	The policy restricts the location of new housing which can be seen as a constraint. However, it will positively impact the quality and sustainability of new housing provided by identifying potential overland flow paths of water in order to ensure appropriate solutions are taken to minimise the threat of flood risk on properties.	
Health	+	+	+	Development must provide safe access and escape routes in the event of a flood, thus increasing public safety.	
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	N	N	N		
Biodiversity	+	+	++	The protection of green infrastructure will simultaneously provide opportunities to reduce flood risk. Flood risk management will also provide opportunities to re-naturalise areas such as culverted watercourses.	
Environment Landscape	N	+	+	Open spaces will be better protected from flood risk through incorporating SUDS.	
Natural Resources	++	++	++	Development will not be permitted where it would inhibit the capacity of the floodplain to store water such as where there would be large scale soil losses. The promotion of soft landscaping and permeable surfaces SUDS will also reduce the risk of floodin while contributing to an improvement in ari quality.	
Waste	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N		
Transport	N	N	N		

Employment	N	N	N
Innovation	N	N	N
Economic Structure	N	N	N

Policy CC3 : Flood Risk (less prescriptive policy)					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	-	N	+	Part 10 of the NPPF outlines the sequential test and exception test however the Local Policy CC3 provides much greater detail to developers in terms of what Sustainable Drainage Systems will be required to do.	
Health	+	+	+		
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	N	N	N		
Biodiversity	+	+	++		
Environment Landscape	N	+	+		
Natural Resources	++	++	++		
Waste	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N		
Transport	N	N	N		
Employment	N	N	N		
Innovation	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N	N		

Policy EV1: Green Belt							
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Medium	Long	Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short						
Housing	N		N	N	N		
Health	N		N	N	N		
Heritage	+		+	+	+	The policy will help to preserve the historic setting and character of conservation area such as Lower Bagthorpe by restricting inappropriate development.	
Crime	N		N	N	N		
Social	N		N	N	N		
Biodiversity	N		N	N	N		
Environment Landscape	+		+	+	+	A purpose of the Green Belt is to prevent towns merging into one another, which will help to preserve the distinct cultural landscape of the district's settlements.	
Natural Resources	+		+	+	+	A purpose of the Green Belt is to assist with urban regeneration by encouraging recycling of brownfield land. This will help to protect the loss fo greenfield sites.	
Waste	N		N	N	N		
Energy	N		N	N	N		
Transport	N		N	N	N		
Employment Innovation	+		+	+	+	Policy supports development such as mineral extraction and recreation that will provide employment opportunities.	
	N		N	N	N		
Economic Structure	+		+	+	+	The policy is sufficiently flexible to allow for appropriate rural uses that will ensure the rural areas can remain economically vibrant. The policy also helps channel investment into urban areas for regeneration.	

Policy EV2: Countryside							
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Medium	Long	Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short						
Housing	N		N	N	N		
Health	N		N	N	N		
Heritage	+		+	+	+	Restricting development within countryside designations will help preserve the setting and character to historic villages such as Teversal, which contribute to the heritage of the district.	
Crime	N		N	N	N		
Social	N		N	N	N		
Biodiversity	N		N	N	N		
Environment Landscape	+		+	+	+	Protection of the character and openness of the countryside will ensure valued landscapes are not eroded and coalescence of towns will not take place in the northern areas of the District.	
Natural Resources	+		+	+	+	Policy will limit the loss of greenfield land.	
Waste	N		N	N	N		
Energy	N		N	N	N		
Transport	N		N	N	N		
Employment Innovation	+		+	+	+	Policy supports the development of appropriate employment uses.	
Economic Structure	N		N	N	N	The policy is sufficiently flexible to allow for appropriate rural uses that will ensure the rural areas can remain economically vibrant. The policy also helps channel investment into urban areas for regeneration.	

Policy EV2: Countryside ALTERNATIVE less prescriptive Policy						
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Medium	Long	Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short					
Housing	N	+	+	+	A less prescriptive policy would allow for a greater number of successful applications for housing development within the countryside.	
Health	N	N	N	-	Over the long term, a policy that allows for more dispersed housing growth will create a settlement pattern where housing is not well located to health facilities.	
Heritage	N	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N	N		
Social	N	N	N	-	If countryside policy is relaxed and housing is developed in the more northern areas of the district, which is designated countryside, then housing will be less well integrated into the existing town centres.	
Biodiversity	N	-	-	-	Less prescriptive countryside policy will lead to loss of greenfield sites, which may provide local habitats.	
Environment Landscape	-	-	-	-	More development in the countryside will have a negative impact upon the cultural landscape of Ashfields urban settlements.	
Natural Resources	-	-	-	-	Less prescriptive countryside policy will lead to loss of greenfield sites.	
Waste	N	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N	N		
Transport	-	-	-	-	More development in countryside will elad to an increase in car dependant journeys.	
Employment	+	+	+	+	Housing growth may provide employment opportunities.	
Innovation	N	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N	N	-	Allowing growth in the countryside will not contribute to the corporate goals of regenerating existing town centres.	

Policy EV3 Reuse or Adaptation of Existing Buildings in the Green Belt and Countryside				Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Long		
	Short	Medium		Long	
Housing	N	+	+	The policy allows for residential development within the more rural areas of the district in Green Belt and Countryside and will help to meet local housing demand.	
Health	N	N	N		
Heritage	+	+	+	Heritage assets must be preserved or enhanced. It is considered that re-use of under used on vacant buildings will help to ensure that Ashfield historical built environment is invested in and preserved for generations to come.	
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	N	N	N		
Biodiversity	+	+	+	The policy gives preference to the re-use of existing buildings, which helps to reduce the loss of greenfield land. The policy therefore has the potential to indirectly preserve natural habitats. Wildlife using the buildings set for re-use are protected within the policy.	
Environment Landscape	+	+	+	A strong re-iteration of the purposes of the Green Belt and Countryside ensures that potential negative impacts on landscape character prevented. Buildings re-used for residential or business use must demonstrate that the building is of an appropriate scale, which will help to prevent incremental increases in buildings to the detriment of the openness of the countryside or Green Belt.	
Natural Resources	N	N	N		

	N	N	-	Intensification of housing and employment opportunities lead to a greater consumption of materials. However, the re-use of existing buildings ensures the re-use and recycling of previous development materials and energy is not needless wasted through demolition and new-build development.
Waste				
	N	-	-	New businesses and housing will inevitably involve an increase in energy consumption.
Energy				
	N	-	-	Buildings in the Green Belt are often not well located to local services, facilities, schools or employment opportunities. Re-development of these buildings may lead an increase in car dependant journeys.
Transport				
	+	+	+	This policy recognises that rural areas can support diverse employment opportunities. The policy is supportive of development which have the potential create jobs through the re-use of existing buildings.
Employment				
Innovation	N	N	N	
	+	+	+	The policy allows for a flexible approach to economic growth through the re-use of existing buildings. This will help to ensure that the rural areas of Ashfield will be able to accommodate the needs of new small and medium sized businesses.
Economic Structure				

Policy EV3 ALTERNATIVE Permit Re-Use of Buildings no criteria based policy				
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	
	Short	Medium	Long	Mitigation
Housing	+	+	++	The lack of any restriction will have the effect of ensuring that more buildings will be re-used within the countryside and Green Belt.
Health	N	N	N	

Heritage	-	-	-	Inclusive development could commence upon buildings with local historic significance negatively impacting upon irreplaceable heritage assets.	
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	N	N	N		
Biodiversity	-	-	-	Vacant and under used buildings can provide habitats to birds, bats and other wildlife. This alternative has no criteria to ensure that any negative impacts upon local wildlife is mitigated or minimised.	
Environment Landscape	-	-	-	The failure to ensure that the buildings are of a scale appropriate to the proposed use of the re-used building may result in small scale extensions coming forward to the detriment of the wider landscape character.	
Natural Resources	N	N	N		
Waste	N	N	-	Intensification of housing and employment opportunities lead to a greater consumption of materials. However, the re-use of existing buildings ensures the re-use and recycling of previous development materials and energy is not needless wasted through demolition and new-build development.	
Energy	N	-	-	New businesses and housing will inevitably involve an increase in energy consumption.	
Transport	-	-	--	It is anticipated that the lack of criteria aimed at mitigating and minimising potential negative effects will result in more buildings coming forward for re-use. The buildings will have the potential to entrench unsustainable forms of transport over the long term.	
Employment	+	+	++	It is considered that less onerous restriction will result in more employment uses coming forward.	
Innovation	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	+	+	+	The policy will allow Ashfield's rural areas the opportunity to accommodate employment uses in a flexible manner.	

Policy EV3 ALTERNATIVE not to permit the reuse of building in the Rural Areas					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	-	There would be no housing coming forward from existing buildings to meet local housing demand.	
Health	N	N	N		
Heritage	N	N	N	Opportunities to enhance and improve vacant or underused heritage assets through re-use would be missed.	
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	N	N	N		
Biodiversity	+	+	+	Preventing development protects the loss of any potential natural habitats.	
Environment Landscape	+	+	+	Preventing development protects landscapes across the Green Belt and Countryside.	
Natural Resources	N	N	N		
Waste	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N		
Transport	N	N	N		
Employment	-	-	-	The policy would make it very difficult for new businesses wishing to locate to rural locations to do so.	
Innovation	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	-	-	-	The policy would not allow flexibility for Ashfield's rural district to accommodate employment opportunities and economic growth.	

Policy EV4 Protection and Enhancement of Landscape Character					Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Medium	Long		
		Short				
Housing	N	N	N	N		
Health	+	+	+	+	The protection and enhancement of the landscape character will have positive impact upon health of Ashfield's residents.	
Heritage	+	+	++	++	The policy seeks to protect the setting and views from Conservation Areas and Historic Parks and Gardens.	
Crime	N	N	N	N		
Social	+	+	+	+	The protection of historic assets, parks and gardens as well as important landscapes will improve local people access to the natural environment and could help encourage community engagement.	
Biodiversity	++	++	++	++	Areas that are specially due to their biodiversity and local habitats will be protected explicitly through this policy.	
Environment Landscape	++	++	++	++	This policy offers very clear guidance and protection for valued landscapes.	
Natural Resources	+	+	+	+	Policy indirectly helps to minimise the loss of natural resources.	
Waste	N	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N	N		
Transport	N	N	N	N		
Employment	N	N	N	N		
Innovation	N	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N	N	N		

Policy EV5 Green infrastructure, Biodiversity and Geological Conservation						
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Medium	Long	Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Long				
Housing	N	N	N	N		
Health	+	+	+	+	The protection of Green Spaces is likely to have indirect positive impact upon the health and well-being of local residents.	
Heritage	N	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N	N		
Social	+	+	+	+	A network of Green Corridors provides opportunities for social interaction and recreation.	
Biodiversity	++	++	++	++	Policy supports GI strategy of the area based policies and provide a high level of protection for the biodiversity of Ashfield District.	
Environment Landscape	++	++	++	++	This policy will improve existing open space by ensuring increased linkages. The support for Green Infrastructure will enhance the natural environment of Ashfield.	
Natural Resources	+	+	+	++	Policy will indirectly help to preserve air quality and water quality.	
Waste	N	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N	N		
Transport	N	N	N	+	GI corridors expected to multi-functional. One function that could be promoted would be cycle and pedestrian routes to offer low carbon alternatives to the private motor vehicle.	
Employment	N	N	N	N		
Innovation	N	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N	N	N		

Policy EV6 Protection of Green Spaces and Recreational Facilities						
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Medium	Long	Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short					
Housing	N		N	N		
Health	+		+	+	This policy seeks to protect green space and recreation facilities, which contribute to the health and well being of residents within the district.	
Heritage	+		+	+	The policy seeks to prevent the loss of green spaces that contribute to the character and setting of listed building and ancient monuments.	
Crime	N		N	N		
Social	+		+	+	Green Spaces provide opportunities for social interaction and recreation.	
Biodiversity	++		++	++	protection of Green spaces will help to protect local habitats from loss through development proposals.	
Environment Landscape	++		++	++	The policy seeks to prevent areas of green space that contribute to the character and form of settlements within the district. It will therefore have a major positive impact upon the cultural assets of Ashfield.	
Natural Resources	N		N	N		
Waste	N		N	N		
Energy	N		N	N		
Transport	N		N	N		
Employment	N		N	N		
Innovation	N		N	N		
Economic Structure	N		N	N		

Policy EV7 Protection of Open Areas					Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Medium	Long		
	Short					
Housing	N	N	N	N		
Health	N	+	+	+	Maintaining Green Space within Urban areas has positive indirect effects on people's well-being.	
Heritage	N	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N	N		
Social	+	+	+	+	The designated open space will contribute indirectly to re-enforcing a sense of place for Ashfield settlements.	
Biodiversity	++	++	++	++	These open spaces have been designated due to their importance as wildlife habitats and Green Corridors to other accessible green spaces.	
Environment Landscape	++	++	++	++	Open spaces protect the distinct cultural differences between settlements within the district and prevent coalescence	
Natural Resources	N	N	N	N		
Waste	N	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N	N		
Transport	N	N	N	N		
Employment	N	N	N	N		
Innovation	N	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N	N	N		

Policy EV7 ALTERNATIVE No policy, rely on the market					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	N		
Health	N	N	N		
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	N	N	N		
Biodiversity	-	-	-	No designated open space policy prohibiting development on these sites may lead to them coming forward for development, which would have a negative impact upon local habitats and Green Infrastructure benefits.	
Environment Landscape	-	-	-	The potential loss of designated open spaces will have a negative impact upon the landscape and character of local settlements. This is because these designation provides important green breaks to maintain the distinctiveness of places with differing identities and historical character.	
Natural Resources	N	N	N		
Waste	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N		
Transport	N	N	N		
Employment	N	N	N		
Innovation	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N	N		

Policy EV8 Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows					Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Medium	Long		
		Short				
Housing	N	N	N	N		
Health	+	+	+	+	Evidence suggests that the integrating nature into the fabric of urban areas has positive implications for people's mental well being. A policy that protects or promotes mitigation measure in relation to trees and hedgerows is likely to ensure that natural features continue to provide these benefits.	
Heritage	+	+	+	+	Protecting hedgerows and trees can ensure that the character and setting of historic assets within the district are protected and preserved.	
Crime	N	N	N	+	It is considered that improvements and protection of the visual amenity of area could have positive implications upon crime levels over the long term.	
Social	+	+	+	+	Protection and improvements to visual appearance in the form of trees, hedgerow of urban areas likely to improve communities satisfaction with the area. Woodlands provide important service to local communities.	
Biodiversity	++	++	++	++	Woodlands, trees and hedgerows are important wildlife habitats. Protection and mitigation of any potential harm to these habitats has significant benefits for biodiversity within the district.	
Environment Landscape	++	++	++	++	Protection of trees, woodlands and hedgerows will have major positive affect on the built environment of Ashfield.	
Natural Resources	+	+	+	+	It is considered that the protection of trees, hedgerows and woodlands will have positive impacts on air quality.	
Waste	N	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N	N		
Transport	N	N	N	N		

Employment Innovation	+	+	+	The policy is likely to have a minor positive effect on employment as specialist workers and aboriginalists will be required to provide specialist advice on the protection and disposal of these assets.
Economic Structure	N	N	N	This policy will have a very minor impact upon the economic structure of the district in providing more diverse employment opportunities for specialist workers.

Policy EV9 Provision and Protection of Allotments					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	N	Allotments provide a low cost opportunity to gain physical exercise, whilst gardening has the potential to provide benefits for mental well being. A policy supporting the provision of new allotments or the protection of existing allotments has positive health outcomes.	
Health	++	++	++		
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	++	++	++	Allotments provide an important social facility, which provides opportunities for social interaction and the development of social capital within Ashfield.	
Biodiversity	+	+	+	Allotments provide a habitat for local wildlife the provision of new allotments will have benefits on local biodiversity.	
Environment Landscape	+	+	+	Allotments provide accessible green open space for local community.	
Natural Resources	+	+	+	Allotments may help to improve air quality in more urban areas and will protect the loss of soils.	

Environment Landscape	-	-	-	Fewer allotments would mean less public open space within the district.
Natural Resources	-	-	-	The benefits allotments provide in terms of air quality within the district would be lost if they were not protected.
Waste	-	-	-	Existing waste consumption patterns likely to be re-enforced. Missed opportunity for productive use of organise waste.
Energy	N	N	N	
Transport	N	N	N	
Employment	N	N	N	
Innovation	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	N	N	N	

Policy EV9 ALTERNATIVE Policy excluding allotments in private ownership					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	+	Less protection for allotment in private ownership is likely to mean these sites come forward for housing development. The council will however ensure that there is enough land allocated to meet the objectively assessed needs of the district.	
Housing	+	+	+	A policy protecting public allotments would still have benefits in terms of health outcomes. However, this is likely to be of a lower magnitude that if all allotments are protected.	
Health	N	N	N		
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N		

Social	+	+	+	A policy protecting public allotments would still have benefits in terms of social outcomes. However, this is likely to be of a lower magnitude that if all allotments are protected.
Biodiversity	+	+	N	Loss of some private allotments for housing development would likely lead to the loss of local habitats.
Environment Landscape	+	+	+	The protection of publicly owned allotments will ensure access to public open space.
Natural Resources	+	+	+	Allotments may help to improve air quality in more urban areas and will protect the loss of soils.
Waste	+	+	+	Allotments may have positive impacts in encouraging the recycling of organic waste through composting. New allotments and protection of existing allotments will have benefits in reducing waste. This effect will be less than if all allotments would be protected.
Energy	N	N	N	
Transport	N	N	N	
Employment	N	N	N	
Innovation	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	N	N	N	

Policy EV10 recreational Equine Development					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		Mitigation
	Short	Long	Medium	Long	
Housing	N	N	N	N	
Health	++	++	++	++	the conditional support for recreational equine development will provide increased opportunities for physical activities.
Heritage	N	N	N	N	
Crime	N	N	N	N	

Social	N	N	N	N	
Biodiversity	N	N	N	N	
Environment Landscape	++	++	++	++	The policy provides additional clarity to developers in order to ensure that the openness and character of the green belt is protected.
Natural Resources	N	N	N	+	The priority of reusing buildings creates a minor positive score due to the minimisation of the loss of Greenfield land over the long term.
Waste	++	++	++	++	The policy seeks to ensure that waste produced from the development is disposed of.
Energy	N	N	N	N	
Transport	N	N	N	N	
Employment	+	+	+	+	Recreational equine development within the rural areas will help to provide employment opportunities and allow for greater diversity of jobs within Ashfield's rural areas.
Innovation	N	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	+	+	+	+	Development within the rural areas of the district will provide buildings and land that business require and provide a diversity of jobs in rural areas.
					Policy could seek to encourage waste to be disposed for in productive and sustainable ways.

Policy EV10 ALTERNATIVES No Policy and rely on national guidance					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		Mitigation
	Short	Long	Medium	Long	
Housing	N	N	N	N	
Health	++	++	++	++	The NPPF deems outdoor recreational uses in the Green Belt acceptable
Heritage	N	N	N	N	

Crime	N	N	N	N	
Social	N	N	N	N	
Biodiversity	N	N	N	N	
Environment Landscape	+	+	+	+	The NPPF provides protection for the Green Belt. However, this is done in broad terms, which creates greater ambiguity. Given equine development is considered to be acceptable this may provide some greater options to developers to seek to build. Countryside development much more likely to approved.
Natural Resources	N	N	N	-	more permissive approach to equine development likely to lead to an increased loss of greenfield land over the long term.
Waste	N	N	N	N	Failure to ensure that developers consider how organic waste is disposed of.
Energy	N	N	N	N	
Transport	N	N	N	N	
Employment Innovation	+	+	+	+	Recreational equine development within the rural areas will help to provide employment opportunities and allow for greater diversity of jobs within Ashfield's rural areas.
Economic Structure	+	+	+	+	Development within the rural areas of the district will provide buildings and land that business require and provide a diversity of jobs in rural areas.

Policy EV11 Agricultural and Land Quality					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	N		
Health	N	N	N		
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	N	N	N		
Biodiversity	N	N	N		
Environment Landscape	+	+	+	The protection of agricultural grade land may protect land that provide local nature reserves.	
Natural Resources	++	++	++	This policy will preserve the best agricultural land for future generations.	
Waste	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N		
Transport	N	N	N		
Employment	N	N	N		
Innovation	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N	N		

Policy EV12 The historic Environment					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	N		
Health	+	+	+	Policy seeks to protect historic parks and gardens which contribute to the health and well being of the local residents of the district.	

Heritage	++	++	++	This policy seeks to preserve or enhance heritage assets within the district and to ensure that these irreplaceable assets are secure for the long term.
Crime	N	N	N	
Social	N	N	N	
Biodiversity	+	+	+	Positive implications for biodiversity as historic parks and gardens are protected and they provide local nature habitats.
Environment Landscape	++	++	++	Heritage assets enhance the natural cultural and built environment of Ashfield and therefore their protection will have major positive effects upon the landscape of the district.
Natural Resources	N	N	N	
Waste	N	N	N	
Energy	N	N	N	
Transport	N	N	N	
Employment	N	N	N	
Innovation	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	N	N	N	

Policy PJ1: Business and Economic Development					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		Mitigation
	Short	Long	Medium	Long	
Housing	N	N	N	N	
Health	+	++	+	++	There will be secondary positive effects upon health and a reduction in and health inequalities, due to the advocated improvement in quality of life and tackling deprivation which will have the potential to enhance existing health facilities, reduce stress and generally promote mental wellbeing

Heritage	N	N	N	N	
Crime	N	+	+	+	Secondary positive effect on crime in improving opportunities and reducing incentives to commit crime through investment and regeneration.
Social	N	+	+	+	Secondary positive effect social indicators through investment and regeneration.
Biodiversity Environment Landscape	N	N	N	-	Employment growth on greenfield site will result in the loss of some local habitats.
	N	N	N	N	
Natural Resources	N	N	N	-	Employment growth on greenfield sites would result in the loss of soils.
Waste	N	-	-	-	To improve impact on waste, the policy could include preference for developers to appropriately plan and manage the disposal and recycling of construction and industrial/business waste.
Energy	N	N	N	N	
Transport	N	-	-	-	Increased levels of growth will have an indirect negative impact upon existing transport infrastructure by creating more car journeys and heavy duty vehicle deliveries.
Employment	++	++	++	++	Policy seeks to enhance economic well being, create jobs and generate investment. The policy seeks to give significant weight to plannign applications that have significant economic benefits.
Innovation	++	++	++	++	
Economic Structure	++	++	++	++	Travel plans.

Policy PJ1: ALTERNATIVE Have a Policy which does not give same emphasis for economic development						
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Medium	Long	Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Long				
Housing	N	N	N	N		
Health	+		+	+	A policy which give less emphasis to support applications which deliver economic growth will not create the same indirect health benefits through long term economic investment.	
Heritage	N	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N	+	Secondary positive effects upon crime likely to be reduced with less emphasis on economic growth would drive less investment into the area.	
Social	N	N	N	+	Secondary positive effects upon social likely to be reduced with less emphasis on economic growth would drive less investment into the area.	
Biodiversity	N	N	N	-		
Environment Landscape	N	N	N	N		
Natural Resources	N	N	N	-		
Waste	N	N	-	-		
Energy	N	N	N	N		
Transport	N	N	-	-		
Employment	+		+	+	A policy which gives less than 'significant weight' to significant economic development will not have the same long term benefit in terms of driving employment, seeking contributions for training.	
Innovation	+		+	+		
Economic Structure	+		+	+		

Policy PJ2: Allocations, Locally Significant Business Areas & Protection of Economic Development Sites						
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Medium	Long	Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short					
Housing	N	N	N	+	Policy will result in some unsuitable employment sites coming forward as housing over the long term.	
Health	N	N	N	+	Support for investment and support for locally significant business areas will likely have a positive indirect impact upon the well being of local resident over the long term.	
Heritage	N	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N	+	Support for investment and support for locally significant business areas will likely have a positive indirect impact upon crime and the perception of crime over the long term.	
Social	N	N	N	+	Support for investment and support for locally significant business areas will likely have a positive indirect impact upon social capital within the district	
Biodiversity	N	N	N	N		
Environment	N	N	N	N		
Landscape	N	N	N	N		
Natural Resources	N	N	N	-		
Waste	N	N	N	-		
Energy	N	N	N	N		
Transport	+	+	+	+	Developments for educational and training facilities must be accessible by a range transportation means.	
Employment	++	++	++	++	Locally important business site are protected within this policy, which will have a major positive impact upon employment.	
Innovation	++	++	++	++	Part 1d of the policy support the improvement of skills for the working age population within the district.	

	<p>The policy provides a level for flexibility so that sites and buildings for which there is no long demand for economic development purposes and are unacceptable to the needs of modern businesses can be converted. This will ensure the economic structure of district can adapt to meet the needs of local industries and business.</p>	++	++	++
Economic Structure				

Policy PJ2: ALTERNATIVE Do not Safeguard Employment sites.					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	+	+	Less protection for existing employment sites and uses would increase the probable frequency of conversion from commercial/industrial uses to housing. This would have positive impact on the range and affordability of houses in the medium and long term.	
Health	N	N	N		
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	N	N	N		
Biodiversity	-	-	-	The safeguarding of existing employment sites reduces the likelihood of new employment sites coming forward on Greenfield land. Less protection would result in a higher likelihood of a loss of local habitats.	
Environment	N	N	N		
Landscape	N	N	N		
Natural Resources	N	N	N		
Waste	N	N	N		
Energy	N	-	-	Increasing new development of employments will inevitably lead to increased levels of energy consumption through the construction process.	

Transport	N	-	-	Less protection for existing employment sites would result in the construction of new employment uses that may not be as integrated into the existing public transport infrastructure.
Employment	-	-	--	Less protection for existing employment sites would allow for a market led approach. The higher values associated with residential use would likely have a deleterious effect on employment provision within the district.
Innovation	-	-	--	Less protection for existing employment sites would allow for a market led approach. The higher values associated with residential use would likely have a deleterious effect on employment provision, which in turn has negative implications for training opportunities within the district.
Economic Structure	-	-	--	Less protection for existing employment sites would allow for a market led approach. The higher values associated with residential use would likely have a deleterious effect on employment provision within the district.

Policy P.J2: ALTERNATIVE Safeguard all employment sites					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	N		
Health	N	N	N		
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	N	N	N		
Biodiversity	N	N	N		
Environment Landscape	N	N	N		
Natural Resources	N	N	N		
Waste	N	N	N		

Energy	N	N	N	N	
Transport	N	N	N	N	
Employment	+	+	+	+	A policy safeguarding all employment sites offers protection to existing businesses and protects jobs.
Innovation	N	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	N	-	-	-	This approach fails to take account in any respect to market forces may result in the proliferation of long term vacant employment sites, which are unsuitable for accommodating new small and medium businesses.

