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Appendix C: Review of Plans and Programmes

CONTENTS	Page
Sustainable Development	3
Accessibility and Transport	7
Biodiversity and Habitat	10
Business Development and the Economy / Employment	18
Climate Change	32
Education	35
Community Safety	36
Energy	37
Health	39
Housing	46
Landscape and the Historic Environment	51
Land Use and Resources	56
Neighbourhood Planning	59
Pollution	60
Rural	64

Sustainable Communities	66
Waste	69
Water Quality and Flood Risk	73

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT			
Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)			
United Nations			
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld			
Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015. It set out a series of new global Sustainable Development Goals, which aim to deliver the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. These goals intend to balance the three integrated and indivisible dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental. The Sustainable Development Goals are as follows: • Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere. • Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. • Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. • Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. • Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls • Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. • Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. • Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. • Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. • Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.	Sets out a series of goal in relation the SA Framework	The objectives, policies and allocations within the Plan should contribute towards achieving these goals as fundamental principles relating to sustainable development.	The SA Framework will need to reflect these goals as fundamental principles relating to sustainable development

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- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. - Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. - Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. - Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. - Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. - Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. - Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.			
2009 Review of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy (EU SDS, 2006)			
European Commission			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52009DC0400&from=EN			
The overall aim of the SDS is to identify and develop actions to achieve continuous improvement of quality of life for both current and future generations, through the creation of sustainable communities, which are able to manage and use resources efficiently, and to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy, ensuring prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion.	Identifies a number of key challenges and cross-cutting themes including: Climate change and clean energy, Sustainable transport, Sustainable consumption and production, Conservation and management of natural resources, Public health, Social inclusion, demography and migration, and Global poverty and sustainable development challenges	Policies will need to address sustainable development.	The SA objectives will need to address sustainable development.
The National Planning Policy Framework 2021			
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government			

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https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf			
The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how the policies 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.	The document includes the following key areas: Achieving sustainable development:- • Achieving sustainable development. • Delivering a sufficient supply of homes. • Building a strong, competitive economy • Ensuring the vitality of town centres. • Promoting healthy and safe communities • Promoting sustainable transport. • Supporting high quality communications. • Making effective use of land. • Achieving well-designed places. • Protecting Green Belt land. • Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change. • Conserving and enhancing the natural environment. • Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. • Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.	Ashfield's Local Plan must be in accordance with the policies laid out in the NPPF.	The SA Framework should encompass the principles and objectives set out in the NPPF.
The National Planning Policy for Travellers Sites			

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Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites			
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	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.	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.	The SA Framework should incorporate the principles set out in the National Planning Policy for Traveller Sites
Planning Practice Guidance			
Department of Communities and Local Government			
http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/			
Following a review of existing planning practice guidance, 7,000 pages of documents have been consolidated into the website based planning practice guidance introduced on 6th March 2014. This includes Flood Risk, Housing Need/Supply, Local Plans, including the need for providing adequate infrastructure. The planning practice guidance is updated as needed.	As identified in the relevant sections of the PPG.	The Local Plan will need to reflect Planning Practice Guidance.	PPG includes guidance on undertaken strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal which should be reflected in the SA.
UK Sustainable Development Strategy - Securing the Future (Final, HM Government, 2005)			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)			

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https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/securing-the-future-delivering-uk-sustainable-development-strategy			
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.	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	Policies should support the principles and objectives and achieve a sustainable economy and a strong healthy and just society within environmental limits.	The strategy should provide guidance and inform the whole SA process. The relevant objectives and proposals will be included within the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
National Model Design Code (MHCLG, 2021)			
MHCLG			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-model-design-code			
The purpose of the National Model Design Code is to provide detailed guidance on the production of design codes, guides and policies to promote successful design. It expands on the ten characteristics of good design set out in the National Design Guide, which reflects the government's priorities and provides a common overarching framework for design. National Model Design Code sets a baseline standard of quality and practice which local planning authorities are expected to take into account when developing local design codes and guides and when determining planning applications, including: • How the design of new development should enhance the health and wellbeing of local communities and create safe, inclusive, accessible and active environments • How landscape, green infrastructure and biodiversity should be approached including the importance of streets being tree-lined • The environmental performance of place and buildings ensuring they contribute to net zero targets • The layout of new development, including infrastructure and street pattern • The factors to be considered when determining whether façades of buildings are of sufficiently high quality, and • That developments should take account of local vernacular, character, heritage, architecture and materials.	No specific targets.	Policies should support the principles and objectives and achieve high quality design.	The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives or guide questions that reference high quality design.