Policy PJ3: Rural Business Development						
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects				Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Long	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	N	N		
Health	+	+	+	+	the policy seeks to ensure that highway safety is considered and will have positive health outcomes in reducing car accidents.	
Heritage	+	+	+	+	This policy seeks to safeguard key landscape assets and improved rural trails.	
Crime	N	N	N	N		
Social	N	N	N	N		
Biodiversity	N	N	N	+	Reuse of buildings will help to preserve local habitats form development.	
Environment Landscape	N	+	+	+	Reuse of buildings will help to preserve greenfield land design of buildings must be in character with existing settlements.	
Natural Resources	N	N	N	+	Reuse of buildings will help to preserve greenfield land.	
Waste	N	N	N	-	Development growth is associated with an increase in waste over the long term.	

Energy	N	N	-	Development growth is associated with an increase in energy consumption over the long term.
Transport	+	+	+	Policy seeks development which will not be accommodated on existing transport infrastructure.
Employment	+	+	+	The policy seeks to support development which maintain or enhances local employment opportunities.
Innovation	+	+	+	Opportunities for new technologies and home working supported.
Economic Structure	+	+	+	The positive impact of this policy is limited to rural districts.

Policy P.J4: Agricultural, Forestry or Horticulture Development, Farm Diversification and commercial Equine development				
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	
	Short	Medium	Long	Mitigation
Housing	N	N	N	
Health	N	N	N	
Heritage	N	N	N	
Crime	N	N	N	
Social	N	N	N	
Biodiversity	N	-	-	Support for agricultural and equine has the potential to negatively impact upon local habitats over the medium to long term.
Environment Landscape	+	+	+	Policy seeks to ensure that new buildings do not have an adverse impact upon landscape character.
Natural Resources	+	+	+	The best and most versatile land will be protected from development.
Waste	N	N	N	
Energy	N	N	N	
Transport	N	N	N	

Employment	+	+	++	Policy seek to support rural enterprises that will provide jobs.
Innovation	N	+	+	Support for forestry, horticulture and agricultural industries may lead to training opportunities over the medium to long term.
Economic Structure	++	++	++	Policy will ensure that the rural part of Ashfield District are vibrant economic areas, which provide employment opportunities and can meet the needs of local businesses and industry.

Policy PJ5: Education Skills and Training						
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)			Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long			
Housing	N	N	N			
Health	N	N	+		Considered that achieving high levels of education and training through the support for suitable development will provide indirect long term positive impacts upon health and well-being throughout the district.	
Heritage	N	N	N			
Crime	N	N	N			
Social	N	+	+		Considered that achieving high levels of education and training through the support for suitable development will provide indirect long term positive impacts upon social capital within the district.	
Biodiversity	N	N	N			
Environment Landscape	N	N	N			
Natural Resources	N	N	N			
Waste	N	N	N			
Energy	N	N	N			

Transport	+	+	+	Provision of new educational facilities must be accessible by a range of transport modes.
Employment	++	++	++	A higher skilled workforce will attract investment into Ashfield and have major positive implications for creation of jobs.
Innovation	++	++	++	Policy will help to increase levels of qualifications.
Economic Structure	++	++	++	Policy will provide training infrastructure to benefit local business in creating a suitably skilled workforce.

Policy SH1: Retail Leisure and Commercial Development Principles and Town Centre Uses					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	N	The policy will have a positive impact in that it will increase the range and affordability of housing and reduce vacancy rates in the centres. However, residential uses will be restricted to above street level only within the Primary Shopping Areas which may make them less desirable places to live and limit their accessibility to groups such as the physically impaired and young families.	
Health	N	N	+	Well connected and centrally located retailing activity will be easily navigated on foot, providing opportunities for light physical activity and ensuring ease of access to all including those with mobility constraints.	
Heritage	N	N	N		

Crime	N	+	+	Linkages between the Primary Shopping Area and Edge of Centre locations will be improved where necessary. This will make them more safe i.e. well lit and less intimidating, which may reduce conglomerations of anti social behaviour and the fear of crime. In addition, bringing into use vacant units will help create a more welcoming environment.	
Social	+	+	++	There is recognition that to serve their communities well, there is a crucial need to regenerate the town centres and to ensure new retail, leisure and office investment. Also, ensuring effective management and servicing of the districts markets will enable the continued and successful delivery of this service which plays such a central role in the life of the community.	
Biodiversity	N	N	N		
Environment Landscape	+	+	++	The policy places a responsibility to ensure high quality design which complements the existing street scene will lead to more visually pleasing places which do not intrude upon the visual amenity of the area.	
Natural Resources	N	N	N		
Waste	N	N	-	The general principle of development will increase waste outputs, particularly bulky waste such as boxes and packaging associated with more commercial development.	
Energy	N	N	-	As the majority of retailing activity will be within buildings already in place, therefore there are limited opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of buildings other than when constructing new ones.	

		<p>The policy will positively impact this objective as it aims to significantly reduce the need to make additional journeys elsewhere, providing a 'one stop' destination which offers a range of convenience and comparison goods. There is a preference that development is situated in a central location within the Primary Shopping Areas or within walking distance where this is not possible, which will have a knock on impact on accessibility and mean that these services are easily accessible via public transport or on foot. Out of Centre developments must be well served by public transport. Whilst the policy itself won't necessarily result in additional provisions, particularly in the short term, it will however hopefully increase the patronage of existing services.</p>	
Transport	+	++	
Employment	++	++	Will provide more jobs and result in a reduction in vacancy rates.
Innovation	N	N	Developer contributions for new development can be leveraged for education and training.
Economic Structure	+	++	Development will only be permitted where specified criteria have been met, relating particularly to the protection of the vitality and viability of town centre locations, mitigating the impact of out of centre retailing.

Policy SH1: ALTERNATIVE Emphasis on Out-of-Town Shopping					Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Medium		
	Short	Medium	Long			
Housing	N	N	N			
Health	N	N	N			
Heritage	?	?	?		This approach may negatively impact upon heritage in the district depending upon the location of proposed out of town shopping development.	
Crime	N	N	N			
Social	-	-	-		Out of town shopping will negatively impact upon traditional town centres frustrating regeneration efforts and may have negative implications upon the viability of community and leisure facilities whilst also reducing opportunities for social interaction.	
Biodiversity	N	-	-		Out of town shopping centres would require development on greenfield site, which may lead to the loss of local habitats.	
Environment Landscape	N	-	-		Large shopping development on the fringes of existing urban centres has the potential to negatively impact upon the landscape and historic setting of settlements within the district.	
Natural Resources	N	-	-		Out of town centres would lead to the loss of soils through greenfield development. More car journeys may reduce air quality within the district.	
Waste	N	N	-		The general principle of development will increase waste outputs, particularly bulky waste such as boxes and packaging associated with more commercial development.	
Energy	N	N	-			

Transport	-	-	--	The introduction of out of town shopping centres would entrench car dependant journeys and provide
Employment	++	++	++	Will provide more jobs and result in a reduction in vacancy rates.
Innovation	N	N	+	Developer contributions for new development can be leveraged for education and training.
Economic Structure	+	++	++	Development will only be permitted where specified criteria have been met, relating particularly to the protection of the vitality and viability of town centre locations, mitigating the impact of out of centre retailing.

Policy SH1: ALTERNATIVE Managed Decline of local Shopping Areas					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	N		
Health	N	N	N		
Heritage	?	?	?	Decline of traditional town centres would lead to the conversion of historic assets to other uses, which has the potential to positively or negatively impact upon Ashfield historic environment.	
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	-	-	-	Managed decline of the town centres would frustrate efforts to regenerate urban centres and may negatively effect opportunities for social interaction.	
Biodiversity	N	N	N		
Environment	N	N	N		
Landscape	N	N	N		
Natural Resources	N	N	N		
Waste	N	N	-		
Energy	N	N	-		
Transport	N	N	N		

	N	-	-	An approach that fails to support jobs and allows for a decline in employment opportunities will have negative implication for employment over the medium and long term.
Employment Innovation	N	N	N	No developer contributions for training purposes.
Economic Structure	N	-	-	Town Centre regeneration efforts to support business growth likely to be negatively impacted.

Policy SH2 Local and Minor Shopping Centre and Single Shops					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	N		
Health	N	N	N		
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	+	+	Reuse of vacant units and improvements to the design and appearance of the street scene will improve perceptions of the area and lead to the feeling of vibrancy and vitality. The proposal also clearly states that there should be no impact of noise, odour or disturbance resultant of the retail use.	
Social Biodiversity	N	+	++	The policy places emphathies on the local value of small scale retail and clearly supports the retention of such facilities as far as is practicable, and the sensible, community focused reuse of these facilities if no longer required or viable for retail usage. In the case of long term vacant units, appropriate community uses will be supported to improve the appearance and vibrancy of the street scene.	

Environment Landscape	+	+	++	The policy seeks to ensure that development is well design, which should enhance the surrounding street scene. It is considered that this will have major positive impacts over the long term.
Natural Resources	N	N	N	
Waste	N	N	-	The general principle of development will increase waste outputs, particularly bulky waste such as boxes and packaging associated with more commercial development.
Energy	N	N	-	As the majority of retailing activity will be within buildings already in place, therefore there are limited opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of buildings other than when constructing new ones.
Transport	+	+	++	Retaining and enhancing consumer choice is anticipated to reduce the need to travel further afield to access and will act as a vital lifeline to those who do not have their own vehicle.
Employment	+	+	++	More localised job opportunities.
Innovation	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	+	+	+	Promotion of a diverse mix of uses to cater for day to day needs will lead to more vibrant localised economies and provide job opportunities for those who have difficulties accessing employment further afield.

Policy SH2: ALTERNATIVE Allow change of use in local centres			
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Mitigation
	Short	Long	
Housing	+	+	Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary) it is likely that change of use applications for retail units would deliver more housing that is located close to existing services and facilities.

Health	N	N	N	N	
Heritage	N	N	N	N	
Crime	N	+	+	+	Re-use of vacant retail units for residential uses likely to lead to improvements in the perception of the area and help reduce crime in the long term.
Social	-	-	-	-	Allowing the change of use of retail uses within local centres will lead to the loss of valued community shops, which serve the day to day needs of the local community.
Biodiversity	N	N	N	N	
Environment Landscape	+	+	+	+	The change of use of vacant units to residential and other uses is likely to improve the overall character and appearance of the street scene.
Natural Resources	N	N	N	N	
Waste	N	N	-	-	The general principle of development will increase waste outputs, particularly bulky waste such as boxes and packaging associated with more commercial development.
Energy	N	N	-	-	As the majority of retailing activity will be within buildings already in place, therefore there are limited opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of buildings other than when constructing new ones.
Transport	-	-	-	-	The loss of local shopping services increases the chances that residents' living within local centres are more likely to travel by car to meet their day to day needs.
Employment	-	--	--	--	The loss of commercial premises to higher value uses likely to have a negative effect on local employment opportunities especially over the long term.
Innovation	N	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	--	--	--	--	The loss of retail uses would have a significantly negative impact upon the economic structure of the district in terms of services available and job creation.

Policy SH3 Food, Drink and The Evening Economy					Mitigation
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	N		
Health	N	+	+	The policy scores positively in relation to health due to its recognition that poorly sited and highly concentrated Take aways and fast food outlets can have a negative impact on health and obesity levels, particularly that of children.	
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	+	+	By promoting uses which operate, there will be a greater activity and human presence on the street for prolonged periods of time which may lead to safer feeling environments and prevent certain crimes due to increased natural surveillance. Conversely, due to the nature of development such as bars and pubs, there may be more incidences of antisocial and drunken behaviour, littering and unpleasant odours.	
Social	+	+	+	Whilst the policy can control and influence the impact of noise, litter and odour, it cannot control the actions of the people using these facilities. Therefore, there may be some negatives impact as a result of issues such as anti social behaviour and drunk and disorderly conduct. However, the policy seek to support developments which positively contribute to the social life of the district.	
Natural Resources	N	N	N		
Environment Landscape	+	+	+	Stringent design controls will ensure that the character of the area is not negatively impacted.	
Natural Resources	N	N	N		

Waste	N	-	-	There will be increased waste resultant of these uses, particularly take away outlets
Energy	N	N	-	
Transport	N	+	+	Greater provisions for the evening economy will reduce the need to travel to neighbouring towns and cities for entertainment and recreation.
Employment	+	+	+	The scope of employment opportunities will be widened and may increase access to the employment market to those who cannot work during the day due to issues such as childcare.
Innovation	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	+	+	++	This policy will aid the diversification of town centres and ensure that there is an attractive choice available to consumers. Diversification of uses and improved consumer choice will lead to greater public satisfaction and uptake of facilities.

Policy HG2 Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		Mitigation
	Short	Long	Medium	Long	
Housing	++	++	++	++	Will improve the housing options available to the travelling community and enable more permanent residencies if so desired.
Health	+	++	+	++	A more permanent settlement for these groups will facilitate greater access to local health facilities and provide basis amenities such as mains water supply and sewerage connections which are essential to maintaining good health.

Heritage	+	+	+	The allocation of sites will not be permitted where it would lead to the loss or adverse impact on important heritage assets or areas of conservation.	
Crime	N	N	N	Although unfounded, there may be increased public perceptions and fear of crime. Conversely, provision of these sites may lead to increased feelings of safety for the travelling community as they will be integrated better within existing settlements.	
Social	N	N	+	Although there may be public opposition, it may increase the integration of travellers with existing communities and improve social relations and understandings.	
Biodiversity	+	+	+	Allocation of sites will ensure no losses or detrimental impact to biodiversity and sites of high quality agricultural land.	
Environment	N	N	N		
Landscape	N	N	N		
Natural Resources	N	N	-	Some minor soil losses may occur, along with increased consumption of raw materials to support the travelling lifestyle and cultural practices.	
Waste	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N		
Transport	N	N	N		
Employment	N	N	N		
Innovation	+	+	+	Improved access and more regulated education will improve the attainment of travelling children.	
Economic Structure	N	N	N		

Policy HG3 Affordable Housing				Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects				
		Short	Medium	Long	
Housing	++	++	++	A major positive impact will be achieved due to the increased provision of affordable housing, responsive to the evidenced local need. Where not provided on site, off site financial contributions will also facilitate a reduction in the frequency of vacant dwellings and those classified as 'non decent'. High house prices, particularly in the rural areas, may limit some buyers from the market, particularly first time buyers. Affordable housing is therefore essential to ensure that those with links to the rural areas have the opportunity to remain there.	
Health	+	++	++	Developer contributions secured from new developments can be leveraged to contribute towards improvements in local health care and facilities. In addition, the provision of good quality and affordable housing will reduce health inequalities and mitigate health problems caused by poorly consolidated and unfit housing which may be damp or have inadequate heating. Those with financial difficulties may benefit from improved stress levels and mental well being with the reduced pressure of living and accommodation expenses.	
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	+	Offers opportunities to 'design out crime and increase natural surveillance if well sited, designed and integrated.	
Social	N	N	N	A neutral score is obtained as developments which include affordable housing offer scope for increased social interaction, so long as the affordable units are well integrated within the wider development so as not to cause any perceived social exclusion.	

Biodiversity	N	N	N	N	
Environment Landscape	N	N	N	-	Increased onus on the delivery of affordable housing may reduce the viability and preference of developers to produce as extensive amount of open space.
Natural Resources	N	-	-	-	Along with general housing development, there will be a loss of soils in places due to an increased development of dwellings, along with more carbon dioxide emissions.
Waste	N	N	N	-	Increased onus on the provision of affordable housing may make waste management and mitigation measure less viable and less likely to be incorporated in to the design of new dwellings.
Energy	N	N	N	-	Increased onus on the provision of affordable housing may make energy saving measure less viable and less likely to be incorporated in to the design of new dwellings.
Transport	N	N	N	+	Developer contributions will help improve transport and infrastructure provisions.
Employment	N	+	+	+	Stable home environment may help to increase access to employment.
Innovation	N	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	N	N	N	N	

Policy HG3 ALTERNATIVE Rural Exceptions Policy					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	++	++	++		This policy would provide 100% affordable housing on sites that would not normally be acceptable in planning policy terms. The policy would contribute to providing affordable homes in more rural areas of the district.

Health	N	N	-	The rural location of new housing supplied via rural exceptions policy would be less likely to be well integrated to existing health facilities in comparison to housing located within and around existing urban centres.	
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	+	++	++	Development in rural areas will help to retain local services within the rural districts. Affordable housing will allow younger generations to continue to live in the communities they grew up in.	
Biodiversity	N	N	N		Provision would have to be made within this policy to ensure that designated local and national wildlife habitat would be protected.
Environment Landscape	N	-	-	development on the fringe of rural settlements in countryside and green belt may have a negative impact on the openness and character of landscapes.	
Natural Resources	-	-	-	Very likely to involve greenfield development with associated loss of soils.	
Waste	N	N	-	Increased onus on the provision of affordable housing may make waste management and mitigation measure less viable and less likely to be incorporated in to the design of new dwellings.	
Energy	N	N	-	Increased onus on the provision of affordable housing may make energy saving measure less viable and less likely to be incorporated in to the design of new dwellings.	
Transport	N	-	-	Development located in rural districts is likely to have poorer access to public transport. Although new development will make transport more viable it is likely that these development will be more dependant upon the private motor vehicle.	

	N	N	+	New development in rural areas may increase demand in the long term for local services, which would have associated benefits for employment provision.
Employment Innovation	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	N	N	+	New development in rural areas may increase demand in the long term for local services, which would have associated benefits the rural economy more generally.

Policy HG4 Public Green Space and New Residential Developments				
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Long		
Housing	N	N	N	
Health	+	++	++	The health benefits of increased open space are significant offering an accessible outlet for physical and recreational activity. Promoting both physical and mental well being.
Heritage	N	N	N	
Crime	N	N	+	Environmental improvements may have a positive impact upon perception of crime throughout the district.
Social	+	++	++	Gives people to meet, rest and play.
Biodiversity	+	++	++	New open space within residential developments will provide opportunities for the creation of new local habitats.
Environment Landscape	++	++	++	The introduction of natural green open space will enhance the quality and character of the built environment.
Natural Resources	+	+	+	Open space has the potential to positively impact upon air quality within the district.
Waste	N	N	N	
Energy	N	N	N	

Natural Resources	N	N	-	Lost opportunity to improve air quality throughout the district. Air pollution within urban areas likely to decline given increased development.
Waste	N	N	N	
Energy	N	N	N	
Transport	N	N	-	Less opportunities to provide cycle and walking routes throughout the district, which may offer alternatives to the private motor vehicle.
Employment	N	N	N	
Innovation	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	N	N	N	

Policy HG5 Housing Mix and Density					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	++	++	++	This policy ensure that new residential developments provide a mix of housing and has major positive impact in terms of providing a range of housing to meet the need of all social groups.	
Health	+	+	++	The council will support the adaptability of new home in line with Lifetime Homes Standards and ensure that there is provision of accommodation for people with high levels of dependency.	
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	+	+	++	Policy will ensure that communities are well integrated. This has positive long term impacts in terms of social interaction and understanding between people from differing socio-economic backgrounds.	

Biodiversity	N	N	N	
Environment Landscape	+	+	+	It is stated that development should reflect the characteristics of the site and its surrounding area. By promoting optimised housing density, there will be more scope to increase open space provisions and contributions in line with policy HG4.
Natural Resources	N	N	+	Encouragement of higher density housing will result in reduced loss of greenfield land and soils.
Waste	N	N	N	
Energy	N	N	N	
Transport	N	+	+	Provision for the growing elderly population may increase uptake of public transport.
Employment	N	N	N	
Innovation	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	N	N	N	

Policy HG6 Conversions to Houses of Multiple Occupation, Flats and Bedsets					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing Health	+	+	+		Policy will provide additional dwellings to meet local need if not increase overall housing floorspace.
	N	N	N		
Heritage Crime	N	N	N		This policy seeks to ensure that there are no adverse impacts on the external character of buildings that might be converted to HMOs. This provides some protection to heritage assets. However, there remains a potential negative impact on the character of historic dwellings that are subdivided.
	?	?	?		

Social	+	+	+	Increased frequency of residents may lead to the creation of new social relations and facilitate greater social capital.
Biodiversity Environment Landscape	+	+	+	Will protect important assets as it utilises PDL only, and refers predominantly to internal reconfigurations which will not affect the surrounding environment.
Natural Resources	N	N	N	
Waste	+	+	+	Housing provision is provided without the loss of greenfield land, which minimises the loss of soils.
Energy	N	-	-	Additional occupiers will increase cumulative levels of household waste and place increase demands and difficulties on waste collection operators.
Transport Employment	N	-	-	Additional occupiers will increase cumulative levels of household energy consumption.
Innovation	+	+	+	Limited parking provision from such development may encourage people to utilise public transport services as opposed to using private cars.
Economic Structure	N	N	N	This policy could support student accommodation in Hucknall due to the areas extensive tram and train links to the city of Nottingham

Policy HG6 ALTERNATIVE Have no criteria for the conversion to HMOs				
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Long		
Housing	+	+	Policy will provide additional dwellings to meet local need if not increase overall housing floorspace.	
Health	N	N		

Heritage	-	-	-	Less prescriptive policy in relation to ensuring there is no detrimental impact upon the external appearance of the building likely to have a negative impact upon non-designated heritage assets.	
Crime	?	?	?	Impact upon crime is dependent upon individual proposals and secondary causes not directly linked to the subdivision of housing.	
Social	+	+	+	Increased frequency of residents may lead to the creation of new social relations and facilitate greater social capital.	
Biodiversity	+	+	+	Will protect important assets as it utilises PDL only, and refers predominantly to internal reconfigurations which will not affect the surrounding environment.	
Environment Landscape	-	-	-	Less prescriptive policy in relation to ensuring there is no detrimental impact upon the external appearance of the building likely to have a negative impact upon character of the built environment.	
Natural Resources	+	+	+	Housing provision is provided without the loss of greenfield land, which minimises the loss of soils.	
Waste	N	-	-	Additional occupiers will increase cumulative levels of household waste and place increase demands and difficulties on waste collection operators.	
Energy	N	-	-	Additional occupiers will increase cumulative levels of household energy consumption.	
Transport	-	-	-	HMOs could come forward that are not well integrated into existing public transport infrastructure leading to increase in car dependant journeys.	
Employment	N	N	N		
Innovation	+	+	+	This policy could support student accommodation in Hucknall due to the areas extensive tram and train links to the city of Nottingham	
Economic Structure	N	N	N		

Policy HG7 Residential Annexes					Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Long		
	Short	Medium	Long			
Housing	+	+	++	++	With regards to the Housing objective, the policy is considered to offer a moderate to major positive impact due to its potential to provide a range of housing to suit local need	
Health	+	++	++	++	This policy will have a significant positive impact on the Health objective as it enables the provision of care and support for the elderly and less able bodied, whilst retaining valuable privacy and independence for the occupant.	
Heritage	N	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N	N		
Social	N	N	N	N		
Biodiversity	+	+	+	+	The policy provides a degree of protection to Biodiversity in the rural areas due to the policies preference for converting existing dwellings and outbuildings as opposed to new construction which could be of detriment to the character and openness of the countryside and Green Belt.	
Environment Landscape	+	+	+	+	The policy provides a degree of protection to Natural Resources in the rural areas due to the policies preference for converting existing dwellings and outbuildings as opposed to new construction which could be of detriment to the character and openness of the countryside and Green Belt.	
Natural Resources	N	N	N	N		
Waste	N	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N	N		

Transport	N	N	N	N
Employment	N	N	N	N
Innovation	N	N	N	N
Economic Structure	N	N	N	N

Policy HG8 Residential Extensions					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	+	++	++	This policy will allow the alteration and extension of housing to meet the needs and aspirations of the local community while ensuring that any detrimental impacts are avoided.	
Health	+	+	+	The policy give due consideration to highway safety, which will help to reduce road accidents within Ashfield District.	
Heritage	N	N	N	Although this policy would allow alterations and extension to heritage assets it should be read alongside proposed policy EV11, which states alteration to buildings should preserve and enhance the significance of local heritage assets.	
Crime	?	?	?	Impact upon crime is dependent upon individual proposals and their contribution to ensuring crime is reduced through intelligent design.	
Social	+	+	++	This policy will allow people to remain rooted in their communities and modify their houses to meet their growing needs. This is deemed to have a positive impact upon social cohesion.	
Biodiversity	N	N	-	The cumulative effects of allowing extensions will result in a small loss of garden space over the long term, which may have negative implications for local habitats.	

Environment Landscape	N	N	-	The cumulative effects of extensions can erode the overall original holistic design of housing estates over the long term. However, all application are judged by their impact upon the visual amenity of the locality.	Removal of PD rights on new housing estates if the introduction of extension is considered to have a negative impact upon visual amenity.
Natural Resources	N	N	-	The cumulative impact of extensions throughout the district will have minor negative implications for flooding and soil loss over the longer term.	
Waste	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N		
Transport	N	N	N		
Employment	N	N	N		
Innovation	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N	N		

Policy SD1 Design Considerations for Development			
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Mitigation
	Short	Medium Long	
Housing	+	+ ++	Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary) Better designed housing will help stimulate local demand and make the district a more attractive place to live, improving resident's satisfaction with the quality of the housing stock

					Environments should be permeable and legible, providing clear and easy access such as to those with impaired mobility. In addition, well connected places and provision of cycle routes will promote physical activity and encourage people to explore and interact with their environment more. Guidance form Manual for Streets may create safer environments and help facilitate a reduction in road accidents due to increased pedestrianisation of roads and town centres.	
Health						
Heritage						
					It is recognised that well designed environments can discourage antisocial behaviour and facilitate a reduction in the fear of crime through methods such as street lighting, natural surveillance and reducing threatening enclosed spaces	
Crime						
Social						
					Soft landscaping, tree lined avenues and mature hedgerows will enhance levels of biodiversity and possibly encourage the new.	
Biodiversity						
Environment Landscape					Where the environmental quality and street scene is not cohesive or desirable, more innovative and creative designs which enhance the locality will be supported.	
Natural Resources					It is directly stated that hard surfacing should be kept to a minimum and that permeable materials be used as a methods of minimising flood risk where possible.	
Waste						
Energy						
Transport					Policy explicitly seeks to make provision for cycling and pedestrian networks, which will provide sustainable alternatives to the private motor vehicle.	

Employment Innovation	N	N	N	N	A more attractive environment will stimulate increased investment, and make the district a more desirable place to live work and play	
Economic Structure	N	N	N	N	A more attractive environment will stimulate increased investment, and make the district a more desirable place to live work and play	

Policy SD1 ALTERNATIVE relying on policies contained in the National Planning Policy Framework						
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)			Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long			
Housing	+	+	+			
Health	+	+	+			
Heritage	+	+	+			
Crime	+	+	+			
Social	+	+	+			
Biodiversity	+	+	+			
Environment	+	+	+			
Landscapes	+	+	+			
Natural Resources	+	+	+			
Waste	+	+	+			
Energy	+	+	+			
Transport	+	+	+			
Employment	N	N	N			
Innovation	N	N	N			
Economic Structure	N	N	N			

The NPPF part 7 stresses the importance of good design. However, the policy in national guidance provides very broad parameters. Without detailed guidance, it is possible that developers might achieve lower quality development due to greater ambiguity that the absence of a more detailed local policy creates..

Policy SD2 Amenity				Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Long		
	Short	Medium		Long	
Housing	+	+	+	This policy ensures that alterations to existing and new development will not have adverse impacts on adjacent dwellings. This will reduce the number of unfit homes.	
Health	+	+	+	Access to quality open spaces and opportunities for sports and recreation is promoted as important to contributing towards health and well being. Care homes must have a pleasant outlook which will help improve mental well being and perceptions of safety.	Minimum standard figure for new residential houses could be set to provide more robustness.
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	++	++	++	Policy includes specific reference to secured by Design standards, which seek to reduce crime.	
Social	+	+	+	Likely to have some positive benefits in ensuring that neighbouring developments do adversely affect the living conditions of surrounding residents, which may lead to poor social relations.	
Biodiversity	+	+	+	Provision of adequate garden space is seen as important, however it is not appropriate to meet needs only arithmetically and not practically by provision sufficient outdoor space for the drying of laundry, sitting out and children's play.	
Environment Landscape	+	+	+	Policy ensures that overbearing and overly dominant developments will not be permitted. This has positive implications for the character and appearance of the built environment in Ashfield.	
Natural Resources	+	+	++	The policy ensures that development will not unacceptably contribute to air, noise, light pollution or contaminated land and flooding.	
Waste	N	N	N		

Energy	N	N	N	N	
Transport	N	N	N	+	Provision of adequate off street parking should be ensured to mitigate on street congestion.
Employment	N	N	N	N	
Innovation	N	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	N	N	N	N	

Policy SD2 ALTERNATIVE Amenities have a less prescriptive policy and rely upon national guidance						
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Medium	Long	Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium				
Housing	-	-	-	-	The NPPF states that Local Plan should develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected (paragraphs 58-59). National guidance does not lay out the detailed criteria. Therefore failure to have an amenity policy would not provide developers with clarity in spelling out the requirements that should be met. The consequence may well be development of poorer design. The Local Plan would also not be in accordance with the NPPF Part 7.	
Health	-	-	-	-		
Heritage	N	N	N	N		
Crime	-	-	-	-		
Social	-	-	-	-		
Biodiversity	N	N	N	N		
Environment	N	N	N	N		
Landscape	N	N	N	N		
Natural Resources	N	N	N	N		
Waste	N	N	N	N		
Energy	N	N	N	N		
Transport	-	-	-	-		
Employment	N	N	N	N		
Innovation	N	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N	N	N		

Policy SD3 Recycling and Refuse Provision in New Development					Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Medium	Long		
	Short					
Housing	N		N	N		
Health	N		N	N		
Heritage	N		N	N		
Crime	N		N	N	Provision should be secure from vandalism and unauthorised use.	
Social	N		N	N		
Biodiversity	N		N	N		
Environment Landscape	N		+	+	The policy seeks to minimise the visual amenity impact of recycling and refuse provision. This will ensure that necessary storage for waste does not adversely affect the quality of the built environment.	
Natural Resources	N		N	+	promotion of recycling helps to reduce the use of raw material over the long term.	
Waste	++		++	++	The preference for composting facilities over garden waste bins in homes with gardens will reduce organic waste.	
Energy	+		+	+	The preference for composting facilities over garden waste bins in homes with gardens will reduce the carbon footprint of collection vehicles as it treats the waste at the sources, mitigating costly and environmentally damaging additional journeys.	
Transport	N		N	N		
Employment	N		N	N		
Innovation	N		N	N		
Economic Structure	N		N	N		

Policy SD3 ALTERNATIVE Recycling and Refuse Provision in New Development				
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Long		
Housing	N	N		
Health	N	N		
Heritage	N	N		
Crime	N	N		
Social	N	N		
Biodiversity	N	N		
Environment Landscape	-	-	The provision to minimise the visual impact of refuse and recycling bins is not spelled out in national guidance therefore it would be up to individual planning officers to ensure that negative visual amenity impacts were avoided.	
Natural Resources	N	N		
Waste	++	++		
Energy	+	+		
Transport	N	N		
Employment	N	N		
Innovation	N	N		
Economic Structure	N	N		

Policy SD4 Infrastructure Provision and Developer Contributions				
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Long		
Housing	++	++		
Health	++	++	developer contributions will contribute financial to securing SA objective.	
Heritage	N	N		

Crime	+	+	+	Indirect benefits for crime in the provision of social infrastructure, which may help to reduce crime and perception of crime within the district.	
Social	++	++	++	developer contributions will contribute financial to securing SA objective.	
Biodiversity	++	++	++		
Environment	++	++	++		
Landscape	++	++	++		
Natural Resources	N	N	N		
Waste	+	+	+	developer contributions will contribute financial to securing SA objective.	
Energy	++	++	++		
Transport	++	++	++		
Employment	++	++	++		
Innovation	++	++	++		
Economic Structure	+	+	+		Indirect improvements in providing infrastructure for modern economic structure.

Policy SD4 ALTERNATIVE: Introduce CIL					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		Mitigation
	Short	Long	Medium	Long	
Housing	N	N	N	N	CIL would not provide contributions for affordable housing.
Health	+	+	+	+	Evidence from neighbouring authorities with similar economic circumstances suggests that there would be issues of viability in raising funds through a CIL
Heritage	N	N	N	N	
Crime	N	N	N	N	
Social	+	+	+	+	Evidence from neighbouring authorities with similar economic circumstances suggests that there would be issues of viability in raising funds through a CIL
Biodiversity	+	+	+	+	
Environment	+	+	+	+	

Natural Resources	N	N	N	N
Waste	+	+	+	+
Energy	+	+	+	+
Transport	+	+	+	+
Employment	+	+	+	+
Innovation	+	+	+	+
Economic Structure	+	+	+	+

Evidence from neighbouring authorities with similar economic circumstances suggests that there would be issues of viability in raising funds through a CIL

Policy SD5 Telecommunications						
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)			Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long			
Housing	N	N	N			
Health	N	N	N			
Heritage	-	-	-			The policy seeks to mitigate these issue by ensuring that developments meet essential need.
Crime	N	N	N			
Social	+	+	+			
Biodiversity	N	N	-			
Environment	N	N	N			
Landscape	N	N	N			
Natural Resources	N	N	N			
Waste	N	N	N			
Energy	N	N	N			
Transport	N	N	N			

The positive support for telecommunications infrastructure has the potential to have a negative impact upon the setting and character of heritage designations.

Support for broadband services has the potential allow access to internet services for resident, which help to facilitate social interaction.

Telecommunication development has the potential to impact negatively upon local nature reserves.

Employment	+	+	++	Provides opportunity for employment through the provision of business friend infrastructure.	
Innovation	++	++	++	Telecommunication infrastructure provides opportunities for improving educational attainment and has the potential to provide jobs in high knowledge sectors within the district.	
Economic Structure	++	++	++	The introduction of broadband services provide the necessary infrastructure needed to provide opportunities business to provide new employment and diversify the economic structure of the district.	

Policy SD5 ALTERNATIVE Telecommunications						
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation	
	Short	Medium	Long			
Housing	N	N	N	NPPF strongly supports telecommunication infrastructure and therefore it is considered would deliver similar benefits in terms of economic development.		
Health	N	N	N			
Heritage	-	-	-			
Crime	N	N	N			
Social	+	+	+			
Biodiversity	N	N	-			
Environment Landscape	N	N	N			
Natural Resources	N	N	N			
Waste	N	N	N			
Energy	N	N	N			
Transport	N	N	N			
Employment	+	+	++			
Innovation	++	++	++			
Economic Structure	++	++	++			

Policy SD6: Contaminated Land and Unstable Land					Mitigation
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	N		
Health	++	++	++	Preventing hazardous waste and contamination has positive impact upon human health.	
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	N	N	N		
Biodiversity	++	++	++	Policy will protect aquatic biodiversity by ensuring that there is no contamination of any watercourse as well as other habitats and natural habitats.	
Environment Landscape	+	+	+		
Natural Resources	++	++	++	Policy seek to prevent contamination of soils, will ensure water quality is maintained.	
Waste	++	++	++	Policy states that developments must demonstrate that proposed development will not cause land to become contaminated this it is considered will reduce proposals that cause hazardous waste being accepted.	
Energy	N	N	N		
Transport	N	N	N		
Employment	N	N	N		
Innovation	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	+	+	+	Policy ensures that land is suitable for modern employment uses.	

Policy SD6: ALTERNATIVE have no policy and rely on national guidance.					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	N	The NPPF Part 11 deals with land stability and contamination issues and therefore developer would have to take these issues seriously. However, Local Policy SD6 provides a greater depth providing greater clarity.	
Health	++	++	++		
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	N	N	N		
Biodiversity	++	++	++		
Environment Landscape	+	+	+		
Natural Resources	++	++	++		
Waste	++	++	++		
Energy	N	N	N		
Transport	N	N	N		
Employment	N	N	N		
Innovation	N	N	N		
Economic Structure	+	+	+		

Policy SD7: Environmental Protection					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long		
Housing	N	N	N	This policy will have major benefits for human health in terms of mitigating pollution.	
Health	++	++	++		
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N		

Social	N	+	+	+	Policy will allow for the delivery of developments that provide for wider social needs in such a way that their negative impact will be mitigated.
Biodiversity	+	+	+	+	Pollution and contamination can negatively affect biodiversity and local habitats. This policy ensures that development will not adversely impact upon local wildlife.
Environment Landscape	++	++	++	++	The policy will seek to reduce negative pollution impacts such as light, which could detrimentally affect the landscape character of the district.
Natural Resources	++	++	++	++	Policy seeks avoid adversely impacting upon natural resources such as air quality, soils, water quality, light pollution.
Waste	+	+	+	+	Policy is likely to reduce hazardous waste.
Energy	N	N	N	N	
Transport	N	N	N	N	
Employment	N	N	N	N	
Innovation	N	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	N	N	N	N	

Policy SD7: ALTERNATIVE have no policy and rely on national guidance.					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		
	Short	Medium	Long	Mitigation	
Housing	N	N	N	The NPPF Part 11 deals with land stability and contamination issues and therefore developer would have to take these issues seriously. However, Local Policy SD6 provides a greater depth providing greater clarity.	
Health	++	++	++		
Heritage	N	N	N		
Crime	N	N	N		
Social	N	+	+		
Biodiversity	+	+	+		
Environment	++	++	++		
	++	++	++		
	++	++	++		
	++	++	++		

Landscape			
Natural Resources	++	++	++
Waste	+	+	+
Energy	N	N	N
Transport	N	N	N
Employment	N	N	N
Innovation	N	N	N
Economic Structure	N	N	N

Policy SD8 Traffic management and Highway Safety				
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Medium		
Housing	+	+	This policy ensures that new development will provide adequate transport investment to ensure that new housing meet the travel needs of the local population.	
Health	+	+	A reduction in car journeys will also potentially result in a reduction in emissions and air pollution which will positively influence health. Access to all groups such as those with physical and visual impairments and mothers with pushchairs. Will increase road safety and reduce number of road traffic accidents.	
Heritage	N	N		
Crime	N	N		
Social	N	N		
Biodiversity	+	+	Policy seeks to protect Green Corridors.	
Environment Landscape	+	+	Legibility of the built environment supported in this policy, which and the potential to enhance functionality of the public realm.	

Natural Resources	N	+	+	Policy supports a reduction in car travel, which has long term secondary impacts in terms of improving air quality within the district.
Waste	N	N	N	
Energy	N	N	N	
Transport	++	++	++	Policy seeks to ensure an efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure whilst also seeking a reduction in unsustainable forms of travel.
Employment	+	+	+	Secondary positive impacts in terms improving employment opportunities by ensuring that services and employment opportunities are accessible.
Innovation	N	N	+	Secondary positive impact in improving the district economic structure in terms of transport, which may increase the chances for higher knowledge industries to settle within the district.
Economic Structure	N	N	+	

Policy SD8 ALTERNATIVE have no policy and rely on national guidance.						
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Medium	Long	Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short					
Housing	+		+	+	The NPPF provides a broad overview that seeks sustainable modes of transport. However, local Policy SD8 provides greater detail about what types of development will be supported and what the Council will seek from developers in order to realise these broader goals. In the absence of this clarity, developers would have less certainty when planning proposed development. There would be an increased risk that proposed design would pay less attention to issues of user access to the detriment of Ashfield's built environment.	
Health	+		+	++		
Heritage	N		N	N		
Crime	N		N	N		
Social	N		N	N		
Biodiversity	+		+	+		
Environment	+		+	+		
Landscape						
Natural Resources	N		+	+		
Waste	N		N	N		

Energy	N	N	N	N
Transport	+	+	+	+
Employment	+	+	+	+
Innovation	N	N	N	+
Economic Structure	N	N	N	+
Policy SD9 Parking				
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	
	Short	Medium	Long	Mitigation
Housing	N	N	N	
	+	+	+	Will improve the health and safe navigation of highway users by reducing inappropriate parking and the cluttering of streets and pavements. Provision for those with impaired mobility will also reduce accessibility inequalities.
Health	N	N	N	
Heritage	+	+	++	Increased provision of secure parking facilities and private garages will improve the surveillance and storage of vehicles, provide greater protection from car theft and vandalism and reduce the fear of crime in public/private car parks
Crime	N	N	+	Improved parking facilities will prevent social conflict. Will also increase the accessibility of community facilities.
Social	N	N	-	Dependent upon the size, location and construction of car parking facilities, there may be minor detrimental impacts upon local biodiversity and GI. Although soft landscaping is favoured within the policy.
Biodiversity	N	-	-	Utilises land which could otherwise be used to provide valuable open space.
Environment				
Landscape				

Natural Resources	N	N	N	Promotion of soft landscaping and permeable surfacing will mitigate flood risk and the urban heat island effect.
Waste	N	N	N	
Energy	N	N	N	
Transport	-	-	-	Provision of good quality and safe parking facilities at the NET and the Districts train stations may encourage more sustainable modes of transport, particularly for longer journeys. However, increased parking encourages the use of the private motor vehicle.
Employment	N	N	N	
Innovation	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	N	N	N	

Policy SD9 ALTERNATIVE Parking (have no policy and rely on national guidance)						
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Medium	Long	Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short					
Housing	N		N	N		
Health	N		N	N	The NPPF paragraphs 39-40 do not offer the same level of detail in terms of ensuring public safety and allowing emergency vehicles access.	
Heritage	N		N	N		
Crime	N		N	N	Less stress in national policy in ensuring that car parking bays are well surveilled in order to reduce crime.	
Social	N		N	+		
Biodiversity Environment Landscape	N		-	-	There would be no emphasis upon soft landscaping which may have some mitigating impact upon the loss of local habitats.	

Natural Resources	-	-	-	No provision within the stipulations laid out in the NPPF to ensure that surfaces are impermeable. Therefore parking provision would be more likely to contribute to flooding.
Waste	N	N	N	
Energy	N	N	N	
Transport	-	-	-	
Employment	N	N	N	
Innovation	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	N	N	N	

Policy SD10 Advertisements					
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)		Mitigation
	Short	Long	Medium	Long	
Housing	N	N	N	N	
Health	N	N	N	N	
Heritage	+	+	+	+	The integrity and character of conservation areas and other valuable historic landscapes will be protected from inappropriate advertisements where they would have a detrimental impact on these assets. This will be controlled by requiring submission of a planning statement in certain circumstances.
Crime	N	N	N	N	
Social	N	N	N	N	
Biodiversity	N	N	N	N	
Environment Landscape	N	+	N	+	Advertisements may assist greater ease of navigation and promote places such as open spaces and museums.
Natural Resources	N	N	N	N	
Waste	N	N	N	N	
Energy	N	N	N	N	

Transport	N	N	N	Relevant planning control will be exerted where signs may cause driver or pedestrian distraction, improving road safety.
Employment	+	+	+	Advertisements, in the right place, may increase the success of a business and have a knock on effect by increasing/maintaining levels of employment.
Innovation	N	N	N	
Economic Structure	+	+	+	Advertisements offer the opportunity to make businesses more successful, increasing their resilience to economic change and making them more sustainable than others in the longer term.

Policy SD11 Provision and Protection of Health, and Community Facilities						
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects		Medium	Long	Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)	Mitigation
	Short	Long				
Housing	N	N	N	N		
Health	+	++	++	++	Policy seeks to provide health facilities that are well located and accessible with developer contributions	
Heritage	+	+	+	+	Cultural provision will be enhanced which will have some positive impacts in allowing people to enjoy Ashfield's heritage.	
Crime	+	+	+	+	Protection of community facilities likely to have secondary and indirect positive impacts on reducing crime within the district.	
Social	+	++	++	++	The protection of community facilities will provide spaces for social interaction and allow for the development and growth of social capital.	
Biodiversity	N	N	N	N		
Environment Landscape	N	N	N	N		
Natural Resources	N	N	N	N		

Waste	N	N	N	N	
Energy	N	N	N	N	
Transport	+	+	+	+	Encouraging the co-location of educational, health and community facilities will help to reduce the number of unnecessary car journeys.
Employment					
Innovation					
Economic Structure					

Policy SD11 ALTERNATIVE Provision and Protection of Health, and Community Facilities (no policy rely on national guidance)							
SA Objectives	Temporal Effects			Predicted Effects (Including Secondary, Cumulative, Synergistic, Permanent and Temporary)			Mitigation
	Short	Medium	Long				
Housing	N	N	N				
Health	N	-	-				The NPPF supports the provision of infrastructure but is less specific in terms of seeking to work with developers in delivering health facilities. Absence of a local policy will make it less likely that contributions will be secured.
Heritage	N	N	N				
Crime	N	N	N				
Social	N	N	-				Part 8 of the NPPF seeks to guard against the unnecessary loss of community facilities. However local policy sets a specific criteria to ensure that proof is required that the use is no longer viable.
Biodiversity	N	N	N				
Environment	N	N	N				
Landscape	N	N	N				
Natural Resources	N	N	N				
Waste	N	N	N				
Energy	N	N	N				
Transport	N	N	-				Less encouragement to co-locate facilities to reduce car journeys.
Employment	N	N	N				
Innovation	N	N	N				
Economic Structure	N	N	N				

APPENDIX 3a: Site Assessment Framework

SA	Decision Making Criteria	Site Assessment Toolkit	Assumptions	Conflicts/ Difficulties
<p>1. Housing To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the District</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ++ Provides 60+ houses (2 Ha). • + Provides 1-59 houses. • - Causes the net loss of up to 10 houses. • -- Causes the net loss of 10+ houses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the presumption of a density of 30 dwellings per hectare. • Proposed Policy HG3 will be adopted seeking 25% Affordable Housing in Hucknall & Rural Villages, Sutton and Kirkby 10%. 	
<p>2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ++ Agreement to provides or potential to provide new health facilities • + Existing facilities are within accessible walking distance. • - Existing health facilities not within accessible walking distance. • -- Increasing demand on existing health services in locations that are already under pressure. • ++ Secured or will secure appropriate new uses for unused listed buildings (or undesignated heritage assets). • + Potential to enhance the setting of historic assets, listed building or townscape. • - Potential negative effect on setting of historic assets, listed buildings or townscape. • --Loss of listed building, negative impact on historic assets and their setting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Largest sites have scope to provide S106 contributions to health. (30 Ha and over) • Accessible walking distance of 800m (15mins) calculated as the crow flies from the edge of the site allocation boundary. 	<p>Walking distances are not a hard boundary but give an indicative acceptable distance to judge site access to health facilities.</p>
<p>3. Heritage To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy Ashfield's heritage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance the historical and archaeological environment? • Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing sites set within or immediately adjacent to a conservation area are deemed to have a potentially negative impact. • Demolition of local list buildings as a result of a site allocation is also deemed to have a potentially negative impact upon heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The setting of local list heritage assets is not deemed to have a significant impact on heritage for the purposes of the SA appraisal. 	
<p>4. Crime To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime in the District.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide safer communities? • Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime? • Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered Neutral as the impact of development on crime is dependant upon urban design and a series of secondary factors not obviously related to the allocation of specific sites. 		
<p>5. Social To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the district.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve access to, and resident's satisfaction with community facilities and services? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ++ Site will provide high quality, accessible amenities to meet existing need or meet the increased need due to the development. • +Site is within accessible walking distance (800m) of multiple community facilities outlined in the indicators • - Sites not within walking distance of multiple community facilities outlined in indicators. • -- Site may lead to unacceptable increase in demand on services or severance of communities from existing facilities and amenities. Site may lead to loss of existing community facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very large housing allocations (>30Ha) without planning permission will make funds available for community facilities. • Regeneration payments outlined in signed S106 agreements will provide some funding for community facilities although in the agreement it is not limited to only social, leisure, cultural or municipal facilities but can be put towards transport infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data available for Community Centres, Leisure Centres and Libraries. • All sites in Underwood score poorly as there are not multiple community facilities as defined in the indicators in this location.
<p>6. Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure To increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance Green Infrastructure across Ashfield.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species? • Will it help protect and improve habitats? • Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ++ Potential for a net increase in biodiversity and contribution to strategic network of corridors/spaces • + Potential net increase in local biodiversity or a site that offers the opportunity to enhance strategic GI corridors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity will increase on Previously Developed Land (PDL) with hard standing or no vegetation when converted into housing with private gardens. • Although not formally designated the potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although impacts on GI corridors to some extent are dependent upon design, development is a key driver for enhancement of strategic GI corridors. Therefore sites with GI Corridors passing through them have been scored

	<p>conservation interest? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management? </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential harm to locally designated sites (SINC/LNR) or potential to fragment existing GI corridors -- Potential harm to nationally or internationally designated habitats (SSSI, SPA, ppSPA) 	<p>SPA at Sherwood Forest has been treated as a SPA in the interests ensuring robustness of the SA appraisal going forward. Potential harm to potential SPA at Sherwood Forrest is considered to be any site within 400m of the pSPA.</p>	<p>7. Environment & Landscape To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environment and built archaeological assets of Ashfield</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide new open space? Will it improve the quality of existing open space? Will it help people to increase their participation in cultural activities? Will it protect/improve access to historic sites? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ++ Development leads to a high level of protection or enhancement for areas of countryside/ open spaces or the creation of new public open space + Development is located close to accessible public open space - Development with poor access to public open space -- Development where existing routes into the countryside will be severed or the setting of historic parks and gardens or high quality landscapes are negatively affected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ashfield Green Space Strategy states that no person should live more than 300m from the nearest park or recreation ground. This 300m has been taken as the acceptable distance threshold from housing site to parks and recreation grounds as defined in Green Space Strategy. Proposed Policy HG4 is adopted, which states 'for sites over 2 Ha or more, a minimum of 10% of area will be provided as Green Space. Therefore sites over 2 Ha will provide score ++. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites over 2 Ha will provide new public open space and score highly but may have negative impacts upon the protection and enhancement of the countryside. Larger sites will be assessed as a Neutral impact if in landscape areas of a high quality or if they would negatively impact upon the setting of historic parks or gardens. This is to reflect the balance between provision of new open space and the negative impact on valued landscapes (see Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment 2009).
<p>8. Natural Resources To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soil and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve water quality? Will it improve air quality? Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials? Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques? Will it minimise the loss of soils to development? Will it maintain and enhance soil quality? Will it minimise Flood Risk? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +++ Remediation of large Brownfield site + Development allows for remediation of a smaller brown field site - A) Development on a greenfield site. B) Development of the site may present a potential risk of pollution to a sensitive receptor that could be mitigated, D) Site has agricultural soil grade 3 -- A) Development would present a known risk of pollution to a sensitive receptor, B) Loss of high grade agricultural soils grade 1 or 2, C) Set within a Flood Zone 2 or 3 	<p>Large brownfield sites limit soil loss and provided opportunity for remediation and improvements in soil quality.</p> <p>Ashfield's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment identifies that there should be no need to develop in flood zones 2 or 3 in Ashfield. Therefore, any site within flood zone 2 or 3 scores a major negative.</p> <p>Site that have been partially developed in terms of installing physical infrastructure have already lost agricultural grade soils.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of mutually exclusive factors (eg. Soils, flooding, agricultural value). If the site fails any one of the criteria set out in the site assessment toolkit then it is graded accordingly. If any part of a site is in a flood zone or an area of high agricultural value then it is scored negatively. Defra Data map on agricultural land does not differentiate between Grade 3a and Grade 3b. 				
<p>9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce household waste? Will it increase waste recovery and recycling? Will it reduce hazardous waste? Will it reduce waste in the construction industry? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor Negative across all sites. All development will result increased household waste. The variation between sites is dependent upon other factors including the occupants and waste management across the district and is not a function of the site. 						
<p>10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to develop the areas renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings? Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor Negative the construction of any new development will increase energy consumption. There is insufficient information at this stage to evaluate whether opportunities for renewable energy and energy efficiencies are deliverable on specific sites over and above proposed policy prescriptions. 						
<p>11. Transport To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure? Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment? Will it reduce journeys undertaken by car by encouraging alternative modes of transport? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> +++ Development with a high level of multi-modal accessibility to a range of facilities (rail/tram, bus, bike and walk) + Development with a moderate level of multi-modal accessibility to a range of facilities (walking distance to a bus stop with a 10 min and better service or rail/tram station. Source: Greater Nottingham Accessibility of Settlements Study 2010) - Development with a low level of accessibility to facilities by public transport and walking. (Hourly bus service, greater than 800m from defined town centres) -- Development with a very poor level of accessibility to basic facilities and amenities and high car dependency. (no bus service, too far to walk, no bike routes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable walking distance 800m/15mins to a railway station. Acceptable walking distance to bus stop 400m/8mins. (Consistent with approach in Transport Assessment Best Practice, TfL April 2010 & Greater Nottingham Accessibility of Settlements Study 2010). Those sites within 800 meter of town centre services (as defined by the proposals map) but without a 10minute or better bus service scores a neutral. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis done on existing transport infrastructure. Development may deliver new infrastructure (eg. bus stops/routes) but this analysis is done on a worse case scenario. Village sites perform poorly due to the fact that no rail or rapid bus services are available. Walking distance calculated as the crow flies from any boundary of the site unless a serious physical barrier prevents access eg. railway line. 				