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ACCESSIBILITY & TRANSPORT			
Transport Investment Strategy 2017			
Department for Transport			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/transport-investment-strategy			
Sets out the Department for Transport's priorities and approach for future transport investment decisions. The strategy is built round: • less congested , better connected transport network; • build a stronger, more balanced economy by enhancing productivity and responding to local growth priorities; • enhance our global competitiveness by making Britain a more attractive place to trade and invest; • support the creation of new housing.	Emphasis on investment in the transport infrastructure to achieved the goals identified	Policies should support the objectives of the industrial strategy.	The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives that will address congestion and accessibility of transport, as well as issues such as health and air pollution and housing.
The Inclusive Transport Strategy: achieving equal access for disabled people.			
Department for Transport			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/inclusive-transport-strategy			
Strategy to improve access accessibility across all types of travel for those with both visible and less visible disabilities by 2030. Number of financial measures make provision to look to achieve the strategy.	Emphasis on making transport accessible for all.	Policies should support the objectives of the White Paper	The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives that will address congestion and accessibility of transport,
Reducing emissions from road transport: Road to Zero Strategy			
HM Government			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/reducing-emissions-from-road-transport-road-to-zero-strategy			

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Strategy to put the UK at the forefront of the design and manufacturing of zero emission vehicles and for all new cars and vans to be effectively zero emission by 2040. By 2040 Government expect the majority of new cars and vans sold to be 100% zero emission and all new cars and vans to have significant zero emission capability. By 2050, the Government want almost every car and van to be zero emission.	All new cars and vans to be effectively zero emission by 2040.	Local Plan policies need to support provisions of electric cars.	The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives that will address climate change
Decarbonising transport: a better, greener Britain			
HM Government			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/transport-decarbonisation-plan			
The Plan sets out the government's commitments and the actions needed to decarbonise the entire transport system in the UK. It includes: - a pathway to net zero transport in the UK - the wider benefits net zero transport can deliver - the principles that underpin our approach to delivering net zero transport	Sets out a range of actions for transport that are required to ensure net zero emissions by 2050.	Local Plan policies need to support provision of electric cars.	The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives that will address climate change
Accessible Settlements Study for Greater Nottingham, 2010			
Ashfield DC, Broxtowe BC, Erewash BC, Gedling BC, Nottingham City, Rushcliffe BC and Nottinghamshire County Council.			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			
The Study establishes a common means of measuring and assessing in general terms the level of accessibility of existing settlements, particularly in terms of their residents' access to jobs, shopping, education and other services by walking, cycling and public transport. The work: - identify which settlements have higher levels of accessibility, assisting in the creation of a hierarchy of settlements if required; - contribute to setting out spatial policies to apply to different settlements including the suitability or unsuitability of growth; - identify where settlements fall short, for example, access to health facilities, which can assist service planning (although it should be noted that the usage and capacity of existing facilities has not been accounted for); - identify if the level of accessibility to different types of facility varies widely for any particular location.	No set targets for the Local Plan.	Policies will need to have regards to the finding of the study.	The SA Framework should include objectives regarding accessibility and should take into account the findings of the study.

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Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/transport/public-transport/plans-strategies-policies/local-transport-plan			
The Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan Strategy forms the long term transport strategy for Nottinghamshire County Council's administrative area (excluding Nottingham City) up to 2026. 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.	No set targets.	Policies should support the objectives of this strategy.	SA objectives should reflect priorities of the document as appropriate
Nottingham Local Transport Plan 2011- 2026			
Nottingham City Council			
http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/transportstrategies			
The Nottingham Local Transport Plan Strategy forms the long term transport strategy for Nottingham City Council administrative area 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. An implementation plan covers the period 2014 to 2017.	No set targets	Policies should support the objectives of this strategy.	SA objectives reflects priorities of the document as appropriate
Ashfield Transport Study 2016			
Systra			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			

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The Study identifies the implications of the development proposals in the Local Plan against a reference case and strategies to mitigate against the expected increase in highway trips that might lead to greater congestion on the local highway network. The mitigation packages are centred on Smarter Choices, Walk / Cycle improvements, and Public Transport enhancements. Detailed junction assessments are carried out to determine the impacts of the development sites on specific junctions in the highway network. These assessments are used to develop highway mitigation measures to relieve congestion at specific junctions.	Identifies the potential impact of development proposed in the Local Plan on the road infrastructure network.	Policies need to reflect the findings of the study.	The local plan policies and allocations will need to consider the potential impacts of traffic on the road network identified in the Study.
BIODIVERSITY & HABITATS			
UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)			
The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)			
http://whc.unesco.org/archive/convention-en.pdf			
The Convention links together the concepts of nature conservation, alongside the preservation of cultural properties and recognises the way in which people interact with nature and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two.	The SA Framework should include an objective, which relates to the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and areas worthy of conservation.	The policies contained within the Local Plan should recognise the intrinsic link between people and both the built and natural environment, ensuring that appropriate management and mitigation measures are in place to prevent development from having a detrimental impact upon these valued resources.	None, the requirements are set out within national planning policy and legislation.
Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (2001)			
The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32001L0042&from=EN			