<p>12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs? • Will it reduce unemployment? • Will it increase average income levels? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ++Site could potentially support a broad range of employment sectors including knowledge based industries. • + Site supports employment opportunities. • -Development would not incorporate employment uses on a site that is suitable. • --Development results in the loss of existing employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites that have been previously used for employment are considered to be suitable for employment in relation to the criteria • Where there is insufficient evidence to determine whether an employment use is active an assumption has been made that the employment use is still ongoing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of existing employment uses is defined as loss of employment activity that is currently active on site at the time of the sustainability appraisal, which would be lost if the allocation, is brought forward for housing. • Agricultural uses have not been included in the definition of employment uses for the purposes of this analysis.
<p>13. Innovation To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase levels of qualification? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ++Development provides opportunity for training & promotes or is capable of accommodating knowledge based activity. • +Development provides an opportunity for training OR is capable of accommodating knowledge based activity • -Development results in the loss of local opportunities for training or uses a site capable of accommodating knowledge based activity for other sites • --Development results in the loss of existing knowledge based activity. 	<p>Sites that have the potential to support a broad range of employment sectors including knowledge based industries will also provide opportunities for training.</p>	<p>Limited information regarding the possible employment uses coming forward on mixed use schemes. Information based upon knowledge from Development Management colleagues.</p>
<p>14. Economic Structure To provide physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses? • Will it improve the diversity of jobs available? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ++The site would support employment development with a strong access to an existing infrastructure and transport hub. • +The site would support employment development with good access to an existing transport hub. • -The site supports employment development but is remote form an existing transport hub. • --The site supports employment but it is very poorly connected to supporting infrastructure. 	<p>Sites will score highly (++) if physical infrastructure has already been installed on site.</p>	

APPENDIX 3b: SA Sites and Alternatives

Hucknall

Site	Allocated	SHLAA CODE	Reference	Size	Sustainability Objectives													
					Housing	Health	Heritage	Crime	Social	Biodiversity and GI	Environment & Landscape	Natural Resources	Waste	Energy	Transport	Employment	Innovation	Economic Structure
Hucknall																		
Surplus Land at Rolls Royce, Watnall Road	Y	H5	HG1Hg	32.5	++	++	-	N	++	-	++	N	-	-	-	N	N	N
Off Papplewick Lane H20, H23	Y	H20, H23	HG1Ha	16.0	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	--	-	-	++	N	N	N
Hucknall Town Football Club, Watnall Road	Y	H80	HG1Hh	3.5	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	+	-	-	-	+	N	N
Garden Road	Y		HG1Hb	2.9	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Washdyke Lane	Y		HG1Hf	0.4	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	+	-	-	+	--	N	N
Bolsover Street	Y	H88	HG1Hn	0.2	+	+	N	N	+	N	-	+	-	-	++	--	N	N
Land at King Edward Street	Y		HG1Hd	0.6	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	+	-	-	++	--	N	N
Land at Broomhill Farm (phased development)	Y	H49	HG1Hr	11.8	++	-	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Standard Motor Products, Occupation Road	Y	H33	HG1Ho	0.5	+	+	N	N	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	N	N
135 -137 Beardall Street	Y		HG1He	0.3	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	+	-	-	++	N	N	N
180 Watnall Road	Y		HG1Hi	0.3	+	+	-	N	+	N	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N
Rear 355 - 371a Watnall Road	Y		HG1Hj	0.5	+	-	N	N	+	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Rear of 364 - 376 Watnall Road	Y		HG1Hk	0.3	+	-	N	N	+	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Lime Tree Avenue / Farley's Lane	Y		HG1Hc	0.3	+	-	N	N	+	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Ruffs Farm, Watnall Road	Y	H48	HG1Hq	1.3	+	-	N	N	+	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Forge Mill, Mill Lane,	Y		HG1Hm	0.1	+	-	++	N	-	N	-	--	-	-	+	N	N	N

Bestwood																		
Grange Farm, Moor Road, Bestwood	Y	H89	HG1HI	0.7	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	--	-	-	-	N	N	N
Rear of 162-220 Nottingham Road	N	H22	HG1Hp	1.8	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land off Badger Close, Hucknall	N	H3		5.92	++	-	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Off Watnall Road	N	H4		8.73	++	-	N	N	+	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Linby Boarding Kennels, Church Lane	N	H6		3.27	++	-	-	N	-	N	++	--	-	-	-	N	N	N
Brickyard (ALPR 2002)	N	H7		2.46	++	+	N	N	-	N	++	--	-	-	+	N	N	N
Mill Lane Bestwood	N	H8		0.33	+	-	N	N	-	-	-	--	-	-	+	N	N	N
Butlers Hill, Hucknall	N	H10		2.97	++	-	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land off Nottingham Road	N	H11		2.94	++	-	N	N	-	N	++	--	-	-	+	N	N	N
Whyburn Farm (amalgamated)	N	H1,H13, H14, H15, H16, H17, H83		236.59	++	++	N	N	++	--	++	--	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land at Hucknall Lane	N	H18		5.88	++	-	N	N	-	N	++	--	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land at Moor Road, Bestwood	N	H19		9.15	++	-	N	N	-	N	++	--	-	-	-	N	N	N
Linby Road Allotments	N	H24		0.68	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	-	-	-	++	N	N	N
Land to rear of 220 Nottingham Rd	N	H51		0.39	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	N	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land to rear of 220 Nottingham Rd	N	H52		0.23	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	N	-	-	+	N	N	N
land adjacent to A611, Hucknall	N	H81		27.9	++	+	N	N	-	-	++	-	-	-	++	N	N	N
Land at 450 Moor Road, Bestwood	N	H82		1.86	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	--	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land off The Limes, Brickyard	N	H91		0.73	+	+	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	+	N	N	N

Sutton-in-Ashfield

Site	Allocated? Y/N		Allocation Ref if Applicable	Size Ha	Sustainability Objectives													
					Housing	Health	Heritage	Crime	Social	Biodiversity and GI	Environment & Landscape	Natural Resources	Waste	Energy	Transport	Employment	Innovation	Economics
Sutton-in-Ashfield																		
259 Stoneyford Road, Stanton Hill	Y		HG1Sa	0.11	+	+	N	N	-	N	+	N	-	-	N	N	N	N
Sutton Pools Complex	Y		HG1Sg	0.28	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	N	-	-	++	N	N	N
Land off Vere Avenue	Y	s70, s324	HG1So	7	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	--	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land adjacent Sheepwash Lane/Coxmoor Rd/A38	Y	S381	HG1Sy	1.53	+	-	-	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
North West of Kingsmill Hospital	Y	SM44	HG1St	15.1	++	+	-	N	-	N	N	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
South of West Notts College (mixed use)	Y	SM378	HGMUa	9.1	++	-	N	N	-	+	++	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
West of Beck Lane (S68, S71, S337)	Y		HG1Ss	19.1	++	+	-	N	-	N	N	--	-	-	-	N	N	N
Rushley Farm, Nottingham Road	Y	SM319	HG1Sv	30.0	++	++	N	N	++	--	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
The Twitchell	Y		HG1Sq	0.6	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	+	-	-	+	-	N	N
Rookery Lane Farm, Rookery Lane	Y	S72	HG1Si	7.1	++	+	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Station House, Outram Street	Y		HG1Sp	0.2	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	N	-	-	+	N	N	N
Former Courtaulds Factory, Unwin Road	Y		HG1Sr	2.5	++	+	N	N	-	+	++	+	-	-	+	-	N	N
Millward House, Eastfield Side	Y	S59	HG1Su	0.44	+	+	N	N	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	N	N
Off Lynton Drive	Y		HG1Sf	4.3	++	+	N	N	-	N	++	--	-	-	+	N	N	N
Greenwood Falls Farm, Mill Lane, Huthwaite	Y	S313	HG1Sb	2.2	++	++	N	N	+	N	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Off Mill Lane, Huthwaite	Y		HG1Sc	0.1	+	-	N	N	+	N	-	+	-	-	-	-	N	N
Former Government Buildings, Outram Street	Y		HG1So	0.1	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	+	-	-	+	-	N	N
Land at Priestic Road and Northern View	Y		HG1Sn	0.5	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land off Common Road, Huthwaite	Y	S379	HG1Sd	1.4	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Cross Row, Stanton Hill	Y		HG1Sm	0.2	+	+	N	N	+	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Molyneux House Farm, Fackley Road	Y	S78	HG1SI	0.43	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N

Off Alfreton Road South	Y	S142	HG1Sh	1.49	+	+	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Kirkby Folly Road (former Pretty Polly site)	Y		HG1Sw	0.6	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Silverhill Lane, Teversal	Y	S97	HG1Sj	1.0	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Tibshelf Road	Y	S73	HG1Sk	0.5	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
High Hazels Drive, Huthwaite	Y		HG1Se	0.4	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Rear of Hilltop Farm, Main Street, Huthwaite	N	S50	HG1Sa	0.4	+	+	N	N	+	N	-	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Off The Avenue	N	S114	HG1Sg	0.3	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land of the West of Fisher Close	N	S93		3.6	++	+	N	N	+	-	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land Adjacent Rookery Farm	N	S112		2.5	++	+	N	N	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land off Silverhill Lane, Teversal	N	S98		1.0	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land Adjacent Molyneux House Farm, Fackley Road	N	S76		0.49	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Factory at Duke Street	N	S52		0.1	+	+	N	N	+	N	-	+	-	-	+	--	N	N
Station Motors, Station Road	N	S56		0.29	+	-	N	N	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	--	N	N
Ashland Road West	N	S55		10.34	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land off Fackley Road, Teversal	N	S74		5.08	++	+	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land to the rear of 10 Main Street, Huthwaite	N	S47		2.9	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Quantum Clothing, North Street Huthwaite	N	S320		2.19	++	+	N	N	+	+	++	+	-	-	+	--	N	N
Land off Pennine Close, Huthwaite	N	S51		0.4	++	-	N	N	+	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land to the Rear of Clegg Hill Drive, Huthwaite (s108)	N	S350		0.83	+	+	N	N	+	N	-	--	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land off Clegg Hill Drive, Huthwaite	N	S108		2.5	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land to the rear of 249-251 Alfreton Road (s310, s311, s312)	N	S310, S311, S312		4.0	++	+	N	N	-	-	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land at Roundhill Farm, Sotheby Avenue	N	S62		6.32	++	-	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land at Coxmoor Road	N	S60		16.8	++	-	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land to the Rear of Coxmoor House	N	S64		2.7	++	-	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	--	N	N	N
Land between Pleasley Road and Mansfield Road	N	S96		1.28	+	-	-	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land at Hilltop Farm, Skegby	N	S94		0.72	+	-	-	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N

Land off Main Street, Huthwaite	N	S48		2.5	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	--	-	-	+	N	N	N
Former Miners Welfare Sports Ground, Stoneyford Road, Stanton Hill	N	S100		3.8	++	+	N	N	+	-	++	--	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land off Stoneyford Road	N	S95		1.23	+	+	N	N	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Station Farm, Pleasley Road, Teversal	N	S75		2.5	++	-	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land to the Rear of Rolleston, Derby Road, Sutton/Mansfield	N	SM42		0.35	+	*	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	--	N	N	N
Land off Barker Street, Huthwaite	N	S54		7.6	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	--	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land off Clare Road	N	S83		1.7	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land off Chesterfield Road, Huthwaite	N	S115		6.8	++	+	N	N	+	-	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land between Chesterfield Road and Blackwell Road, Huthwaite	N	S63		3.6	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land at Brackenfield, Cauldwell Road, Sutton in Ashfield	N	S65		0.54	+	-	-	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	--	N	N	N
Land at Oak View Rise, Sutton/Mansfield	N	SM43		2.44	++	-	N	N	-	--	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land to the south of MARR, Sutton/Mansfield	N	SM45		71.27	++	++	-	N	++	-	++	-	-	-	--	N	N	N
Land to the north of MARR, Sutton/Mansfield	N	SM46		4.49	++	-	N	N	-	-	++	-	-	-	--	N	N	N
Land at Skegby Bottoms, Mansfield Rd, Sutton	N	S328		0.22	+	+	-	N	+	N	-	--	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land at Crossley Avenue, Huthwaite	N	S49		0.66	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	+	-	-	+	--	N	N
Greenfalls Farm, Mill Lane, Huthwaite	N	S314		15.7	++	+	N	N	+	-	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land to the rear of 211 to 239 Alfreton Road Sutton	N	S316		3.2	++	+	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land off Leamington Drive, Sutton in Ashfield	N	S330		0.14	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Larger strategic site at Rookery Lane, Sutton in Ashfield S310, S311, S312, S316 S351, S316 S351, S76	N	S310, S311, S312, S316 S351, S76		17.6	++	+	N	N	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land off Penniment Lane	N	S69		0.19	+	-	N	N	-	N	--	--	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land adjacent to 6 Wild Hill	N	S77		0.08	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Penniment Lane	N	S101		1.61	+	-	N	N	-	N	--	--	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land at Whiteborough, Chesterfield Road, Huthwaite	N	S321		15.85	++	-	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Former railway land off Beristow Lane, Huthwaite	N	S336		4.2	++	-	N	N	-	-	++	-	-	-	--	N	N	N

Land Rear of Station Farm, Fackley Road	N	S362		0.35	+	-	N	N	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land to Rear of 113 Beck Lane, Skegby	N	S363		0.09	+	-	N	N	-	N	--	--	-	-	--	N	N	N
Land at Wild Hill	N	(H)S368		1.09	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land South of Unwin Road	N	S371		2.42	++	+	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Sutton in Ashfield Delivery Office, Langton Road	N	S373		0.07	+	+	N	N	+	N	-	+	-	-	+	--	N	N
Land at Stubbin Hill Farm, Stanton Hill	N	S374		13.41	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	--	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land to South of Cauldwell Road (only housing)	N	SM378		9.14	++	-	N	N	-	+	++	-	-	-	+	-	N	N
Land adj to Carnavon Cottage, Silverhill Lane	N	S380		1.13	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Prologis Park, MARR	N			28.16	++	-	-	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	-	-	N	N
Land off Chesterfield Road, Huthwaite	N	S61		1.09	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N

Kirkby-in- Ashfield

Site	Allocated? Y/N	SHLAA CODE	Allocation Ref if Applicable	Size Ha	Sustainability Objectives													
					Housing	Health	Heritage	Crime	Social	Biodiversity and GI	Environment & Landscape	Natural Resources	Waste	Energy	Transport	Employment	Innovation	Economics
Kirkby-in-Ashfield																		
Lindleys Lane	Y		HG1Ka	4.7	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	-	-	-	++	N	N	N
Larwood Park, South A38	Y	K82	HG1Ki	15.4	++	-	N	N	++	N	++	--	-	-	++	N	N	N
Summit Close	Y	K345	HG1Kf	6.5	++	+	N	N	-	+	++	++	-	-	+	--	N	N
Opposite Vernon Farm, Derby Road (k24, k341)	Y	k24, k341	HG1Kd	20.4	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Derby Road (K34, K139, K113, K29)	Y		HG1Ke	10.0	++	-	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Former Annesley Colliery, Newstead Road	Y		HG1Kc	8.9	++	-	-	N	+	N	++	-	-	-	+	-	N	N
Diamond Avenue	Y		HG1Kb	2.2	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Skegby Road, Annesley Woodhouse (K37, k318)	Y		HG1Kg	0.9	+	+	N	N	+	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Kirklands Residential Home, Fairhaven	N	K25	HG1Kh	0.6	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	N	-	-	+	--	N	N
Wheatley's Yard, Lowmoor Road, Kirkby	N	k28		1.71	+	+	N	N	+	+	-	+	-	-	++	--	N	N
Land to the rear of 273 Nuncargate Road	N	k39		0.45	+	-	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land off Walesby Drive, Coxmoor, Kirkby	N	K325		32.0	++	++	N	N	++	N	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land to the rear of 8 Beauvale Road	N	K38		2.0	++	-	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
South Forest Road, Annesley Woodhouse k109	N	K109		2.7	++	+	N	N	+	+	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land to the rear of 141 - 145Main Road	N	K41		1.3	+	+	N	N	+	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land at Pinxton Road / Laburnum Avenue, Kirkby	N	K334		0.11	+	-	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land West Of Kirkby (amalgamated K317, K79)	N			71	++	++	N	N	++	-	++	--	-	-	+	+	N	+
Kirkby House, Chapel Street, Kirkby	N	K333		1.1	+	-	--	N	-	N	+	N	-	-	+	N	N	N
Beacon Farm, Derby Road	N	K27		2.5	+	+	N	N	-	--	-	-	-	-	+	-	N	N
Land adjacent to Matley Avenue	N	K4		0.89	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N

Land off Penny Emma Way	N	K26		0.66	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	--	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land to the rear of Manor House Court (K30)	N	K30		12.2	++	-	N	N	-	N	++	--	-	-	+	N	N	N
Crich View Smallholding, Derby Rd (K31)	N	K31		4.4	++	-	N	N	-	--	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
South of Pinxton Lane, Kirkby-in-Ashfield	N	K32		5.3	++	-	N	N	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Annesley Cutting, Annesley (K36)	N	K36		3.3	++	-	-	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land between Nottingham Road & Nuncargate Road (K40)	N	K40		6.2	++	-	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Birchwood Grange, Kirkby-in-Ashfield	N	K58		10.8	++	+	N	N	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land off Church Hill (K80)	N	K80		3.9	++	-	-	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land at Millers Way, Kirkby (k116)	N	K116		1.37	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	-	-	-	++	N	N	N
K329 Land off Blifworth Rd (k329)	N	K329		2.4	++	-	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land off Laburnum Avenue (K331)	N	K331		0.51	+	-	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Recreation Road, Annesley	N	K332		0.5	+	-	-	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Land at Laburnum Avenue/Mill Lane/Park Lane	N	K359		1.51	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Halfmoon Farm, Kingsway	N	K360		2.43	++	+	N	N	+	-	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N
Kirkby in Ashfield Delivery Office, Ashfield Precinct	N	K372		0.07	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	N	-	-	++	--	N	N
Annesley Miners Welfare, Derby Road	N	K382		2.72	++	+	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	+	N	N	N

The Rural Settlements of Selston, Jacksdale and Underwood

Site	Allocated? Y/N		Allocation Ref if applicable	Size Ha	Sustainability Objectives													
					Housing	Health	Heritage	Crime	Social	Biodiversity and GI	Environment & Landscape	Natural Resources	Waste	Energy	Transport	Employment	Innovation	Economics
The Rural Settlements of Selston, Jacksdale and Underwood																		
North of Alfreton Road, Selston	Y	v335, 346, 347, 348	HG1Va	11.0	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Winter Closes, Underwood	Y		HG1Vg	6.0	++	+	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Off Portland Road, Selston	Y	v81	HG1Vb	0.8	+	+	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Westdale Road, Jacksdale	Y	v140	HG1Vc	0.5	+	+	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Westdale Road/Rutland Road, Jacksdale	Y	v141	HG1Vd	2.4	++	+	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Church Lane, Underwood	Y	v18	HG1Ve	0.4	+	+	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land to the Rear 64 - 84 of Church Lane, Underwood	Y	v15, 16, 17	HG1Vh	0.8	+	+	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Main Road, Underwood	Y	v21	HG1Vf	0.5	+	+	N	N	+	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land at Station Road, Selston	Y	v377	HG1Vi	0.6	+	-	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land adj to Selston Golf Course (off The Cresecent)	N	v91		0.63	+	-	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land off Hanstubb Road / Inkerman Road, Selston (v342,v338 v343)	N	v342,v338 v343		2.1	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	-	-	-	-	-	N	N
Land off Felley Mill Lane North (opposite Underwood Football Ground), Underwood	N	v19		0.68	+	+	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Main Road (adj to Wharf Green), Jacksdale	N	v104		0.16	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	N	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land Adjacent 82 Mansfield Road, Underwood	N	v20		1.5	+	+	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Kirkby Lane Farm, Park Lane, Selston	N	v87		3.2	++	-	N	N	-	+	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land North of Stoney Lane, Selston	N	v85		0.76	+	-	N	N	+	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land Adjacent 149 Stoney Lane (off Mansfield Road), Selston	N	v86		0.19	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	N	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land off Bourne Avenue Selston	N	v84		6.0	++	-	N	N	-	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N

Jacksdale Garden Centre, Jacksdale	N	v12		1.77	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	+	-	-	-	--	N	N
Adjacent 77 Commonsidge, Selston	N	v89		0.77	+	-	N	N	+	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land at Alfreton Road, Jubilee, Selston	N	V1		0.32	+	-	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land to the rear of 255 Alfreton Road, Jubilee, Selston	N	V2		0.03	+	-	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land to the rear of 234 Alfreton Road, Jubilee, Selsto	N	V3		0.26	+	-	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land off Annesley Lane, Sleston (V5)	N	V5		1.9	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
52 Nottingham Road, Selston (V9)	N	V9		2.4	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land to the North of Alfreton Road	N	V10		0.54	+	-	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Paddocks to the rear of 11 New Westwood, Jacksdale	N	V11		0.19	+	-	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land to the rear of 55 Wagstaff Lane, Jacksdale	N	V13		1.4	+	+	N	N	+	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land adjacent to 282 Main Road, Westwood	N	V14		0.13	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	--	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land at 49 Station Road	N	V90		5.93	++	-	N	N	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land At the Triangel, Off Felley Mill Lane, Underwood (V102, V35)	N	V102, V35		1.8	+	+	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land at Westwood Gardens, Westwood (V339)	N	V339		0.12	+	-	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land at Westwood gardens	N	V340		0.1	+	-	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land between 191 and 243 Nottingham Road	N	V88		1.36	+	+	N	N	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land Off Cordy Lane	N	v352, 353, 354		3.8	++	-	N	N	-	+	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land Between Winter Closes and Cordy Lane, Underwood	N	V355		1.6	+	-	N	N	-	-	+	N	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land Between Winter Closes and Cordy Lane, Underwood	N	V356		0.28	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	+	-	-	-	--	N	N
Land Between Winter Closes and Cordy Lane, Underwood	N	V357		0.08	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land Rear of 11 New Westwood	N	V361		0.38	+	-	N	N	-	N	+	--	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land Adjacent 358 Nottingham Road	N	V364		0.15	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Oak Tree Farm	N	V365		17.65	++	+	N	N	+	N	++	--	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land Part of Hall Green Farm, Stoney Lane	N	V366		14.18	++	-	N	N	+	+	++	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Land Rear of Poplar Terrace, Lea Lane	N	V367		1.26	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	-	-	-	-	N	N	N
Vehicle Dismantling Yard, Winter Closes	N	V369		0.56	+	-	N	N	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	--	N	N
Land at Winter Closes	N	V370		1.25	+	-	N	N	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N

Appendix 3c: Employment Site Appraisal

Site	Allocated? Y/N		Allocation Ref if applicable	Size Ha	Sustainability Objectives													
					Housing	Health	Heritage	Crime	Social	Biodiversity and GI	Environment & Landscape	Natural Resources	Waste	Energy	Transport	Employment	Innovation	Economics
Employment Sites and Alternatives																		
Rolls Royce Site, Watnall Road	Y		PJ2-Ha	27	N	-	N	N	-	-	+	--	-	-	-	++	++	-
Watnall Road	Y		PJ2-Hb	2.7	N	+	N	N	-	+	+	N	-	-	-	+	+	++
Butlers Hill	Y		PJ2-Hc	3.2	N	-	N	N	-	N	+	N	-	-	+	+	+	++
Annesley Road/ A611	Y		PJ2-Hd	2.1	N	-	N	N	-	N	+	--	-	-	+	++	++	+
Blenheim Lane Industrial Estate	Y		PJ2-He	7.8	N	-	N	N	-	N	-	N	-	-	-	+	+	++
Kings Mill Road East	Y		PJ2-Ka	1.7	N	-	N	N	-	N	+	N	-	-	++	+	+	++
Bentnck Colliery	Y		PJ2-Kb	1.4	N	-	N	N	-	N	-	N	-	-	-	+	+	++
Portland Industrial Park	Y		PJ2-Kc	4.1	N	+	N	N	+	-	+	N	-	-	++	+	+	+
Oddicroft Lane	Y		PJ3-Kd	5.2	N	-	N	N	-	N	+	N	-	-	++	+	+	++
Pinxton Lane	Y		PJ2-Sa	25.5	N	-	N	N	-	+	-	N	-	-	-	++	++	++
West of Fulwood	Y		PJ2-Sb	4.8	N	-	N	N	-	-	+	N	-	-	-	+	+	-
Fulwood Road North	Y		PJ2-Sc	1.6	N	-	N	N	-	N	+	N	-	-	-	+	+	-
Brierley Industrial Park	Y		PJ2-Sd	1.1	N	+	N	N	+	N	+	N	-	-	-	+	+	++
South West Oakham (progolis)	Y		PJ2-Se	23.5	N	-	N	N	-	N	-	N	-	-	-	++	++	++
Coxmoor Road/A38	Y		PJ2-Sf	2.9	N	-	-	N	-	N	+	N	-	-	-	++	++	++
South of West Notts College	Y		HG1MUa	9.14	N	-	N	N	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	++	++	-
Adjacent Prologis Park and Cauldwell Wood, MARR	N	SM46		12.44	N	-	N	N	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	++	++	-
Adjacent Hamilton Road, MARR	N			10	N	+	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	++	++	-
Hamilton Road and Cauldwell Road	N			6	N	-	N	N	-	N	+	-	-	-	-	++	++	-
South of Pinxton Rd (Mowlands)	N			34.71	N	-	N	N	-	-	+	N	-	-	-	+	+	-
Whyburn Farm	N			16.83	N	-	N	N	-	--	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Winter Closes	N			1.1	N	-	N	N	-	N	+	N	-	-	-	+	+	++

APPENDIX 4: Policy Context Review (update)

Updated Review of plans, policies and programmes 2013	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for SA
<p>European Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC</p> <p>The Council of European Communities</p> <p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:152:0001:01:EN:HTML</p>			
<p>This Directive seeks to establish a common approach to the assessment of ambient air quality and the implementation of the necessary measures to reduce emissions at source in order to maintain or improve ambient air quality. Objectives: Protect human health and the environment as a whole. Combat emissions of pollutants at source and identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures at all levels. Air quality status should be maintained where it is already good, or improved. Minimise the risk posed by air pollution to vegetation and natural ecosystems away from urban areas. Although there is no identifiable threshold below which PM2.5 would not pose a risk, there should be a general reduction of concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5).</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.</p>	<p>The SA should pay due regard to air quality. The SA Framework includes objectives for reducing emissions and improving air quality.</p>

EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979			
The Council of European Communities			
<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. Objectives: Maintenance of bird populations Preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of varieties of habitats Implementation of such special conservation measures as are necessary. Protection against harm including deliberate killing or capture, destruction of nests or eggs, and disturbance during breeding periods. UPDATED (30th November 2009). Council Directive 79/409/EEC 1979 has been amended substantially and Directive 2009 147/EC has been introduced to ensure continued clarity and rationality.</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>Policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive</p>	<p>Requirements of the Directive are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC 1992			
The Council of European Communities			
<p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:HTML</p>			

<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: 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>	<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>Policies should protect and enhance habitats and conservation within the District.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will take into account the conservation status of areas within the District and seek to identify measures to further maintain and restore natural habitats.</p>
<p>EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 The Council of European Communities</p>			

<p>On May 3 2011, the European Commission adopted a new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, in line with two commitments made by EU leaders in March 2010 - halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss - and a vision for 2050: by 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides - its natural capital - are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided. The strategy is also in line with the global commitments made in Nagoya in October 2010, in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, where world leaders adopted of a package</p>	<p>The six targets cover:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity 2. Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure 3. More sustainable agriculture and forestry 4. Better management of fish stocks 5. Tighter controls on invasive alien species 6. A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss 	<p>Policies will need to ensure that Biodiversity is retained and enhanced in the area.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives relating to Biodiversity, seeking to increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance green infrastructure across the area.</p>
European Landscape Convention 2006			

<p>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>No set targets</p>	<p>Encourages adoption of policies and measures at local level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes. Landscape is defined as 'an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors'. The Convention's definition of landscape and its emphasis on action/interaction, human factors and cultural perspectives is well reflected in the UK's national programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure sustainable use of landscape.</p>
<p>Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC)</p>			
<p>The Council of European Communities</p>			
<p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:114:0009:0021:EN:PDF</p>			

<p>This 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: Effective and consistent rules on waste disposal and recovery that prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste. The recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials as raw materials in order to conserve natural resources. Implementation of measures to restrict the production of waste particularly by promoting clean technologies and products which can be recycled and re-used, taking into consideration existing or potential market opportunities for recovered waste. Reduced movements of waste. Member States to become self-sufficient in waste disposal.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste within the District.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure sustainable use of materials through efficient use of raw materials and increased use of recycled materials. Should also include objectives with regard to composting waste and waste reduction within the District.</p>
<p>Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC</p>			
<p>The Council of European Communities</p>			
<p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2000:327:0001:0072:EN:PDF</p>			

<p>This Directive deals with the management of large bodies of water: inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground water. Objectives: Enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands - there is a requirement for nearly all inland and coastal waters to achieve 'good status' by 2015. Promote the sustainable use of water. Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances. Lessen the effects of floods and droughts. Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning.</p>	<p>Inland water bodies to achieve 'good ecological status' by 2015.</p>	<p>Policies will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on large bodies of water.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will include objectives relating to water.</p>
National			
Accessibility Planning Guidance (Dft, January 2006)			
Department for Transport			
http://www.dft.gov.uk/bqr/regional/ltp/accessibility/guidance/gap/accessibilityplanningguidanc3633			

<p>This guidance document seeks to ensure that accessibility is embedded in all decisions affecting the provision, location, design and delivery of services. It provides advice on the principles and approaches that can guide local transport authorities when undertaking accessibility planning. Objectives: For accessibility to be considered in the widest possible context, and in particular how it should be incorporated into subsequent LTPs. Promote social inclusion by tackling the accessibility problems experienced by those in disadvantaged groups and areas. To help to meet the health, education, and welfare to work agendas. To help to promote sustainable development, regeneration, neighbourhood renewal, and improve opportunities in rural areas. To tackle crime and fear of crime that affect people's willingness to travel to access the jobs and key services that they need.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies will need to ensure that accessibility is embedded in all planning decisions.</p>	<p>The SA Framework encompasses the principle of improving access in decisions affecting the provision, location, design and delivery of services.</p>
<p>Air Quality Strategy 2007 (Volume 1) Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p>			
<p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/pdf/air-qualitystrategy-vol1.pdf</p>			
<p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues by setting out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved. It introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. Objectives: Further improve air quality in the UK from today and long term. Provide benefits to health, quality of life and the environment.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies will need to ensure that air quality is considered throughout the Ashfield Development Framework.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will include objectives relating to air quality.</p>

Biodiversity Strategy for England - Working with the Grain of Nature (Final, DEFRA, 2002)			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/pdf/biodiversity/biostrategy.pdf			
<p>This Strategy seeks to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally. It sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. Objectives: Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.</p>	<p>Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends. Bring 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites into favorable condition by 2010.</p>	<p>Policies will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity.</p>	<p>The SA Framework include objectives relating to protecting biodiversity and will consider impacts on biodiversity in accordance with existing guidance.</p>

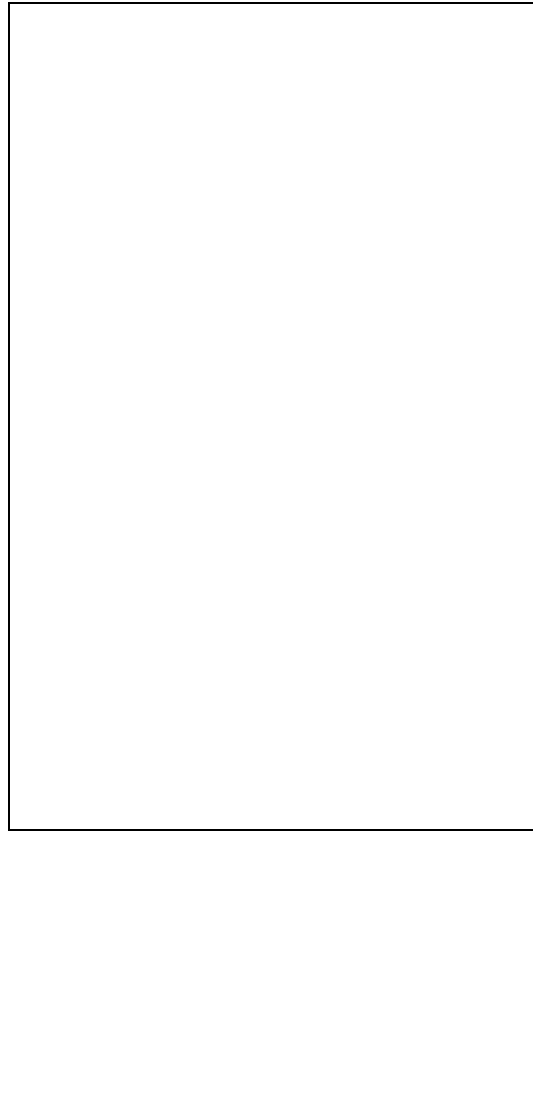
Building a Greener Future: policy statement				
Department for Communities and Local Government				
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/doc/Buildingagreenerfuture.doc				
The Building a Greener Future: policy statement, in conjunction with the Code for Sustainable Homes, and Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change, seeks to ensure that by 2016, all new homes will be zero carbon.		By 2016, all new homes will be zero carbon. This will be set in Building Regulations and will be achieved in three stages: 25% improvement in energy/carbon performance by 2010, 44% by 2013, and zero carbon by 2016.	Policies should promote energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy in new developments.	The SA Framework includes objectives to promote sustainable energy in new homes.
Climate Change Act 2008				
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs				
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080027_en_1				

<p>The Act sets out legally binding targets for the UK to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050, and 26% by 2020. It gives the Secretary of State the power to set-up carbon trading schemes including the Carbon Reduction Commitment, which will include large local authorities, and the ability for local authorities to pilot waste reduction schemes that include financial incentives.</p>	<p>Reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050, and 26% by 2020.</p>	<p>Ashfield Development Framework will have to ensure that it makes a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge through promoting policies which reduce the threat of climate change.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will include objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.</p>
<p>Code for Sustainable Homes - Setting the Standard in sustainability for new homes (27th February 2008)</p>			
<p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p>			
<p>http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/code_for_sust_homes.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: 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. This document supersedes The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Standard in sustainability for new homes (2006).</p>	<p>The Code uses a sustainability rating system - indicated by 'stars', to communicate the overall sustainability performance of a home. A home can achieve a sustainability rating from one to six stars depending on the extent to which it has achieved Code standards. One star is the entry level - above the level of the Building Regulations; and six stars is the highest level -</p>	<p>Ashfield Development Framework will have to ensure that it makes a positive contribution in meeting the climate change challenge through promoting policies which reduce the threat of climate change.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will include objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.</p>
<p>Diversity and Equality in Planning - A good practice guide (Final, ODPM, 2005)</p>			
<p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p>			
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/324051.pdf</p>			

<p>This good practice guide shows how planners can take account of the planning needs of a diverse population in their policies and practices, and in particular to help planning officers understand how to relate spatial planning to diversity issues. Objectives: To tackle disadvantage by reviving the most deprived neighbourhoods, reducing social exclusion, and supporting society's most vulnerable groups. To create sustainable communities by delivery of equality of opportunity, and of inclusive high quality services. To recognise that different people and groups of people have different needs, and to effectively engage with all customers of the planning service. To encourage Local Authorities to understand the make up of the communities they serve, and to monitor the effectiveness of their policies.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The Ashfield Development Framework should ensure that diversity and equality have been considered throughout the process.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take account of diversity and equality.</p>
<p>Natural England Corporate Plan (2009-2012)</p>			
<p>Natural England</p>			
<p>http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/product.aspx?ProductID=2c2f296d-2653-4220-81ab-502d20c2d595</p>			
<p>This document describes the outcomes that need to be achieved for the natural environment to 2012. Objectives: A healthy natural environment. People are inspired to value and conserve the natural environment. Sustainable use of the natural environment. Secure the natural environment for the future. It also outlines a suite of 12 objectives which will provide the focus for Natural England's delivery over the next five years.</p>	<p>34 targets set in plan.</p>	<p>Ashfield District Council Local Plan Policies will need to ensure that the natural environment and landscapes are taken into account.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes an objective to protect and enhance the environment and landscape (and landscape character) of the area</p>
<p>Energy Act 2011</p>			

<p>Department of Energy and Climate Change http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/act/page40931.html</p>			
<p>The Act implements elements of: - The Coalition's programme for Government; - The first Annual Energy Statement published on 27 July 2010; and- The Carbon Plan published on 8 March 2011, which set out the Government's plans to support the UK's transition to a secure, safe, low-carbon, affordable energy system, and to mobilise commitment to ambitious action on climate change internationally. The Act is underpinned by three policy objectives: - tackling barriers to investment in energy efficiency; - enhancing energy security; and - facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies. The majority of the Act is made up of provisions to enable the financing and facilitation of the installation of energy efficiency measures in homes and businesses - the 'Green Deal' - with the remainder of the Act dealing with securing fair competition in energy markets and the supply of low carbon energy.A96</p>	<p>The Energy Act will update the legislative framework by putting in place new legislation to: - Reflect the availability of new technologies (such as Carbon Capture & Storage and emerging renewable technologies); - Correspond with our changing requirements for security of supply infrastructure (such as offshore gas storage); - Ensure adequate protections for the environment and the tax payer as our energy market changes.</p>	<p>Ashfield's Local Plan will have objective of facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of and renewable energy is supported.</p>
Environment Agency Corporate Strategy – Creating a Better Place (2006-2011)			
<p>Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/aboutus/work/35708.aspx</p>			
<p>To achieve their vision this document outlines nine environmental goals:</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The Ashfield Development Framework should consider the Environment Agency's aims and objectives throughout the process.</p>	

<p>They want:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a better quality of life for people; an enhanced environment for wildlife. <p>Therefore they identify the need to protect and improve the environment by providing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cleaner air for everyone; improved and protected inland and coastal waters; restored, protected land with healthy soils. <p>To do this they identify the need to make some major changes and help everybody achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a greener business world; wiser sustainable use of natural resources. <p>and identify the need to manage two very real risks by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> limiting and adapting to climate change; reducing flood risk. 	
<p>Environment Agency Policy Brief - Environmental Infrastructure</p>	
<p>Environment Agency http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0307BMEJ-e-e.pdf</p>	

<p>This paper explores the possible policy responses to the pressures that the environmental infrastructure is now under. It acknowledges the increasing demand for housing and the consequential effects that will bring in terms of demand for water, drainage and sewerage treatment. It also addresses climate change, the potential for increased flooding, water quality, the ageing established environmental infrastructure and the need to change the way waste is dealt with. Objectives: Manage and reduce the risk of flooding by considering where housing, and other infrastructure (telecommunications, emergency services, etc.) is built, with special consideration of climate change. Develop a sustainable approach to drainage to protect water quality, biodiversity, amenity space and assist with flood management. Protect water resources that are already at or approaching environmental limits by reducing water demand. To ensure a long term planning framework exists for all types of environmental infrastructure. Reduce amount of waste produced, and increase the amount re-used, recycled and recovered.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Ashfield Development Framework will have to ensure that it has due regard to environmental infrastructure pressures.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will include objectives to ensure that environmental infrastructure has been taken account of.</p>
<p>Flood and Water Management Act 2010 DEFRA</p>			

<p>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 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</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The plan should ensure that it has due regard to the the flood and wataer management regulations</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure that to prudently manage natural resources, including water, whilst minimising flooding.</p>
<p>Framework for a Fairer Future - The Equality Bill (2008)</p>			
<p>Government Equalities Unit</p>			
<p>http://www.equalities.gov.uk/PDF/FrameworkforaFairerFuture.pdf</p>			
<p>This Bill aims to bring together existing legislation covering race, disability and gender and to extend it to include gender reassignment, age, sexual orientation and religion or belief. It covers both employment and the provision of services.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The Ashfield Development Framework should ensure that diversity and equality have been considered throughout the process.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take account of diversity and equality.</p>
<p>Future Water - Water strategy for England (February 2008)</p>			
<p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p>			

<p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/strategy/pdf/future-water.pdf</p>	<p>This strategy is a vision for sustainable delivery of secure water supplies and an improved and protected water environment. It sets out how the Government wants the water sector to look by 2030, and some of the steps required to get there. Objectives: Minimise amount of water wasted, and minimise leakages. Increase water efficiency in homes, communities, industry and agriculture. Ensure future demand for water is met. Increase rainwater harvesting. Ensure high quality water in rivers, lakes and estuaries. Tackle discharges into watercourses from sewers and direct pollution from nutrients from agriculture. Manage surface water in order to protect water courses from pollution and to reduce flooding. Increase the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. Manage the effects of climate change - both from drought and from flooding.</p>	<p>Does not contain targets.</p>	<p>Policies should be consistent with, and support the objectives of the strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should ensure that, reducing flood risk and water management are reflected in the objectives.</p>
<p>Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism</p>				
<p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p>				
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/151753.pdf</p>				

<p>This Good Practice Guidance sets out how sustainable development can be achieved in tourism. Objectives: To ensure that tourism is taken into consideration in the development plan process and when making planning decisions to ensure that maximum economic benefit is gained from tourism. To ensure that the tourism industry understands the principles of planning policy as they apply to tourism. To ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way.</p>	<p>Increase the national value of tourism to £100bn by 2010.</p>	<p>Policies should be included to ensure that tourism is taken into account.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should ensure that tourism is reflected in the objectives.</p>
Hidden infrastructure - The pressures on environmental infrastructure			
Environment Agency			
http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0307BMCD-E-E.pdf			
<p>'Hidden infrastructure' is the evidence that supports the Environment Agency's policy paper (Environment Agency Policy Brief - Environmental Infrastructure), which presents their new ideas to make sure growth in England and Wales is sustainable, and has the environmental services it needs.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Ashfield Development Framework will have to ensure that it has due regard to environmental infrastructure pressures.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will include objectives to ensure that environmental infrastructure has been taken account of.</p>
Homes for the future: more affordable, more sustainable - Housing Green Paper (2007)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/439986.pdf			

<p>The Housing Green Paper sets out the Governments proposals to increase the supply of housing, to provide well designed and greener homes that are supported by infrastructure and to provide more affordable homes to buy or rent. Objectives: To build homes where they are needed maximising the use of brownfield land and existing buildings. To speed up processes to release land, secure approval and build more quickly. To build greener homes with the aim that new homes built should be zero carbon by 2016. Improve the design and quality of new homes and the environments in which they are built. Incorporate sufficient open space in order to improve the quality of life of sustainable communities and the quality of the environment in general. Build homes that are able to cope with climate change, and minimise the risk from flooding. Build more affordable housing and provide more social housing to increase the amount of family homes, whilst planning for an ageing population. Improve the way the mortgage market works and in particular help first time buyers.</p>	<p>2 million new homes by 2016 and a further 1 million new homes by 2020. By 2016 every new home built in England should be zero carbon.</p>	<p>Policies should be included to ensure housing provision meets identified need in line with national and regional targets including climate change initiatives.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to create sustainable housing.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)</p>			
<p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p>			
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf</p>			

<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities. 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. The 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 document includes the following key areas: Achieving sustainable development:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building a strong, competitive economy 2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres 3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy 4. Promoting sustainable transport 5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure 6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes 7. Requiring good design 8. Promoting healthy communities 9. Protecting Green Belt 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 	<p>Ashfield's Local Plan must be in accordance with the policies laid out in the NPPF.</p>	<p>The SA Framework encompasses the principles and objectives set out in the NPPF, which has not dramatically altered the planning policy context in relation to sustainability appraisals.</p>
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sustainable use of minerals Plan-making Decision-taking

<p>The National Planning Policy for Travellers Sites http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2113371.pdf</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</p>	<p>The national Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (paras 8-9) requires local planning authorities to set pitch targets for gypsies and travellers and plot targets for travelling showpeople which address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of travellers in their area, working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework incorporates the principles set out in the national Planning Policy for Traveller Sites</p>
<p>Natural England Corporate Plan (2009-2012) http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/product.aspx?ProductID=16f703f3-5b79-4068-a1cb-dd5ee0cf72b5</p>		
<p>This document describes the outcomes that need to be achieved for the natural environment to 2012. Objectives: A healthy natural environment. People are inspired to value and conserve the natural environment. Sustainable use of the natural environment. Secure the natural environment for the future. It also outlines a suite of 12 objectives which will provide the focus for Natural England's delivery over the next five years.</p>	<p>34 targets set in plan.</p>	<p>Policies will need to ensure that the natural environment and landscapes are taken into account.</p>
<p>Our Countryside: the future. A Fair Deal for Rural England (The Rural White Paper, 2000)</p>		
<p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p>		
<p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/pdfs/ruralwp/rural.pdf</p>		

<p>This white paper sets out to put a stop to the decline of some rural communities. Objectives: To facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside, tackling poverty in rural areas. To maintain and stimulate communities, and secure access to services which is equitable in all the circumstances, for those who live or work in the countryside. To conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife (including the habitats on which it depends). To increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside. To open up public access to mountain, moor, heath and down and registered common land by the end of 2005. To promote government responsiveness to rural communities through better working together between central departments, local government, and government agencies and better co-operation with non-government bodies.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Ashfield Development Framework will have to ensure that it has due regard to pressures on the rural communities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will include objectives to ensure that rural communities have been taken account of.</p>
<p>Our Towns and Cities: The Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance (The Urban White Paper, 2000)</p>			
<p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p>			
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/citiesandregions/pdf/154869.pdf</p>			

<p>The paper seeks to address the decline in towns and cities bringing improvements to the physical environment and to the prosperity and quality of life for the people who live there. Objectives: To enable local people to shape the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders. For people to live in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well. Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion. Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential. Good quality services - health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime - that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The Ashfield Development Framework should ensure that the improvements to the physical environment of the urban areas of Ashfield have been considered throughout the process.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take account of design and access to services.</p>
<p>Planning and Energy Act 2008</p>			
<p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p>			
<p>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/21/contents</p>			
<p>An Act to enable local planning authorities to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency in local plans</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Ashfield Local Plan is able to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.</p>
<p>Planning Act 2008</p>			
<p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p>			
<p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080029_en_1</p>			

<p>The Act puts plans in place for the creation of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission. The Commission will be responsible for making decisions on major infrastructure of national significance. The Commission's decisions will be guided by National Policy Statements. The Act also brings in the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The CIL will allow local authorities to charge developers for infrastructure. Changes to existing local planning policy mean that Regional Spatial Strategies and Development Plan Documents will need to contribute to climate change policy.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The Ashfield Development Framework should ensure that the implications arising from the Planning Act have been considered throughout the process. Including infrastructure provision and climate change priorities.</p>	<p>The SA Framework takes into consideration this legislation.</p>
<p>Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites Circular (January 2006)</p>			
<p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p>			
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/circulargypsytraveller.pdf</p>			
<p>This Circular provides updated guidance on the planning aspects of finding sites for Gypsies and Travellers and how local authorities and Gypsies and Travellers can work together to achieve that aim. Objectives: To identify and make provision for the land and accommodation requirements of gypsies and travellers. To create and support sustainable, respectful, and inclusive communities where gypsies and travellers have fair access to suitable accommodation, education, health and welfare provision. Reduce the number of unauthorised encampments and developments and increase the number of gypsy and traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The Ashfield Development Framework should ensure that Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs are considered.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take account of this Circular.</p>

Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper 2007			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/planningsustainablefuture.pdf			
<p>This white paper seeks to make changes to the planning system to ensure sustainable development that is responsive to economic change and serves the needs of local communities and builds their quality of life.</p> <p>Objectives: Ensure that there is a clear policy framework for nationally significant infrastructure which integrates environmental, economic and social objectives to deliver sustainable development. Place planning at the heart of local government by aligning the Sustainable Community Strategy and the local development framework core strategy. Streamline the planning process whilst protecting the interests of neighbours, the wider community and the environment, and increase consultation throughout the process. Help address climate change by encouraging microgeneration and by delivering substantial savings in carbon emissions from new commercial buildings. Plan for a sustainable supply of land for development, reusing previously developed land where possible while recognising the importance of open and green spaces in urban places. Plan for sustainable economic development by promoting a strong, stable and productive economy. Improve the effectiveness of the town centre planning policy.</p>	No set targets	The Ashfield Development Framework should take account of this White Paper.	The SA Framework should take account of this White Paper.
Shaping Place Through Sport			
Sport England			
http://www.sportengland.org/support_advice/local_government/shaping_places.aspx			

<p>The Shaping places through sport series of five documents details how local authorities and their partners can use sport to build stronger, healthier, sustainable and more prosperous communities. The reports are intended to help local policymakers and practitioners put sport at the heart of their broad range of work in local areas. Objectives: To build communities by developing strong, sustainable and cohesive communities through sport. To create safer communities by reducing anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime through sport. To create healthier communities by improving health and reducing health inequalities through sport. To increase prosperity by increasing skills, employment and economic prosperity through sport. To transform lives by improving the life chances and focusing the energies of children and young people through sport.</p>	<p>Targets to be set locally</p>	<p>Policies should promote opportunities for participation in sport</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to improve health, supporting increases in opportunities for recreational physical activity.</p>
<p>Strategic Housing Market Assessments: Practice Guidance Version 2 (August 2007)</p>			
<p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p>			
<p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/323201.pdf</p>			
<p>This practice guidance sets out a framework that local authorities and regional bodies can follow to develop a good understanding of how housing markets operate. It promotes an approach to assessing housing need and demand which can inform the development of local development documents and regional spatial strategy planning for housing policies, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3).</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Strategic Housing Market Area Assessments should be completed provide evidence for the Ashfield Development Framework.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to create sustainable housing.</p>
<p>Sustainable Communities: Building for the future (Final, ODPM, 2003)</p>			
<p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p>			

http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/146289.pdf			
<p>The Sustainable Communities: Building for the future action programme marks a step change in policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. Objectives:</p> <p>Sustainable communities: A regional approach to housing policy and funding to regenerate deprived areas. Housing supply: Availability of more affordable housing, support to enable home ownership and reduction of empty homes. Decent homes: Funding to bring homes upto a decent standard and to prevent homelessness, and action to tackle bad landlords. Countryside and local environment: Protection of the green belt, improvement of local parks and green spaces, and the availability of affordable homes in villages.</p>	<p>All social housing to be made decent by 2010. 60% of additional homes should be on previously developed land. All local planning authorities to meet planning application handling targets, including decisions on 60% of major planning applications within 13 weeks.</p>	<p>Policies should be included to ensure that sustainable communities initiatives objectives are met.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure sustainable communities.</p>
Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (Final, ODPM, 2005)			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.westminsteronline.org/housingcommission/downloads/FiveYearStrategyODPM.pdf			

<p>The Sustainable Communities: Homes for All is the Government's 5 year plan to offer greater choice and opportunity in housing in England. Objectives: Make sure that there are enough high quality homes across the whole spectrum of housing - owner-occupied, social rented and private rented. Help more people to own their home. Make sure that all social tenants, and seven out of ten vulnerable people in the private sector, have a decent home. Create sustainable, mixed communities in both rural and urban areas, with the jobs, services and infrastructure they need to thrive. Provide for those who need more support to meet their housing needs and aspirations, including halving numbers in temporary accommodation. Provide for those who choose alternative types of accommodation, such as Gypsies and Travellers, but crack down on unauthorised development. Protect and enhance the environment, our historic towns and cities and the countryside.</p>	<p>All social homes to meet decent standards by 2010. At least 70% of vulnerable households in the private sector have homes that meet decent standards by 2010. Nationwide coverage of choice based lettings by 2010. Reduce by half the use of temporary accommodation by 2010 (from 2005). 60% of all new housing development to be on brownfield land. Improve the average energy efficiency of all domestic homes by a fifth by 2010 (from 2005).</p>	<p>Policies should be included to ensure that sustainable communities initiatives objectives are met.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure sustainable communities.</p>
<p>Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity (Final, ODPM, 2005)</p>			
<p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p>			
<p>http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/displaypagedoc.asp?id=1211</p>			

<p>The Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity action plan sets out to revitalise neighbourhoods, give local people a say in how their communities are run, strengthen local leadership, and increase regional prosperity to create places in which people want to live and work. Objectives: Sustainable communities should be: Active, inclusive and safe - fair, tolerant and cohesive with a strong local culture and other shared community activities. Well run - with effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. Environmentally sensitive - providing places for people to live that are considerate of the environment. Well designed and built - featuring a quality built and natural environment. Well connected - with good transport services and communication linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. Thriving - with a flourishing and diverse local economy. Well served - with public, private, community and voluntary services that are appropriate to people's needs and accessible to all. Fair for everyone - including those in other communities, now and in the future.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies should be included to ensure that sustainable communities initiatives objectives are met.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure sustainable communities.</p>
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<p>The Future of Transport: a network for 2030 (Dft, July 2004)</p>			
<p>Department for Transport</p>			
<p>http://www.thepep.org/ClearingHouse/docfiles/The.Future.of.Transport.pdf</p>			

<p>This paper sets out how the Government will meet the rising demands to travel, while safeguarding our economic and social well being and our environment. Objectives: To make our existing transport networks work more efficiently and in a more environmentally friendly way, reducing the risk of harm to health and the environment. To reduce car use by promoting and increasing the range of alternatives available. Reduce congestion and make journeys faster, greener and more reliable.</p>	<p>The strategy is built around three central themes:</p>	<p>The SA Framework will need</p>
<p>1. Sustained investment.</p>	<p>objectives of the White Paper,</p>	<p>to formulate objectives that will address congestion and accessibility of transport, as well as issues such as health and air pollution.</p>
<p>2. Improvements to transport management.</p>	<p>the Nottinghamshire Local</p>	

	3. Planning ahead.	Transport Plan will deal with the issues raised by the White Paper and consistency between the LDF and Local Transport Plan is required.	
UK Climate Change Programme 2006			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/climatechange/uk/ukccp/pdf/ukccp06-all.pdf			
<p>The UK Climate Change Programme is the Government's programme to reduce man-made emissions (greenhouses gases) considered to be contributing to climate change. Objectives: Encourage energy production from renewable sources, and invest in the development of technologies that reduce carbon production in commercial processes. Reduce the amount of carbon produced by vehicular transport, businesses and agriculture. Reduce the amount carbon produced and water used by domestic properties.</p>	<p>Deliver the UK's Kyoto Protocol target of reducing emissions of the basket of six greenhouse gases by 12.5 per cent below base year levels over the commitment period 2008-2012, and move the UK close to the domestic goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010. It also aims to put the UK on a path to cutting carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 per cent by about 2050, with real progress by 2020.</p>	<p>Policies will need to address climate change and encourage developments that minimise emissions.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will include objectives for reducing emissions including that of CO2 and will take into account guidance on climate change.</p>

UK Sustainable Development Strategy - Securing the Future (Final, HM Government, 2005)
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm

<p>The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. Objectives: Sustainable Consumption and Production to achieve more with less. This means addressing: - how goods and services are produced to reduce the inefficient use of resources; - the impacts of products and materials across their whole lifecycle; - building on people's awareness of social and environmental concerns. Reduce the impacts on climate change by reducing the amounts of greenhouse gasses released during energy production and other human activity. Ensure a decent environment for everyone by implementing environmental protection, enhancement and recovery. Create sustainable communities that embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level.</p>	<p>Five overarching principles which form the basis for policy in the UK: • Living within environmental limits• Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society• Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance</p>	<p>Policies should support the principles and objectives and achieve a sustainable economy and a strong healthy and just society within environmental limits.</p>	<p>The strategy will provide guidance and inform the whole SA process. The relevant objectives and proposals will be included within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</p>
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Walking and Cycling: an action plan (DfT, June 2004)
Department for Transport
http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgfr/sustainable/walking/actionplan/ingandcyclingdocumentinp5802.pdf

<p>This is the Government's action plan for increasing levels of walking and cycling in England. Objectives: Improved health. Reduce pressure on roads by reducing congestion and making public transport more accessible. Increased liveability and vibrancy of neighbourhoods. Promote social inclusion by reducing sense of isolation when travelling by car. Economic benefits and increased tourism. Create more places where people can cycle and walk, and make sure they are safe.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies should support the objectives of this plan, the Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan will deal with the issues raised by this plan and consistency between the Ashfield Development Framework and the Local Transport Plan is required.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives that will address accessibility issues.</p>
<p>Waste Strategy for England 2007</p>			

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs				
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/strategy07/pdf/waste07-strategy.pdf				
This strategy seeks to tackle the unsustainable use of natural materials, and the large volumes of waste landfilled. Objectives: Reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. Break the link between economic growth and waste growth. Re-use products or recycle the material from which they are made. Recover energy from other wastes where possible.	No set targets	Policies will need to address waste and encourage developments that minimise and recycle waste within the District.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure sustainable use of materials through efficient use of raw materials and increased use of recycled materials. Should also include objectives with regard to composting waste and waste reduction within the District.	
Water for Life and Livelihoods- A Strategy for River Basin Planning (Environment Agency, 2006)				
http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GEHO0506BKVX-e-e.pdf?lang=e				
This document set out the Environment Agency's strategy to implement the European Water Framework Directive (WFD) by managing water based on river basin planning. Objectives: Reduce pollution, prevent deterioration and improve the condition of aquatic ecosystems including wetlands. Promote the sustainable use of water. Help reduce the effects of floods and droughts. Address other challenges such as climate change, sustainable development and other water-based activities in a more strategic and integrated manner. To make the planning and decision making process transparent and fair, and to encourage all stakeholders to contribute	No set targets	The plan should ensure that it has due regard to river basin planning	The SA Framework includes objectives to prudently manage natural resources, including water.	
Water For Life: White Paper (2011)				
DEFRA				
http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm82/8230/8230.pdf				

<p>Water for Life describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused, and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is. And it explains that we all have a part to play in the realisation of this vision. Key relevant objectives: consult on the introduction of national standards and a new planning approval system for sustainable drainage; changes we can make now to deal with the legacy of over-abstraction of our rivers; re-affirm our new catchment approach to dealing with water quality and wider environmental issues;</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The plan should ensure that it has due regard to drainage issues.</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes objectives to prudently manage natural resources, including water.</p>
<p>Regional Delivering Sustainable Communities in the East Midlands - Embedding Sustainable Design in Local Development Frameworks (Draft, EMRA, 2005)</p>			
<p>East Midlands Regional Assembly</p>			
<p>http://www.emra.gov.uk/regionalplan/documents/DraftEastMidlandsSustainableConstructionGuide.pdf</p>			
<p>This document is designed to support planning policy development throughout the East Midlands. It contains examples of good practice from across the region and signposts to helpful tools and guidance. The aim is to ensure the delivery of sustainable design and construction in the East Midlands. Objectives: A design led approach, taking account of local natural and historic character. Design and construction that minimises resource use, and lessens the negative impact on the environment and climate change. Architectural design that is functional, but respects its local setting. Housing that meets the needs of the people, at increased densities. Access by sustainable</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies should be included to ensure that sustainable communities initiatives objectives are met.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure sustainable communities.</p>

<p>modes of transport. Design that reduces crime, improves safety and provides a quality public space. Design that protects and where possible provides for increases in biodiversity.</p>		
<p>East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment</p>		
<p>Natural England</p>	<p>http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/regions/east_midlands/ourwork/characterassessment.aspx</p>	
<p>The East Midlands Region Landscape Character Assessment (EMRLCA) aims to increase understanding of the region's varied landscape, by identifying distinctive, rare or special characteristics. It presents objective, non-technical descriptions of each of the 31 regional landscape character types. It also reviews the forces currently acting to change the landscape; the implications of these changes and provides guidance to counter adverse impacts and promote positive change.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The plan should ensure that it has due regard to the landscape character assessments for the area.</p> <p>The SA Framework includes an objective to protect and enhance the environment and Landscape.</p>
<p>East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008)</p>		
<p>East Midlands Regional Assembly</p>		
<p>http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/irs_-_report_08.pdf</p>		

<p>The East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy provides a framework by which the agreed priorities for the region can be achieved. The Five agreed priorities for the Region are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce inequalities in the region. 2. Conserve and enhance the natural environment. 3. Create sustainable and healthy communities throughout the region. 4. Improve economic performance and competitiveness. 5. Reduce the impacts on and of climate change and use natural resources more efficiently. <p>17 objectives to address the priorities are arranged into 4 themes: SOCIAL 1. To ensure that the existing and future housing stock meets the housing needs of all communities in the region. 2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing health services. 3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities. 4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime. 5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the communities of the region. ENVIRONMENTAL 6. To protect, enhance and manage the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region. 7. To enhance and conserve the environmental quality of the region by increasing the environmental infrastructure. 8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals. 9. To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable resources. 10. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts. ECONOMIC 11. To create high quality employment opportunities and to develop a culture of ongoing engagement and excellence in learning and skills, giving the region a competitive edge in how we</p>	<p>No set targets identified</p>	<p>Policies within the LDF will have to reflect the important principles and policies, including the central message of integration between different aspects of sustainable development.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should be consistent and support the objectives laid out in the IRS. Where appropriate and possible the baseline information for the SA should contain indicators consistent with those in the IRS.</p>
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<p>acquire and exploit knowledge. 12. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation, creating a climate within which entrepreneurs and world-class business can flourish. 13. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies. SPATIAL 14. To ensure that the location of development makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and helps to reduce the need to travel. 15. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings. 16. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials. 17. To improve accessibility to jobs and services by increasing the use of public transport, cycling and walking, and reducing traffic growth and congestion.</p>			
<p>East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005 - 2011 (Final, EMDA)</p>			
<p>East Midlands Development Agency</p>			
<p>http://www.gnpartnership.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2009/04/east-midlands-urban-action-plan-2005-2011.pdf</p>			

<p>The UAP sets out the framework for urban renaissance in the East Midlands and focuses on places of opportunity rather than areas of need and deprivation. It has five main themes - land supply; public realm; skills and business development; transport; and tourism, culture and sport. Objectives: Vibrant and competitive centres. Quality of life and wellbeing for all.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The Ashfield Development Framework should ensure that the improvements to the physical environment of the urban areas of Ashfield have been considered throughout the process.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should take account of design and access to services.</p>
East Midlands Cultural Strategy – The Place for Choice – 2006-2011			
Culture East Midlands			
http://www.culture-em.org.uk/strategy/StrategyFinalVersion.pdf			
<p>This strategy offers a perspective on the cultural development of the East Midlands the four key themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting cultural opportunities for people and communities; • Fulfilling the potential of culture in regional opportunities, and in national policies and programmes; • Getting culture valued in regional policy and planning; • Achieving sector sustainability 	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies should support and give spatial expression to the objectives of this strategy.</p>	
East Midlands Tourism Strategy 2003-2010			
East Midlands Tourism			
http://www.emda.org.uk/uploaddocuments/emTourismStrategyFull.pdf			
<p>This strategy identifies how the changes in society will create opportunities, but also pose challenges to attracting</p>	<p>Raise the visitor expenditure to 4.5%</p>	<p>Policies should give support and spatial expression to the</p>	<p>SA Frameworks objectives</p>

<p>increased numbers of tourists to the region. Objectives: Exploit the assets of the region i.e. the countryside, waterways, towns, villages, historical places, and existing cultural, sporting and recreational activities. Improving the general natural and built environment of the areas that have the most appeal for visitors. Take advantage of the central location of the East Midlands to increase the amount of business tourism in the region. Encourage local festivals and events, and sports tourism. Also encourage the regions local fashion, food and horticulture industry. Increase visitor value rather than volume, by placing emphasis on increasing overnight stays. Influence transport infrastructure and encouraging sustainable transport.</p>	<p>of the region's GDP in 2010. In 1999, it represented 3.5% of GDP. Increase visitor spend in the region by an average of 1.6% per annum by 2005 and by 2% by 2010.</p>	<p>overall objectives of the strategy.</p>	<p>should support those of the</p>
<p>Health, Access to Greenspace and Informal Outdoor Recreation in the Greenwood Community Forest and Nottingham City (Final, Countryside Agency/ Greenwood Community Forest, May 2004) Greenwood Community Forest Partnership and The Countryside Agency</p>			
<p>http://www.countryside.gov.uk/Images/Greenwood%20Community%20Forest%20Health_tcm2-21279.pdf</p>			
<p>This study investigated the links between health, and access to green space and participation in informal outdoor recreation within Nottingham City and the Greenwood Community Forest. Outcomes: Identifiable link between physical activity and health. Identifies the socio-economic groups least likely to participate in recreational physical activity. Identifies barriers to open and green spaces. Recommends that there should be a range of types of open space and facilities. Examines issues of social inclusion, safety and perceived safety. Recommends the implementation of a range of educational programmes to</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies should ensure that adequate green space is protected and enhanced and that recreational facilities meet the needs of the community.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should contain objectives to preserve and enhance green space, ensuring accessibility for all to facilities and promote social inclusion and health.</p>

encourage user participation.				
Identifying the Sub-Regional Housing Markets of the East Midlands (DTZ report, April 2005)				
East Midlands Regional Assembly				
http://www.goem.gov.uk/497296/docs/191913/232488/288818/housemkt1to30				
This study set out to map the pattern of sub-regional housing markets across the East Midlands. Objectives: To identify the boundaries of sub-regional housing markets in the East Midlands region. To recommend which local authorities need to work together in the future to undertake Housing Market Assessments within the sub-regional context.	No set targets	Policies contained within the Development Framework need to ensure that the recommendations from the Sub-Regional Housing Markets Assessments are considered.	SA Frameworks objectives should support those of the	
Making Connections: Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion Unit February 2003				
Social Exclusion Task Force				
This report examines the link between social exclusion, transport and the location of services. Objectives: - Land-use planning and accessibility planning (as part of LTPs) to ensure that services are accessible to residents. - Improve accessibility to jobs, education and learning, healthcare and healthy affordable food. - Reduce social exclusion by improving transport services particularly for people living in areas of deprivation. - Make streets safer by reducing crime and the fear of crime in and around public transport, reducing road casualties, and by taking into account walking and cycling environments	No set targets	Ensure that The Aligned Core Strategies acknowledges the links between transport and social exclusion and takes the issues raised by the report into account	The SA Framework includes objectives to ensure transport and the wider issues are taken account of.	

Quality of Employment Land Study (Final, Roger Tym and Partners, July 2002)			
Roger Tym and Partners			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/quels_final_report.pdf			
The report assesses the quantity and quality of employment land supply in the East Midlands to see how far it meets market demand and strategic policy objectives. Objectives: Determine how much employment land the market will demand over the next 10-15 years; Determine what kinds of sites are and will be in demand, in terms of location, accessibility, environmental features and other characteristics; The regeneration of areas in need; Renewal of the economy through growth of high-value, high-growth, high-knowledge economic activities; Encouragement of inward investment as a major contributor to renewal.	No set targets	Policies should be included to accommodate economic growth.	The SA Framework should include objectives and proposals to promote the economy.
Regional Economic Strategy 2006-20 (East Midlands)			
East Midlands Development Agency			
http://www.emda.org.uk/res/docs/RESflourishingFINAL4.pdf			
The Regional Economic Strategy sets out the Regional Development Agency's vision and aspirations to 2020. The	Improve the region's performance against	Policies within the LDF should	The SA Framework's objectives should be consistent and support

<p>Strategy focuses on the key economic drivers of the region: - Skills - Innovation - Enterprise - Investment. The vision for the RES is underpinned by three main themes; raising productivity, ensuring sustainability and achieving equality. The 10 strategic priorities in the RES are outlined below: Employment, learning and skills: To move more people into better jobs in growing businesses. Enterprise and business support: To become a region of highly productive, globally competitive businesses. Innovation: To develop a dynamic region founded upon innovative and knowledge focused businesses competing successfully in a global economy. Transport and logistics: To improve the quality of regional infrastructure to enable better connectivity within and outside the region. Energy and resources: To transform the way we use resources and use and generate energy to ensure a sustainable economy, a high quality environment and lessen the impact of climate change. To protect and enhance the region's environment through sustainable economic growth. Land and development: To ensure that the quality and supply of development land, and balance between competing land uses, contributes towards sustainable growth of the regional economy. Cohesive communities: To increase life chances for all leading to stronger and more cohesive communities, a dynamic society and stronger economy. Economic renewal: To ensure all people and communities have the opportunity to create new and sustainable economic futures. Economic inclusion: To help overcome the barriers, or market failures, that prevent people from participating fully in the regional and local economy.</p>	<p>the ISEW indicators</p>	<p>reflect the principles and policies of the RES.</p>	<p>the objectives laid out in the RES.</p>
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Regional Housing Strategy / 3 Cities Action Plan (Final, East Midlands Regional Housing Board, 2004)			
East Midlands Regional Housing Board			
http://www.gps.gov.uk/497296/docs/191913/232488/288818/strategy			
<p>This strategy supports the Integrated Regional Strategy's vision for housing in the East Midlands 'to ensure that the existing and future housing stock is appropriate to meet the housing needs of all parts of the community.' Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help create neighbourhoods where people want to live. Reflect the need for balanced mixed tenure communities. Prioritise the use of previously developed land and buildings. Provide high quality housing which incorporates sustainable construction and design (see Appendix One). Enhance the quality of the local environment and support community safety. Improve accessibility to jobs, recreation and services and reduces the need to travel. Contribute to environmental infrastructure (The concept of environmental infrastructure is being developed regionally. It includes a network of multifunctional green spaces, sustainable construction and drainage systems and environmental work in rural areas). 	No set targets	<p>Policies within the LDF should reflect the principles and policies of the RHS.</p>	<p>The SA Framework's objectives should be consistent and support the objectives laid out in the RHS.</p>
Regional Strategic River Corridors Initiatives (Final, EMRA, February 2004)			
East Midlands Regional Assembly			
http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file452.pdf			
The aim of the initiative is to promote an integrated spatial	No set targets	Policies within the LDF should	The SA Framework's objectives

<p>development strategy for the management and enhancement of the natural, cultural and historic environment of river corridors. The Strategic River Corridors initiative is an integral part of IRS. Objectives: To raise awareness of the benefits river corridors can bring to the general health and quality of life for people. To restore or maintain river wetland environments. To protect flora and fauna that rely on seasonal aquatic habitats and to create new habitats. To protect and enhance the historic environment of the river corridors, including historic buildings and structures, landscapes and archaeological deposits. To conserve and enhance the unique landscape character of river corridors. To re-establish natural processes within river corridors, such as flood storage areas. To promote tourism, improve access to and recreational use of river corridors. To promote the economic and physical regeneration of areas adjacent to rivers. To raise awareness of the contribution river corridors can make to the well-being of local communities and to the education of local persons.</p>		<p>reflect the principles and policies of this initiative.</p>	<p>should be consistent and support the objectives laid out in this document.</p>
<p>Regional Transport Strategy Government Office for the East Midlands http://www.goem.gov.uk/497296/docs/191913/237644/rss8.pdf</p>			
<p>The Regional Transport Strategy aims to integrate land-use planning and transport planning to steer new development into more sustainable locations, reduce the need to travel and enable journeys to be made by more sustainable modes of transport. Objectives: Reduce the need to travel and traffic growth. Promote a 'step change' in the level of public transport. Only deliver highway capacity when all other measures have been exhausted.</p>	<p>three main aims of the RTS: • Reduce the need to travel and traffic growth. • Promote a 'step change' in the level of public transport. • Only deliver highway capacity when all</p>	<p>Policies within the Ashfield Development Framework should reflect the principles and policies of the RTS including the central message of integration between different aspects of sustainable development. The Nottinghamshire Local</p>	<p>The SA Framework's objectives should be consistent and support the objectives laid out in the RTS.</p>

<p>other measures have been exhausted. The Strategy recognises the issues relating to social inclusion and environmental quality, which influence and relate to personal mobility, access to employment opportunities as well as health and safety.</p>	<p>Transport Plans will take forward aspects of the RTS and the Ashfield Development Framework should be consistent with the aims and objectives of the LTP.</p>
<p>Regional Waste Strategy 2006 (East Midlands)</p>	
<p>East Midlands Regional Assembly</p>	
<p>http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file612.pdf</p>	

<p>The strategy aims to provide a framework for change from the current wasteful practices of today to a more sustainable future for our Region. Objectives: To influence the way goods are produced and consumed. To minimise the amount of waste produced. To ensure that as much of the waste we do produce as possible is recovered or recycled. To work towards zero growth in waste at the Regional level by 2016. To reduce the amount of waste landfilled in accordance with the EU Landfill Directive. To exceed Government targets for recycling and composting. To take a flexible approach to other forms of waste recovery.</p>	<p>Recycling and composting of MSW: 25% by 2005, 30% by 2010, 50% by 2015. Zero growth in controlled wastes from 2016 MSW arisings will not exceed the predicted 2.96 million tonnes per annum as at 2021.</p>	<p>Policies should support and give spatial expression to the overall objectives of this strategy.</p>	<p>SA Frameworks objectives should be consistent with those of the strategy. The importance of reducing waste and promoting energy efficiency should be taken into account.</p>
<p>River Trent Fluvial Strategy (Final, Environment Agency, March 2005)</p>			
<p>Environment Agency</p>			
<p>http://www.nottinghaminsight.org.uk/insight/handler/downloadHandler.ashx?node=65681</p>			
<p>The Fluvial Trent Strategy sets out to identify approaches to sustainably manage flood risk along the Trent corridor over the next 50 years. The study considers flood risk from the River Trent between the head of main river at Stoke-on-Trent, to the tidal limit at Cromwell Weir at Newark (approximately 200km). It reviews the condition, performance and level of protection provided by the existing flood defences, and identifies existing and possible future flooding problem areas. An outcome from the study is the production and maintenance of floodmaps for use by planning authorities implementing the requirements of PPG25.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies will need to address flood risk</p>	<p>The SA Framework includes an objective to minimise risk of flooding</p>
<p>Nottinghamshire</p>			
<p>A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire - Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy (2008)</p>			
<p>The Nottinghamshire Environmental Protection Working Group</p>			

http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1690&p=0			
<p>This document aims to help local authorities and partner organisations manage and improve ambient air quality and to protect the health and wellbeing of the public.</p> <p>Objectives: Minimise air pollution and the impact of global warming and climate change. Encourage sustainable development in Nottinghamshire to protect the health and wellbeing of the population. To work with businesses, stakeholders and the residents of Nottinghamshire to encourage sustainable improvements in air quality.</p>	No set targets	<p>Policies should take into account the requirements by taking a criteria based approach ensuring that new developments do not have an adverse impact on air quality.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives relating to improving air quality.</p>
Accessibility Strategy 2006-11 (Greater Nottingham)			
Nottingham City Council			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1809&p=0			
<p>The Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy follows on from the Framework Accessibility Strategy by detailing how Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire County Council will implement the measures to improve accessibility and bring about the associated benefits such as to improve health and social care outcomes, to improve attendance and attainment in education, to promote work as the best form of welfare for people of working age, to raise the levels of social inclusion, neighbourhood renewal and regional prosperity, to enhance opportunity and tackle social exclusion in rural areas, and to improve access to countryside leisure and exercise opportunities and to increase participation in culture and sport.</p>	No set targets	<p>Policies should support the objectives of this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives that will address accessibility issues.</p>
Appraisal of Sustainable Urban Extensions - Nottingham Core HMA (June 2008)			

Ashfield District Council (Hucknall part), Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Cou			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/appraisalofsustainableurbanexts.pdf			
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. For Ashfield, the report considered the Rolls-Royce Site in Hucknall.	No set targets	Policies within the LDF should reflect the findings of this assessment.	The SA Framework's objectives should support the findings of this assessment.
Bus Strategy 2006-11 (Greater Nottingham)			
Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire County Council			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=2514&p=0			
This strategy sets out the vision for bus transport. It aims to maintain and improve the bus infrastructure and quality of	No set targets	Policies should support the	The SA Framework will need

<p>services, extend the local bus network, reduce the relative cost of bus travel, and improve personal safety. Objectives: Better manage and where possible reduce the problems of congestion. Improve accessibility and social inclusion. Improve road safety. Protect and where possible enhance the environment. Support regeneration and neighbourhood renewal. Make best use of existing resources. Improve peoples' quality of life</p>		<p>objectives of this strategy.</p>	<p>to formulate objectives that will address these issues.</p>
<p>Bus Strategy 2006 (North Nottinghamshire) (March 2006) Ashfield DC, Bassetlaw DC, Mansfield DC and Newark & Sherwood DC, Nottinghamshire County Council</p>			
<p>http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/busstrategy/northnottsfinal.pdf</p>			
<p>The Bus Strategy sets out a five-year strategy for investment and action to improve the bus network in North Nottinghamshire. It forms part of the wider LTP for North Nottinghamshire and has a key role to play in achieving its overall objectives, in particular delivering accessibility and tackling congestion. The strategy has six objectives: to maintain and extend the local bus network to maximise accessibility and choice; to improve quality of services; to improve bus infrastructure; to reduce the relative cost of bus travel; to improve information of bus services; and to improve personal security.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies should support the objectives of this strategy.</p>	<p>The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives that will address these issues.</p>

Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study			
Nottingham Growth Point Partnership http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=9067			
554 This study provides strategic level advice on water infrastructure and environmental capacity and should be included as part of evidence base for the Councils' Local Development Frameworks. The study identifies that the water resource situation in the East Midlands is significantly constrained and reinforces the importance of managing the demand for water. A planned programme of measures to improve water supply means that growth should not be constrained. It suggests that consumption could be reduced both by Councils having policies that support the water company's efficiency measures and by building new housing to water consumption standards of the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3/4. New housing development should occur in the lowest flood risk zones (the study does not take into account non-residential development); in all cases, development options should favour sites in Flood Zone 1. In addition, the effect of climate change should also be taken into consideration, which is likely to increase the extent of the flood zones. Surface water flooding should also be a material planning consideration. New developments should apply sustainable drainage techniques to control flood risk, whilst also providing benefit in terms of water quality, amenity value and green infrastructure targets. The need for a further Detailed Study is identified which should examine wastewater treatment and/or river / catchment water quality modelling in more detail.	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	Policies should take into account this report.	The SA Framework includes an objective to minimise risk of flooding
Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (2009)			
Nottinghamshire County Council file://http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/landimprovements/landscapecharacter.htm			

<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 LDFs</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies within the Local 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>Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Nottinghamshire (1998, Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group)</p>			
<p>Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group</p>			
<p>http://www.nottsba.org.uk/index.htm</p>			
<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. Objectives: Through planning control, allow no further loss of habitats and seek opportunities to create new areas through approved development. Through planning control, ensure that the potential affects on wildlife of changes of land use are properly assessed, and adverse effects prevented. Implement appropriate protection measures such as the designation of Local Nature Reserves.</p>	<p>The objectives of the plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To conserve and where appropriate enhance Nottinghamshire's unique variety of wild species and natural habitats. 2. To increase public awareness of, and involvement in conserving biodiversity. 3. To contribute to biodiversity conservation on a national, European and global scale. 	<p>Policies should assist in the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity within Ashfield District.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and natural heritage.</p>
<p>North Nottinghamshire Accessibility Strategy 2006/07 - 2010/11</p>			
<p>Ashfield DC, Bassetlaw DC, Mansfield DC and Newark & Sherwood DC, Nottinghamshire County Council</p>			

http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/ascontentents.pdf			
This strategy sets out how the County Council and its partners will address accessibility challenges in the North Nottinghamshire LTP area over a five year period 2006 - 2011. It contains a range of objectives to promote improved access to key services, such as work, training, healthcare, shops and leisure facilities, along with identified actions to improve access to these services.	No set targets	Policies should support the objectives of this strategy.	The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives that will address accessibility issues.
Northern Sub-Region Employment Land Study (ARUP – March 2008)			
Ashfield DC, Bassetlaw DC, Mansfield DC, Newark and Sherwood DC, Bolsover DC, Chesterfield DC and NE Derbyshire DC			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/thecouncil/democracy/planning/subregionalandcountyplanning/northernsubregionemplandstudy/			
This ELR covers the whole of the Northern Sub-Region including the four Local Authorities in North Nottinghamshire (Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Mansfield and Newark & Sherwood) as well as three Local Authorities in North Derbyshire (Bolsover, Chesterfield and NE Derbyshire). It reviews the appropriate local planning policy and regeneration strategies, assesses the commercial property market, and analyses employment land demand and supply across the area, in both quantitative and qualitative terms.	No set targets	Policies within the LDF should reflect the findings of this study.	The SA Framework's objectives should support the findings of this study.
Nottinghamshire and Erewash Older Peoples Housing Needs Study			
Nottinghamshire and Erewash Councils			
http://www.erewash.gov.uk/housing_and_homeless/housing_needs_and_research/default.asp			

<p>A Strategic Approach to Older Persons' Accommodation for Nottinghamshire and Erewash This is a study of the housing needs of older people. It was carried out across Nottinghamshire Housing Market Areas (HMAs) which include Erewash It included: - - Postal and online surveys with 175 Erewash residents aged 50 plus - A focus group with 25 members of the Citizens Panel in Ilkeston. - Literature review of existing work - Collection and analysis of existing data The study outlines the need and demand for types and tenures of homes, and issues to be addressed to best meet the range of housing needs of older people.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Outlines the need and demand for types and tenures of homes, and issues to be addressed to best meet the range of housing needs of older people.</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal housing objective reflects the theme of the document as appropriate.</p>
<p>Nottingham City Region Employment Land Study - Roger Tym and Partners with Lambert Smith Hampton 2007 & Update 2009</p>			
<p>Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash District Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council</p>			
<p>http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/employmentlandstudy.htm</p>			
<p>This study provides an assessment of the quantity and quality of employment land in Nottingham City Region</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies within the LDF should</p>	<p>The SA Framework's objectives should support the findings of this</p>

<p>(Nottingham City, Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling and Rushcliffe - plus the Hucknall wards in Ashfield district) and the likely requirements up to 2026. It takes account of the RSS which aims to align employment change with housing land provision and the resulting population change. It also takes account of the major regional objective to restructure the economy towards more knowledge-intensive, higher-skilled, higher-paid work. Findings: The regional economy combines high employment with relatively low productivity, earnings and skills. It has fewer knowledge-based jobs and lower earnings than the national economy. While jobs located in Nottingham City are comparatively well-paid, residents of the City have noticeably low earnings, and the higher-paid jobs in Nottingham City are disproportionately filled by people who live elsewhere in the study area. The forecast increase in office based employment more or less balances the forecast reduction of industrial/warehousing employment resulting in the release of very minor amounts of employment land over 2003-16 period. Recommends where new employment should be located according to type of employment.</p>	<p>reflect the findings of this study.</p>	<p>study.</p>
<p>Nottingham Core Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2006/17 (Final, B. Line Housing Information and Three Dragons, April 2007)</p>		
<p>Ashfield District Council, Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash District Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Co</p>		
<p>http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=3873&p=0</p>		
<p>This assessment is to help inform decision making by local planning authorities to achieve the Government's mixed</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies within the LDF should</p>
<p>The SA Framework's objectives should support the findings of this</p>		

<p>and balanced communities agenda, and to provide for housing needs of communities in the Nottingham Core Housing Market Area. Findings: Describes household composition, tenure and house prices. Housing need and affordability. Household projections and associated economic factors. Reasons for, and consequences of, imbalances in the housing market. Why people move and where they move to. Rural issues, services and affordability.</p>		<p>reflect the findings of this assessment.</p>	<p>assessment.</p>
Nottinghamshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2012			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
www.gngrowthpoint.com/IDP			
<p>The Nottinghamshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan sets out our communities' current and future needs and spending priorities for infrastructure and service delivery. The Nottinghamshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan should be used by county council departments, local planning authorities and the development industry to inform local policy and strategy, funding bids, spending priorities and decisions on future investment.</p>	<p>Contains delivery schedules on current and committed priority projects and other strategic priority projects to inform CIL.</p>	<p>Policies should complement the infrastructure plan and the projects it envisages for the plan area.</p>	<p>The SA reflects the priorities in the infrastructure plan.</p>
Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan (Adopted, Nottinghamshire County/Nottingham City Council, January 2002)			
Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/large-static/wastelocalplan/wastelocalplan.pdf			
<p>The plan sets out the broad land use framework for future waste management in Nottinghamshire and covers all forms of waste including household, commercial, industrial</p>	<p>Four main objectives to achieve sustainable</p>	<p>Policies should consider safeguarding areas for any potential waste allocations.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should reflect the objectives within the Waste Local Plan.</p>

<p>and construction wastes. The plan identifies potential future sites for new facilities such as waste transfer, recycling, composting, energy recovery and landfill. It also sets out the detailed environmental and other criteria against which all applications for waste management will be judged. Objectives: Reduce the dependency on disposal as a waste management option. Increase the amount of waste that is recycled, incinerated and composted. Protect the environment by directing harmful development away from sensitive areas, and minimising the effect on the surrounding environment and people. Minimising the consumption of material and energy. Minimising environmental pollution. Ensure the proper reclamation of disposal sites, and their after uses.</p>	<p>development are: • Protecting the environment • Using resources efficiently • Controlling pollution • Increasing public awareness and involvement.</p>	
<p>Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026</p>		
<p>Nottinghamshire County Council</p>		
<p>http://www3.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?aid=159765</p>		
<p>The Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan Strategy forms the long term transport strategy for Nottinghamshire County Council, its administrative area (excluding Nottingham City) up to 2026. In common with other LTPs 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 our current transport assets and providing and enhancing an integrated transport system are core themes of this strategy.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies should support the objectives of this strategy.</p> <p>SA objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate</p>
<p>Nottingham Outer Strategic Housing Market Assessment, September 2007 (Fordham Research)</p>		

Ashfield DC, Bassetlaw DC, Mansfield DC, Newark and Sherwood DC, Bolsover DC, Chesterfield DC and NE Derbyshire DC			
http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/pdf/Housing%20Management%20Assessment%20Northern%20Sub%20Region%20(E.%20Mids)%20.pdf			
This report covers all of the research undertaken by Fordham including the three Authorities in the Nottingham Outer HMA (Ashfield, Mansfield, and Newark & Sherwood) as well as the four Authorities in the Northern HMA (Bassetlaw, Bolsover, Chesterfield and NE Derbyshire). The report sets out a framework to allow local authorities to develop good understanding of how Housing Markets operate in the area. It assesses Housing Need and Demand across all tenures including affordable housing.	No set targets	<p>Policies within the LDF should</p> <p>reflect the findings of this assessment.</p>	The SA Framework's objectives should support the findings of this assessment.
	<p>Nottinghamshire Sustainable Energy Policy Framework (2009)</p> <p>Nottinghamshire County Council</p> <p>http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/greenissues/energy/sustainableenergyframework.htm</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.	Advisory targets for phased proportion of low/zero carbon contribution in new domestic/non domestic development in order to support policy development in this area.	Policies should seek to contribute towards carbon reduction in new development	The SA Framework includes an Energy objective which seeks to minimise energy usage and develop the areas renewable energy resource
<p>Social Need in Nottinghamshire 2004 (Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council)</p> <p>Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council</p>			

http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/socialneedstudy2004lessmaps.pdf			
Social Need in Nottinghamshire 2004 has been prepared in order to assess the distribution of social need across the geographic county of Nottinghamshire. The Study should be seen as complementary to the Government's Indices of Deprivation, providing a more local perspective.	No set targets	The Ashfield Development Framework should consider the social needs of the residents in Ashfield.	The SA Framework should reflect the objectives within this document.
The Social Economy of North Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire - Aug 2007			
Ashfield DC, Bassetlaw DC, Mansfield DC, Newarkand Sherwood DC, Bolsover DC, Chersterfield DC and NE Derbyshire DC			
http://www.alliancessp.co.uk/docs/Social%20Economy%20-%20ASSP.mtl%20_x007E_%20final-rpt%2016.08.07.pdf			
This Study looks at what is happening to the social economy of North Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire and how it can be improved. It sets out a vision to develop a vibrant, robust and dynamic social economy by developing social enterprises, fostering social entrepreneurship and building social capital.	No set targets	Policies within the Ashfield Development Framework should reflect the findings of this study.	The SA Framework's objectives should support the findings of this study.
Ashfield District			
Ashfield Corporate Plan, 2012-2015			
Ashfield District Council			
http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/council--government-and-democracy/about-ashfield-district-council/the-corporate-plan/			
The Corporate Plan sets out four distinct goals: A dynamic, productive, competitive and rewarding local economy, Community responsibility for an attractive and safe	No set targets	Policies within the Ashfield Development Framework reflect aims and objectives of the Council's Corporate Plan	

<p>environment, stronger and more resilient communities where people want to live, work, play and be involved, Ashfield District Council is an enabler of local leadership in Ashfield</p>	
Ashfield Cultural Strategy – 2007-2012	
Ashfield District Council	
www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/ccm/cms-service/stream/asset?asset_id=6448013&	
<p>This Strategy is about developing the cultural opportunities in Ashfield District to contribute to, and improve the quality of life in local communities. This strategy is in draft format and still under review. This strategy drives:</p>	<p>No set targets</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The cultural vision and priorities at local level; 	<p>Policies need to reflect the objectives of the strategy.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The profile and contribution of cultural activity at corporate and community levels; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The aims for cultural provision and its local objectives, for both the Council and wider stakeholders; 	<p>The SA Framework should reflect the aims and objectives within the Strategy.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Future resource allocation; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How cultural provision is developed and delivered; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partnerships for provision; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The approach to performance monitoring of cultural provision to assess its local impact. 	
ADC Housing Needs Assessment & Analysis 2008 (B. Line Housing Information).	
<p>This document draws on earlier strategic level research from the SHMAs to look in more detail at the specific nature and extent of housing need in Ashfield District. This report has been used to inform policy</p>	<p>No set targets</p>
	<p>Policies should reflect the conclusions of this document.</p>
	<p>The SA</p>

Ashfield District Council Housing Strategy 2005-2010		
Ashfield District Council		
file:///H:/Intelligence/Housing/Ashfield District Council Housing Strategy 2005-2010.pdf		
<p>Ashfield District Councils Housing Strategy for 2005 - 2010 continues the work begun by Ashfield District Council in its Plan. It brings together in one living document national, regional and local priorities to form a balanced response to Ashfield's housing needs. This Housing Strategy sets out seven Strategic Priorities that direct the work of the Council, the Housing Strategy Team and its partners. These priorities have been shaped following extensive consultation and research and all priorities work towards the goals laid out in Ashfield District Councils Corporate Plan.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies need to reflect the objectives of this document</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-</p>
Ashfield Economic Regeneration Strategy		
Ashfield District Council		
file:///H:/Intelligence/Business/Ashfield Economic Regeneration Strategy2007-2012.pdf		
<p>This strategy, produced in consultation with stakeholders, will determine the best use of Ashfield District Councils economic regeneration focused resources. It will also act</p>	<p>The key drivers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning and Skills; • Enterprise and 	<p>Policies need to reflect the objectives of the strategy.</p>
		<p>The SA Framework should reflect the aims and objectives within the Strategy</p>

<p>as an invaluable document to guide and support partnership working as well as provide a focus for resources from potential investors in Ashfields future.</p>	<p>Innovation; • Information and Communications Technology Revolution; • A Climate for Investment.</p>	
<p>Ashfield Equalities Impact Assessment September 2012</p>		
<p>http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment/planning-policy/planning-policy/local-plan/local-plan-background-documents/</p>		
<p>The Equality Impact Assessment acts as a tool to assess the implication of planning policies upon the whole community, with the aim to eliminate discrimination and tackle inequality</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies need to reflect the objective of the strategy</p>
<p>Ashfield Green Space Strategy (Final, 2009)</p>		
<p>Ashfield District Council</p>		
<p>http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/ccm/content/planning-policy/</p>		
<p>This strategy provides a focus for the continued</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Ashfield Development Framework</p>

<p>improvement of green spaces in Ashfield and provide guidance on the provision of new green space and associated facilities through the development process. It helps to ensure that all residents have access to sufficient, good quality open space. The strategy's focus is on publicly accessible green space, including allotments, cemeteries and sports pitches.</p>		<p>policies need to reflect the objectives of the strategy.</p>
<p>Ashfield Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2013)</p>		
<p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan include details of the infrastructure requires to support the Local Plan strategy and sets out an action plan for delivery.</p>		
<p>Ashfield Local Plan Review (Adopted 2002)</p>		
<p>Ashfield District Council</p>		
<p>http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment/planning-policies-and-projects/ashfield-local-plan-review/</p>		

<p>The Local Plan Review reflects the aims of national, regional and local guidance/strategies in setting a framework for development, namely; To protect and enhance the environment; Meet employment needs to 2011; Meet overall housing needs to 2011 in appropriate locations; Balance the need for development with the need to maintain the quality of the environment; Make optimum use of the scarce resources of land, finance and labour; Enhance Town Centres. To achieve these aims the Local Plan Review has the following strategic objectives:</p> <p>Concentration of development in Main Urban Areas; Protection of the countryside; Protection of the built heritage; Control of pollution; Consider land use and transport objectives together to minimise the need to travel; Protect and enhance leisure resources.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The new Ashfield Local Plan will replace and update relevant policies in the previous Local Plan (2002)</p>
<p>Ashfield Nature Conservation Strategy</p>		
<p>Ashfield District Council</p>		
<p>file:///H:/Intelligence/Environment/Ashfield Adopted Nature Conservation Strategy 2003.pdf</p>		
<p>Three main aims: To recognise the importance of Ashfield in nature conservation terms To consider what actions the Council can take in order to protect and improve the existing resource and identify opportunities to develop new nature conservation resources. To produce a baseline document to monitor Ashfield's actions, together with partners.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives to conserve and enhance the nature conservation resource.</p>
<p>Ashfield Play Strategy (Final, 2007)</p>		
<p>Ashfield District Council</p>		
<p>http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/ccm/content/planning-policy/play-strategy-2007.en</p>		
<p>This strategy ensures the development and sustainability of play opportunities for children and young people who</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Ashfield Development Framework policies need to reflect the objectives of the strategy.</p>

<p>live in and visit the District of Ashfield regardless of their race, colour, religion, disability or background.</p>	
<p>Ashfield Retail Study (GVA 2006, WYG December 2011)</p>	
<p>Ashfield District Council</p>	
<p>file:///H:/Intelligence/Business/Retail/Ashfield Retail Study 2006.pdf</p>	
<p>The purpose of this study is to inform and guide retail planning in the District, and in particular, to input into the preparation of the forthcoming Local Plan. The key objectives are to establish the vitality and viability of the retail centres in the District and to provide a robust assessment of current and projected retail needs to the period 2030. Establish the extent to which the current retail provision in the District satisfies the level and nature of consumer demand within each catchment area. Estimate the scale and nature of any changes in this position that may arrive in the light of: - Potential increases in population; - Forecast changes in retail expenditure; - Changing forms of retail provision; - Possible increases or decreases in the trade draw from competing centres. Identify the scale and nature of additional retail provision that may be appropriate in the District to the period 2030; Assess the scope for new retail development and the potential to accommodate this within the District.</p>	<p>No set targets.</p>
<p>Ashfield Development Framework policies need to reflect the objectives of the study.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should reflect the aims of the study.</p>
<p>Ashfield Retail Study Appendices</p>	
<p>Ashfield District Council</p>	
<p>file:///H:/Intelligence/Business/Retail/Ashfield Retail Study Appendices 2006.pdf</p>	
<p>The purpose of this study is to inform and guide retail planning in the District, and in particular, to input into the</p>	<p>No set targets.</p>
	<p>Ashfield Development Framework policies need to</p>
	<p>The SA Framework should</p>

<p>preparation of the forthcoming Local Development Framework (LDF). The key objectives are to establish the vitality and viability of the retail centres in the District and to provide a robust assessment of current and projected retail needs to the period 2021. Establish the extent to which the current retail provision in the District satisfies the level and nature of consumer demand within each catchment area. Estimate the scale and nature of any changes in this position that may arrive in the light of: - Potential increases in population; - Forecast changes in retail expenditure; - Changing forms of retail provision; - Possible increases or decreases in the trade draw from competing centres. Identify the scale and nature of additional retail provision that may be appropriate in the District to the period 2021; Assess the scope for new retail development and the potential to accommodate this within the District.</p>		<p>reflect the objectives of the study.</p>	<p>reflect the aims of the study.</p>
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Ashfield Retail Study Maps and Plans		
Ashfield District Council		
file:///H:/Intelligence/Business/Retail/Ashfield Retail Study Maps and Plans 2006.pdf		
<p>The purpose of this study is to inform and guide retail planning in the District, and in particular, to input into the preparation of the forthcoming Local Development Framework (LDF). The key objectives are to establish the vitality and viability of the retail centres in the District and to provide a robust assessment of current and projected retail needs to the period 2021. Establish the extent to which the current retail provision in the District satisfies the level and nature of consumer demand within each catchment area. Estimate the scale and nature of any changes in this position that may arrive in the light of: - Potential increases in population; - Forecast changes in retail expenditure; - Changing forms of retail provision; - Possible increases or decreases in the trade draw from competing centres. Identify the scale and nature of additional retail provision that may be appropriate in the District to the period 2021; Assess the scope for new retail development and the potential to accommodate this within the District.</p>	<p>No set targets.</p>	<p>Ashfield Development Framework policies need to reflect the objectives of the study.</p>
		<p>The SA Framework should reflect the aims of the study.</p>
Ashfield Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Level 1(Final, 2009)		
Ashfield District Council		
http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/council--government-and-democracy/about-ashfield-district-council/strategies/flood-risk-assessment/		
<p>This document provides an overview of the flood risk for the District. Its purpose is to refine information on areas of the District that may flood and to provide an approach that steers development away from areas of high flood</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies need to reflect the findings of the study.</p>

<p>risk. The SFRA comprises four sections:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part One sets out background information on the nature of flooding. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part Two undertakes an analysis of the data derived from various sources to identify areas of the District that have flooded or are potentially at risk of flooding. This will be regularly reviewed. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part Three examines the nature of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS), their applicability to developments in Ashfield and the issues for the Council arising from the use of SUDS. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part Four sets out proposals to manage/reduce flood risk, which should be reflected in planning policies and decisions. 	
Ashfield Transport Study November 2010	
<p>review the impact of potential housing development sites on the transport network and to suggest potential mitigation measures.</p>	<p>No targets Set</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nottingham Core Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment – Ashfield Review 2012 (ADC).	
http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment/planning-policy/nottingham-core-strategic-housing-land-availability-assessment/	
<p>The Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identifies sites that have the potential for residential development. This document identifies potential new sites for housing development in the Hucknall area and assesses them in terms of availability, suitability and deliverability.</p>	<p>No Targets Set</p>
Nottingham Outer Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment – Ashfield Review 2012 (ADC).	<p>Policies should take into considerations the findings of the report</p>
	<p>The SA Framework objectives supports the findings of this assessment.</p>

http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment/planning-policy/nottinghamshire-outer-strategic-housing-land-availability-assessment/			
Identifies potential new sites for housing development in the Sutton, Kirkby and Selston Parish areas and assesses them in terms of availability, suitability and deliverability.	No Targers Set	Policies should take into considerations the findings of the report	The SA Framework objectives should reflect the findings of this assessment.
Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment for Ashfield 2011-2016			
Ashfield DC			
-			
The focus of this study is to identify accommodation and support needs for Gypsies and Travellers at a local and county level. It sets out the number of new pitches required in each Local Authority area.	New pitch requirement for Ashfield to 2016 Travellers = 10	The Ashfield Development Framework should ensure that Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs are considered.	The SA Framework should take account of these needs.
Population and Household Forecasts: Ashfield, October 2011 (Edge Analytics Ltd).			
http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment/planning-policy/planning-policy/local-plan-background-documents/			
Commissioned by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Authorities, this study provided an opportunity to investigate alternative scenarios to inform on the implications for different levels of future housing growth.		The policies of the local plan should taken into account evidence produced by this report.	The SA takes account of this report in appraising alternative options for growth and spatial strategies
Town Centre Masterplans for Kirkby-in-Ashfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield and Hucknall			
Ashfield District Council//ARUP			
http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment/planning-policies-and-projects/town-centre-masterplans/			

<p>The Masterplans are intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help promote, guide and maximise the future development and regeneration potential of the town centres; • provide the physical framework for changes to support the future vitality and viability of the two town centres; <p>The Masterplans sets out a vision, underpinned by a set of broad principles and project proposals for each of the town centres. They reflect regeneration initiatives and planning objectives set out in national, regional, county and local policy, and respond to the challenges that currently face the two town centres. They include proposals for new development together with identifying opportunities for environmental improvements, enhancements to local streets and to public spaces.</p>	<p>No set targets</p>	<p>Policies need to reflect the objectives of the Masterplans.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should</p>
		<p>reflect the aims of the Masterplans.</p>	

APPENDIX 5: SA indicators Data

Indicator	Period	District	County	Regional	Data Source
Indices of Deprivation 2010 : Combined - rank out of 326 English Local Authorities (lower numbers most deprived, higher numbers least deprived)	2010	63			
	2007	81			
	2004	61			
Census 2011					ONS
Population - All Females	Census 2011	60,800 (50.9%)	399,100 (50.8%)	2,298,700 (50.7%)	
Population - All Male	Census 2011	58,700 (49.1%)	386,700 (49.2%)	2,234,500 (49.3%)	
Total Population	Census 2011	119,497	785,802	4,533,222	
Working Age Population (16 - 64)	2011	76,300 (63.8%)	500,900 (63.7%)	2,919,200 (64.3%)	
Population - Females 65 years and over	2011 mid year	11,220	79,000	428,000	
Population - Males 65 years and over	2011 mid year	9,261	65,000	352,000	
Unemployed (Year ending July 2012)	2011	10.2%	7.5%	8.1%	
SA1 - To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of the region					
Families accepted as homeless	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	16	408	3800	Shelter
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	25	379	3400	
	Apr 2009-Mar 2010	42	396	3070	

House Price to Income Ratio		2011	4.62	5.66	5.61
Average House Price	September 2012 2007	July - September 2012 2007	121,343 122,539	160,428	166,155 162,426
Affordable Housing Completions (Large sites)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012 Apr 2010-Mar 2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010	Apr 2011-Mar 2012 Apr 2010-Mar 2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010	37 (10.4%) 65 (35%) 129 (43.6%)		Ashfield DC
Total Housing Completions (All sites)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012 Apr 2010-Mar 2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010	Apr 2011-Mar 2012 Apr 2010-Mar 2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010	412 352 362		Ashfield DC
Housing tenure – Local Authority	2011 2010 2009	2011 2010 2009	6,974 6,985 7,042		Department for Communities and Local Government
Housing Association	2011 2010 2009	2011 2010 2009	1,750 1,631 1,533		Department for Communities and Local Government
Private	2011 2010 2009	2011 2010 2009	44,140 43,870 43,513		Department for Communities and Local Government

Housing Stock that is non-decent	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	2.37%			ADC - This increase was mainly due to 68 properties at Sherwood court that were non-decent awaiting refurbishment.
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	1.70%			
Vacant dwellings - Local Authority	2012	116			Department for Communities and Local Government
	2011	155			
	2010	107			
Vacant dwellings - Housing Association	2012	24			Department for Communities and Local Government
	2011	19			
	2010	28			
Vacant Homes - Private	2012	1763			Department for Communities and Local Government
	2011	1817			
	2010	1891			
SA2 - To improve health and reduce health inequalities					
New health facilities or those enhanced or expanded - total					
SA3 - To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage					
Money received for open space enhancement - (£)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	£35,460			Ashfield DC
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	£286,458			
	Apr 2009-Mar 2010	£476,173			

Conservation Areas - (ha)		2012 2011	95.97ha 89.4ha			English Heritage
Conservation Areas - total		2012	4			English Heritage
Listed Buildings - (Grade I)		2012	2			English Heritage
Listed Buildings - (Grade II)		2012	73			English Heritage
Listed Buildings - (Grade II*)		2012	5			English Heritage
Scheduled Ancient Monuments - total		2012 2008	9 9			English Heritage
Buildings on Heritages at Risk Register (New indicator)		2012 2011 2010	2			English Heritage
Buildings on Notts County Council Buildings at Risk Register (New indicator)		2012 2011 2010	2			Nottinghamshire County Council
SA4 - To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime						
Accidental Dwelling Fires - Total		2012 2011 2010	41 64 56			Nottingham Insight
All Crime - Total		2012	5535			Nottingham Insight

Violence Against a Person	2011	2010	1416	1533		
SA5 - To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the region						
Community Centres	2012	2011	2010			
Leisure Centres	2012	2011	2010			
Libraries	2012	2011	2010			
SA6 - To increase biodiversity levels across the region						
Biological SINCs - area covered (ha)	2012	2009	1805.575ha	1637.88	NGBRC	
Local Nature Reserves - area covered - (ha)	2012	2011	2010	116.07	116.07	Natural England
Local Nature Reserves - total	2012	2011	2010	4	4	Natural England

National Nature Reserves - area covered - (ha)	2012	0	Natural England
National Nature Reserves - total	2012	0	Natural England
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha)	2012 2009	22.94ha 22.93ha	Natural England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha)	2012 2009	31.68ha 3.8ha	Natural England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha)	2012 2009	70ha 52.4ha	Natural England
SA7 - To protect and enhance the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region			
Woodland (Ancient) - (ha)	2012 2009	313.38 313.38	Natural England
Woodland - (ha)	2002	0.85	Natural England
Open space managed to Green Flag standard - (ha)	2012 2011 2010	128.5 119.6 119.6	Ashfield DC
Registered Parks and Gardens - area covered (ha)	2012 2009	339.49 339.49	English Heritage
Registered Parks and Gardens - total	2012 2009	2 2	English Heritage

SA8 - Natural Resources and Flooding: To prudently manage the natural resources of the area including water, air quality, soil and minerals whilst also minimising the risk of flooding.

Greenfield land lost to housing and other uses - (ha)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012 Apr 2010-Mar 2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010	0.28ha 0.11ha 0			Ashfield DC
Housing completions - less than 30 per ha	Apr 2011-Mar 2012 Apr 2010-Mar 2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010	48 49 36			Ashfield DC
Housing completions - between 30 and 50 per ha	Apr 2011-Mar 2012 Apr 2010-Mar 2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010	328 231 254			Ashfield DC
Housing completions - more than 50 per ha	Apr 2011-Mar 2012 Apr 2010-Mar 2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010	21 94 51			Ashfield DC
Housing completions - on PDL	Apr 2011-Mar 2012 Apr 2010-Mar 2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010	169 184 211			Ashfield DC
Land developed for employment on PDL - (ha)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012 Apr 2010-Mar 2010	0.12ha 0.11ha			Ashfield DC

		2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010	0.33			
Planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency advice - flood defense		Apr 2011-Mar 2012 Apr 2010-Mar 2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010	0 0 0			Ashfield DC
Planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency advice - Water quality		Apr 2011-Mar 2012 Apr 2010-Mar 2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010	0 0 0			Environment Agency Ashfield DC
Area covered by Air Quality Management Area(s) - (ha)		2012 2009	0 0			
Area covered by flood zones 2 or 3 - (ha)		2012 2009	259.86 251.75			Environment Agency
Households in flood zones 2 or 3 - total		2012 2011 2010	696 680 659			Environment Agency
Contaminated land - (ha)		2012 2011 2010	0 0 0			Ashfield DC
SA9 - To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials						
Waste - all household waste recycled (%)		Apr 2011-Mar	33.9%	42.8%		DEFRA

		2012 Apr 2010-Mar 2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010	34.0% 33.2%	43% 42.6%	
Waste - dry household waste recycled (%)					
		Apr 2011-Mar 2012 Apr 2010-Mar 2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010	26.3% 23.4% 23.7%	28.6% 26.7% 27.5%	DEFRA
Waste - green household waste recycled (%)					
		Apr 2011-Mar 2012 Apr 2010-Mar 2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010	7.6% 10.7% 9.5%	14.4% 16.8% 15.1%	DEFRA
Waste - residual household waste per household (%)					
		Apr 2011-Mar 2012 Apr 2010-Mar 2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010	66.1% 66.0% 66.8%	57.2% 57.0% 57.4%	DEFRA
SA10 - To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources					
Energy - per consumer - domestic gas (kWh)					
		2007 2006 2005	18280 18930 19990	17820 18490 19420	DECC
Energy - per consumer - industrial/commercial gas (kWh)					
		2007 2006 2005	534600	666200	DECC

Energy - per meter - domestic electricity (kWh)	2007 2006 2005	4000	4350	DECC
Energy - per meter - industrial/commercial electricity (kWh)	2007 2006 2005	116700	87,600	DECC
Energy consumed - by domestic users from petroleum products Thousand tonnes	2010 2009 2008	0.2 0.2 0.2	62.8 54.9 55.7	DECC
Energy consumed - by industrial/commercial users from petroleum products (GWh)	2010 2009 2008	10.1 9.7 10.6	528.8 514.2 507.9	DECC
Energy consumed - by rail users from petroleum products (GWh)	2010 2009 2008	0.5 0.5 0.5	65.4 64.4 64.8	DECC
Energy consumed - by road users from petroleum products (GWh)	2010 2009 2008	61.2 61.1 63.5	2905.4 2945.4 3059.1	DECC
Energy consumed - from renewables Bio Energy and waste Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe)	2010 2009 2008	0 0 0	119.5 100.1 117.1	DECC
Renewable energy capacity installed - biomass (MW)				
Renewable energy capacity installed - ground source heat pumps (MW)				

Renewable energy capacity installed - solar PV (MW)						
Renewable energy capacity installed - solar heat (MW)						
Renewable energy capacity installed - wind (MW)						
SA11 - 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						
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	2012	78.1%	50.1%			Notts County Council
	2008	75.2%	56.2%			
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	2012	99.8%	92.5%			Notts County Council
	2008	98.7%	93.0%			
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	2012	94.2%	86.5%			Notts County Council
	2008	94.0%	85.9%			
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	2012	99.9%	98.5%			Notts County Council
	2008	99.8%	97.3%			
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	2012	22.5%	23.1%			Notts County Council
	2008	25.5%	18.3%			
Accessibility of households -	2012	78.1%	79.4%			Notts County Council
	2008					

to a hospital within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	2008	88.9%	70.3%		
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	2012 2008	99.1% 96.8%	97.2% 93.4%	Notts County Council	
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	2012 2008	99.9% 99.7%	99.3% 98.3%	Notts County Council	
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	2012 2008	73.1% 73.1%	64.5% 64.0%	Notts County Council	
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	2009 2008	99.6% 99.5%	96.5% 94.2%	Notts County Council	
Accessibility of households - to further education within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	2012 2008	57.6% 58.5%	48.9% 42.5%	Notts County Council	
Accessibility of households - to further education within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	2012 2008	91.7% 93.0%	87.0% 85.8%	Notts County Council	
Railway Station usage - total entries and exits	Apr 2010-Mar 2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010 Apr 2008-Mar 2009	459,740 480,696 419,886	4,181,974 4,103,184 3,738,002	37,247,340 36,048,342 35,340,940	The Office of Rail Regulation
SA12 - To create high quality employment opportunities					

Benefit claimants - all claimants (Resident, 16-64) - total	Feb-12	14,060	73,260	416,190	Nomis
	Feb-11	13,530	71,120	404,840	
	Feb-10	13,900	73,330	418,080	
Benefits claimants - Job Seekers Allowance (Resident, 16-64) - total	Feb-12	3,470	17,980	114,390	Nomis
	Feb-11	2,970	15,360	100,600	
	Feb-10	3,260	16,650	110,520	
Earnings - weekly residents median (£) (Full-time, median, Weekly pay - gross)	2012	421.6	485.9	476.9	Nomis
	2011	403.8	463.6	468.2	
	2010	400.3	470.3	469.8	
Earnings - weekly workplace median (£) (Full-time, median, Weekly pay - gross)	2012	445.0	452.8	464.4	Nomis
	2011	439.7	434.7	458.3	
	2010	469.9	451.0	465.0	
Economically active - working age people % (Economic activity rate - aged 16-64)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	75.4	76.9	77.5	Nomis
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	73.9	76.5	76.7	
	Apr 2009-Mar 2010	75.6	77.8	77.3	
Economically inactive - working age people % (% who are economically inactive - aged 16-64)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	24.6	23.1	22.5	Nomis
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	26.1	23.5	23.3	
	Apr 2009-Mar 2010	24.4	22.2	22.7	
Employment - working age % (Employment rate - aged 16-64)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	64.5	70.9	71.3	Nomis
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	66.9	71.6	70.9	
	Apr 2009-Mar 2010	71.3	72.4	71.5	

Number of Jobs - Full and Part time - total	2010	50,000	310,000	2,139,000	Nomis
	2009	51,000	322,000	2,126,000	
	2008	51,000	319,000	2,152,000	
Jobs density - (1.0 = 1 job for each working age resident)	2010	0.67	0.62	0.74	Nomis
	2009	0.68	0.64	0.74	
	2008	0.68	0.64	0.75	
Managers, directors and senior officials % (eg: Senior officials in local government, managers in construction, marketing and sales managers, officers in armed forces)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	5.8	9.0	9.7	Nomis
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	4.3	8.8	9.7	
	Apr 2009-Mar 2010	6.2	9.2	10.2	
Professional occupations % (eg: teachers, solicitors, accountants, architects, librarians, civil engineers, chemists)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	11.9	14.0	16.1	Nomis
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	15.7	16.2	16.6	
	Apr 2009-Mar 2010	14.7	13.0	15.8	
Associate prof & tech occupations % (eg: nurses, therapists, musicians, environmental health officers, journalists)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	8.0	12.3	12.0	Nomis
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	7.9	9.9	12.0	
	Apr 2009-Mar 2010	9.1	10.3	11.2	
Administrative and secretarial occupations % (eg: Company secretaries, transport and distribution clerks)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	13.7	10.1	10.8	Nomis
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	11.5	10.0	10.0	
	Apr 2009-Mar 2010	12.4	10.5	10.9	

Skilled trades occupations % (eg: Farmers, motor mechanics, electricians, dressmaker, bricklayers, printers, cooks)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	19.6	14.4	12.3	Nomis
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	13.6	10.7	12.0	
	Apr 2009-Mar 2010	13.4	13.5	12.2	
Caring, leisure and other service occupations % (eg: Care assistants, nursery nurses, dental nurses, ticket collector)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	11.9	9.8	9.6	Nomis
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	15.1	11.7	9.2	
	Apr 2009-Mar 2010	14.5	12.3	9.2	
Sales and customer service occupations % (eg: Merchandisers and window dressers)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	7.5	7.1	7.7	Nomis
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	10.2	7.9	7.9	
	Apr 2009-Mar 2010	7.6	7.9	8.2	
Process, plant and machine operatives % (eg: Boiler operator, stoker, substation attendant)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	7.1	8.3	8.6	Nomis
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	!	7.6	9.2	
	Apr 2009-Mar 2010	7.7	8.8	8.8	
Elementary occupations % (eg: Waiter/waitress)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	14.6	15.0	13.1	Nomis
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	20.2	17.3	13.5	
	Apr 2009-Mar 2010	14.3	14.5	13.4	
Jobs density - (1.0 = 1 job for each working age resident)	2010	0.67	0.62	0.74	Nomis
	2009	0.68	0.64	0.74	
	2008	0.68	0.64	0.75	
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m)	Apr 2011-Mar	0			Ashfield DC

		2012 Apr 2010-Mar 2011 Apr 2009-Mar 2010	0 0			
<hr/>						
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m)		Apr 2011-Mar 2012	0			Ashfield DC
		Apr 2010-Mar 2011	0			
		Apr 2009-Mar 2010	0			
<hr/>						
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m)		Apr 2011-Mar 2012	0			Ashfield DC
		Apr 2010-Mar 2011	2740			
		Apr 2009-Mar 2010	0			
<hr/>						
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m)		Apr 2011-Mar 2012	0			Ashfield DC
		Apr 2010-Mar 2011	0			
		Apr 2009-Mar 2010	0			
<hr/>						
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m)		Apr 2011-Mar 2012	0			Ashfield DC
		Apr 2010-Mar 2011	0			
		Apr 2009-Mar 2010	0			
<hr/>						
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m)		Apr 2011-Mar 2012	0			Ashfield DC
		Apr 2010-Mar 2011	0			
		Apr 2009-Mar 2010	913			

New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	1344			Ashfield DC
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	0			
	Apr 2009-Mar 2010	0			
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	0			Ashfield DC
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	900			
	Apr 2009-Mar 2010	0			
New floor space - retail - out of town centres (sq m)	Apr 2011-Mar 2012	0			Ashfield DC
	Apr 2010-Mar 2011	75			
	Apr 2009-Mar 2010	0			
SA13 - To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation					
NVQ4 and above %	Jan 2011-Dec 2011	18.7%	28.4%		Nomis
	Jan 2010-Dec 2010	18.9%	27.1%		
	Jan 2009-Dec 2009	15.5%	25.7%		
NVQ3 and above %	Jan 2011-Dec 2011	38.1%	50.1%		Nomis
	Jan 2010-Dec 2010	35.5%	48.9%		
	Jan 2009-Dec 2009	37.9%	47.1%		
	Jan 2011-Dec 2011	57.6%	68.2%		Nomis

NVQ2 and above %	Jan 2010-Dec 2010 Jan 2009-Dec 2009	58.5% 59.2%	65.9% 63.8%	
NVQ1 and above %	Jan 2011-Dec 2011 Jan 2010-Dec 2010 Jan 2009-Dec 2009	74.8% 77.9% 82.4%	82.1% 79.1% 78.8%	Nomis
Other qualifications %	Jan 2011-Dec 2011 Jan 2010-Dec 2010 Jan 2009-Dec 2009	9.5% 7.0% 7.0%	6.4% 8.0% 8.1%	Nomis
No qualifications %	Jan 2011-Dec 2011 Jan 2010-Dec 2010 Jan 2009-Dec 2009	15.7% 15.1% 10.7%	11.5% 12.9% 13.1%	Nomis
SA14 - To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies				
Employment land - available (ha)	2012 2011 2010	111.3 110.84 110.84		Ashfield DC
Employment land - lost (ha)	2012 2011 2010	30.30 0.22 6.63		Ashfield DC

Land developed - business use (ha)	2012	0.26	Ashfield DC
	2011	0.22	
	2010		
Land developed - leisure use (ha)	2012	0.00	Ashfield DC
	2011	0.27	
	2010	0.00	
Land developed - other use (ha)	2012	0.00	Ashfield DC
	2011	0.00	
	2010	0.00	
Land developed - retail use (ha)	2012	0.13	Ashfield DC
	2011	0.17	
	2010	0.00	
New business floor space - B general (sq m)	2012	1294.00	Ashfield DC
	2011	1088.00	
	2010	2463.00	
New business floor space - B1a (sq m)	2012	544.00	Ashfield DC
	2011	184.00	
	2010	858.00	

Appendix 6: Glossary

Affordable Housing:

Affordable housing includes social rented and intermediate housing, provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market.

Affordable housing should:

- Meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford, determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices.
- Include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or, if these restrictions are lifted, for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

Allocation:

Land identified as appropriate for a specific land use.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR):

Part of the Local Development Framework. A report submitted to the government by Local Planning Authorities or regional planning bodies assessing progress with and the effectiveness of a Local Development Framework.

Biodiversity: The range of life forms which constitute the living world, from microscopic organisms to the largest tree or animal, and the habitat and ecosystem in which they live.

BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method):

An Environmental Assessment Method used to assess the environmental performance of both new and existing buildings. It is regarded by the UK's construction and property sectors as the measure of best practice in environmental design and management.

Brownfield Land:

A general term used to describe land which has been previously developed or built upon. (See previously Developed Land).

Census of Population:

A survey of the entire population of the United Kingdom, undertaken on a ten-yearly basis.

Civic Space:

A subset of open space consisting of urban squares, markets and other paved or hard landscaped areas with a civic function.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL):

A standard financial payment by developers to councils towards the cost of local and sub-regional infrastructure to support development (including transport, social and environmental infrastructure, schools and parks). The ability to implement a CIL is not due until April 2010. Use of a CIL would substantially replace the use of S106 agreements (see definition below).

Comparison Goods:

Non-food retail items including clothing, footwear, household goods, furniture and electrical goods, which purchasers compare on the basis of price.

Conservation Area:

An area designated by Local Planning Authority under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990, regarded as being an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Convenience Goods:

Retail goods bought for consumption on a regular basis (e.g. food, drink, newspapers etc).

Core City:

Nottingham is one of eight Core Cities, defined by Government as the key regional Cities, driving the economic growth of their regions.

Countryside:

The rural parts of Greater Nottingham lying outside the Principal Urban Area of Nottingham, the Sub Regional Centres of Hucknall and Ilkeston, and other larger settlements. Countryside is sometimes taken to exclude land designated as Green Belt.

Demand Management:

Encouraging people to travel less and use sustainable means of travel where possible when they do need to make journeys, sometimes known as 'Smarter Choices'. Uses techniques for influencing people's travel behaviour towards more sustainable options such as encouraging school, workplace and individualised or personal travel planning. Also aims to improve public transport and marketing services such as travel awareness campaigns, setting up websites for car share schemes, supporting car clubs and encouraging teleworking.

Density:

The intensity of development in a given area. Usually measured as net dwelling density, calculated by including only those site areas which will be developed for housing and directly associated uses, including access roads within the site, private garden space, car parking areas, incidental open space and landscaping and children's play areas, where these are provided.

Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG):

The Government Department responsible for planning and local government.

Development Plan:

An authority's development plan consists of the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy and the Development Plan Documents contained within its Local Development Framework.

Development Plan Document (DPD):

A Spatial planning document which is part of the Local Development Framework, subject to extensive consultation and independent examination.

East Midlands Regional Plan:

See Regional Spatial Strategy.

Employment-Generating Development:

New development which will create additional job opportunities.

Environmental Assets:

Physical features and conditions of notable value occurring within the District.

Environmental Infrastructure:

of the physical features and natural resources of the environment that provide services or support to society, encompasses Green Infrastructure.

Greater Nottingham:

Area covered by the aligned Core Strategies. Includes the whole council areas of Broxtowe, Erewash, Gedling, Nottingham City and Rushcliffe, together with the Hucknall part of Ashfield. The partnership also includes both Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire County Councils.

Green Belt:

An area of land around a City having five distinct purposes:

- to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas;
- to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another;
- to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
- to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
- to assist in urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land, as set out in PPG2 'Green Belts', ODPM, January 1995.

Green Infrastructure:

The network of protected sites, green spaces and linkages which provide for multi-functional uses relating to ecological services, quality of life and economic value.

Green Space:

A subset of open space, consisting of any vegetated land or structure, water or geological feature within urban areas.

Green Wedge:

Green wedges comprise the open areas around and between parts of settlements, which maintain the distinction between the countryside and built up areas, prevent the coalescence (merging) of adjacent places and can also provide recreational opportunities.

Growth Point:

See New Growth Point.

Hearings:

Sessions open to the public to discuss aspects of the Soundness of the Core Strategies. Organised by the Planning Inspectorate as part of their independent examination of the Core Strategies.

Hectare (Ha/ha):

An area of 10,000 sq. metres or 2.471 acres.

Historic Asset:

A building, monument, site or landscape of historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest, whether designated or not, that is a component of the historic environment.

Intermediate Affordable Housing:

Housing at prices and rents above those of social rent, but below market price or rents. These can include shared equity products (e.g. Home Buy), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent.

Issues and Options:

An informal early stage of Core Strategy preparation, aimed at engaging the public and stakeholders in formulating the main issues that the Core Strategy should address, and the options available to deal with those issues.

Joint Planning Advisory Board:

Board made up of planning and transport lead councillors from all the Greater Nottingham local authorities, established to oversee the preparation of the aligned Core Strategies and the implementation of the New Growth Point.

Knowledge Economy:

Classification of a particular individual industry, if 25% of its workforce is qualified to graduate standard. Often used as a term for an economy dominated by these business types, with generally higher-skill levels and higher wages than found in lower-technology sectors.

Labour Pool:

Economically active part of the general population potentially available for jobs.

Listed Buildings:

A building of special architectural or historic interest. Listed buildings are graded I, II* or II with grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as

well as the exterior of the building, and any buildings or permanent structures (e.g. wells within its curtilage). English Heritage is responsible for designating buildings for listing in England.

Local Area Agreements (LAA):

Agreement setting out the priorities for a local area agreed between central government and a local area (the local authority and Local Strategic Partnership) and other key partners at the local level.

Local Development Document (LDD):

A Document that forms part of the Local Development Framework and can be either a Development Plan Document or a Supplementary Planning Document. LDDs collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area.

Local Development Framework (LDF)

A term used to describe a portfolio of Local Development Documents, which set out the spatial strategy for the development of the district. Usually referred to as a Local Plan.

Local Development Scheme (LDS):

A document setting out the programme and timescales for the production of the Development Plan Documents.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR):

Non-statutory habitats of local significance designated by local authorities where protection and public understanding of nature conservation is encouraged. Established by a Local Authority under the powers of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

Local Plan:

Comprises a Written Statement and a Proposals Map. The Written Statement includes the Authority's detailed policies and proposals for the development and use of land together with reasoned justification for these proposals.

Local Strategic Partnership:

An overall partnership of people that brings together organisations from the public, private, community and voluntary sector within a local authority area, with the objective of improving people's quality of life.

Local Transport Plan (LTP):

5 year strategy prepared by Derbyshire County Council covering Erewash, and Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County Councils jointly, covering the rest of Greater Nottingham. Sets out the development of local, integrated transport, supported by a programme of transport improvements. Used to bid for Government funding towards transport improvements.

Mature Landscape Areas:

Areas identified by Nottinghamshire County Council as being of landscape importance on the basis that they represent those areas least affected by

intensive arable production, mineral extraction, commercial forestry, housing, industry, roads etc. (Do not exist in Derbyshire).

National Planning Policy Framework:

The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It provides a framework of policies within which local people and their accountable council can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.

New Growth Point:

An agreement between councils and the Government whereby the Government agrees to provide funding for new infrastructure to deliver an agreed amount of new homes. The amount of new homes to be delivered is established through the Regional Spatial Strategy. Greater Nottingham is part of the Three Cities Growth Point, which also includes Derby/Derbyshire and Leicester/Leicestershire.

Nottingham Express Transit (NET):

The light rail (tram) system for Greater Nottingham.

Open Space:

Any unbuilt land within the boundary of a village, town or city which provides, or has the potential to provide, environmental, social and/or economic benefits to communities, whether direct or indirect.

Option for Consultation:

Informal stage of Core Strategy preparation flowing from the Issues and Options, where consultation takes place on a possible option to address the issues highlighted in the Issues and Options report.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004:

Government legislation which sets out the changes to the planning system.

Planning Inspectorate:

Independent agency which examines Core Strategies (and other Development Plan Documents) to ensure they are Sound. Also decides planning appeals for individual planning applications.

Planning Policy Guidance/Statement (PPG/PPS):

Published by the Department for Communities and Local Government to provide concise and practical guidance. Superseded by the National Planning Policy Framework.

Preferred Option:

Informal stage of Core Strategy preparation, where consultation takes place on what a council considers to be the preferred option to address the issues flowing from the Issues and Options.

Previously Developed Land (PDL):

Land which has is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the cartilage of the development land (often described as Brownfield Land).

Principal Urban Area (PUA):

The contiguous built up area of Nottingham. Includes West Bridgford, Clifton, Beeston, Stapleford, Long Eaton, Bulwell, Arnold and Carlton.

Proposed Submission Draft:

First full draft of the aligned Core Strategies, prepared for formal representations to be made. Also known as Publication Draft.

Regeneration Zones:

Areas defined in the Nottingham Local Plan (2005), characterised by an under use of land, generally poor environment, and poor linkages. They are proposed as a focus for regeneration through a mix of improvement and redevelopment.

Regional Plan, Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS):

The East Midlands Regional Plan (RSS) was issued in March 2009, and provided a framework of planning policies for East Midland Region. This document was formally revoked in April 2013.

Regional Transport Strategy (RTS): Part of the RSS. Aims to integrate land-use planning and transport planning to steer new development into more sustainable locations, reduce the need to travel and enable journeys to be made by more sustainable modes of transport. Document was revoked in 2013.

Renewable Energy:

The term 'renewable energy' covers those resources which occur and recur naturally in the environment. Such resources include heat from the earth or sun, power from the wind and from water and energy from plant material and from the recycling of domestic, industrial or agricultural waste, and from recovering energy from domestic, industrial or agricultural waste.

Robin Hood Line:

The passenger railway line developed to connect Nottingham, Hucknall, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and Worksop.

Rural Area:

Those parts of greater Nottingham identified as Green Belt or Countryside. For the purposes of affordable housing provision, rural areas include small rural settlements. These are defined as villages/parishes with a population of 3,000 or less and are specifically designated under Section 17 of the Housing Act 1996.

Safeguarded Land (White Land):

Land outside of Main Urban Areas and named Settlements specifically excluded from Green Belt but safeguarded from development.

Science City:

A designation given by Government aimed at promoting Nottingham as a centre of scientific innovation and promoting the knowledge economy.

Section 106 Agreement (S106):

Section 106 (s106) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 allows a Local Planning Authority to enter into a legally binding agreement or planning obligation with a landowner in association with the grant of planning permission. This agreement is a way of addressing matters that are necessary to make a development acceptable in planning terms and are used to support the provision of services and infrastructure, such as highways, recreational facilities, education, health and affordable housing. Use of s106 agreements would be substantially replaced by the use of a Community Infrastructure Levy, if implemented (see definition above).

Service Sector:

Sector of the economy made up of financial services, real estate and public administration that are normally office-based.

Scheduled Ancient Monument:

Nationally important monuments usually archaeological remains that enjoy greater protection against inappropriate development through the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC):

A non statutory designation used to identify high quality wildlife sites in the County. They include semi-natural habitats such as ancient woodland and flower-rich grassland.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI):

The designation under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, of an area of land of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geological or physiological features.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs):

Businesses and companies who employ a maximum of 50 employees (Small) and 250 employees (Medium).

Soundness (Tests):

Criteria which each Core Strategy must meet if it is to be found sound by the Planning Inspectorate. Only Core Strategies which pass the test of soundness can be adopted.

Social Rented Housing:

Rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords, for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also include rented housing owned or managed by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the

above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Housing Corporation as a condition of grant.

Spatial Planning:

Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function. This will include policies which can impact on land use by influencing the demands on, or needs for, development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI):

A document which informs how a council will involve the community on all major planning applications and in the preparation of documents making up the Local Development Framework.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA):

Document with the role of identifying sites with potential for housing, assessing their housing potential and assessing when they are likely to be developed.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs):

Assessment used to refine information on areas that may flood, taking into account all sources of flooding and the impacts of climate change. Used to determine the variations in flood risk from all sources of flooding across and from their area. SFRAs should form the basis for preparing appropriate policies for flood risk management.

Submission Draft:

Final draft of the aligned Core Strategies, submitted to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, subject to independent examination by the Planning Inspectorate, which includes public Hearings and a binding Inspectors report.

Sub Regional Centres:

Towns which are large enough to contain a critical mass of services and employment, which for Greater Nottingham the Regional Spatial Strategy defines as Hucknall and Ilkeston.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD):

A document providing supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA):

Examines the social, environmental and economic effects of strategies and policies in a Local Development Document from the outset of its preparation.

Sustainable Communities:

Places in which people want to live, now and in the future. They embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level. This means they improve quality of life for all whilst safeguarding the environment for future generations. (Source DCLG)

Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS):

A joint plan agreed by the Local Strategic Partnerships covering a local authority area. Coordinates the actions of local public, private, voluntary and community sectors with the aim of enhancing the economic, social and environmental wellbeing.

Sustainable Development:

A guiding principle for all activities in their relationship with the environment. One of the most popular definitions is that “sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. (Source: DCLG)

Sustainable Urban Extension:

An extension to the built up area of a town or city, built in line with sustainable development principles, aimed at creating a mixed and balanced community, integrating the extension with the existing urban fabric, including the provision of necessary infrastructure such as public transport, parks and open spaces etc, whilst also providing for the needs of the new community in terms of jobs and social infrastructure such as education.

White Land:

See safeguarded land.

Waste Local Plan:

Prepared jointly by the County and City Councils acting as the authorities responsible for waste related issues including disposal, treatment, transfer and recycling within the County.

Work Place Parking Levy:

A council levy on parking spaces at places of work aimed at raising resources to fund more sustainable transport and behavioural change measures, notably the Nottingham Express Transit (tram). If implemented, would apply only in Nottingham City Council area.

Worklessness:

Refers to people who are unemployed or economically inactive, and who are in receipt of working age benefits. (Social Exclusion Unit, 2004).

Working-Age Population:

The population of Greater Nottingham aged between 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.

www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk



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