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Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view of promoting sustainable development. Reflected in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.	The Directive must be applied to plans or programmes whose formal preparation begins after 21 July 2004 and to those already in preparation by that date.	The Directive must be applied to the Local Plan.	The Directive will be applied.
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011) 'Our Life Insurance, Our Natural Capital'			
European Commission			
https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/plant-phenology-1/european-commission-2011-our-life			
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 a package	The six targets cover: 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	Policies will need to ensure that biodiversity is retained and enhanced in the area.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to biodiversity, seeking to increase biodiversity levels and protect and enhance green infrastructure across the area.
The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats			
Council of Europe			
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/default_en.asp			

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The convention places a particular importance on the need to protect endangered natural habitats and endangered vulnerable species, including migratory species. All countries that have signed the Bern Convention must take action, which in relation to planning, includes: • promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora and fauna, and their natural habitats; • have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna in their planning and development policies, and in their measures against pollution.	Policies will need to reflect this requirement but no specific targets at a Local Plan level.	Local Plan policies should have regard to the conventions requirements and consider the protection and enhancement of the natural environment and biodiversity.	The SA Framework should include objectives which account for issues relating to the natural environment and biodiversity.
EC Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna (Habitats Directive)			
European Commission			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:HTML			
The Habitats Directive addresses the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Objectives: Implementation of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora. Implementation of measures to conserve threatened species, and to ensure and promote the maintenance of biodiversity Designation of special areas of conservation to create a coherent European ecological network under the title Natura 2000.	Requirements to take legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species. An assessment of the impact and implications of any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated site is required.	Policies should protect and enhance habitats and conservation within the District. The Local Plan must be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment in line with the Directive.	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. Measures are also covered by Habitat Regulations assessment.
EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds			
European Commission			
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
The EU's oldest piece of nature legislation, adopted as a response to increasing concern about the decline in Europe's wild bird populations resulting from pollution, habitat loss and degradation. It recognises that migratory birds are a shared heritage and that their effective conservation requires international cooperation. The directive places great emphasis on the protection of habitats, especially through the establishment of a coherent network of special protection areas. The directive also bans activities which directly threaten birds such as their deliberate killing or capture, the destruction of their nests and taking of their eggs, and associated activities such as trading in live or dead birds (with a few exceptions). It also establishes rules that limit the number of bird species that can be hunted (82 species and sub-species) and the periods during which they can be hunted. It also defines hunting methods which are permitted (e.g. non-selective hunting is banned).	No specific targets at a Local Plan level.	Policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive. This includes: • Make sure that the upkeep of recognised habitats is maintained and not damaged from development. • Avoid pollution or deterioration of other habitats or any other disturbance affecting birds. • Designation of SPAs or prospective SPAs in plan area would restrict development opportunities.	Requirements of the Directive need to be reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981			
HM Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69			
An Act to prohibit certain methods of killing or taking wild animals; to amend the law relating to protection of certain mammals; to restrict the introduction of certain animals and plants; to amend the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976; to amend the law relating to nature conservation, the countryside and National Parks and to make provision with respect to the Countryside Commission; to amend the law relating to public rights of way; and for connected purposes.	No specific targets at a Local Plan level.	Policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Act	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure the recognition of the importance of biodiversity.
The Act allows the designation of SSSIs and provides protection for designated sites, fauna and flora			
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment 2018			
HM Government			
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf			

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This 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. It calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first. The Plan has the following 25 years goals • Clean air. • Clean and plentiful water. • Thriving plants and wildlife. • A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought. • Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently. • Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment. In addition, we will manage pressures on the environment by: • Mitigating and adapting to climate change. • Minimising waste. • Managing exposure to chemicals. • Enhancing biosecurity.	Six key areas are identified • Using and managing land sustainably. • Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes. • Connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing. • Increasing resource efficiency, and reducing pollution and waste. • Securing clean, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans. • Protecting and improving the global environment.	The policies in the 25 year plan should be reflected in Local Plan policies.	Requirements of the 25 Year Plan need to be reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity. 2012			
Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189			
The Framework covers the period from 2011 to 2020, and was developed in response to two main drivers: the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD's) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 5 strategic goals and 20 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets', published in October 2010; and the EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS), released in May 2011. Most work which was previously carried out under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) is now focussed at the country level (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales). Many of the tools developed under the UK BAP remain of use; for example, background information about the lists of priority habitats and species, which can be found on the priority species and habitats web pages.	The framework shows how the work of the four UK countries joins up with work at a UK level to achieve the 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets' and the aims of the EU biodiversity strategy. It identifies the activities required to complement the country biodiversity strategies, and where work in the country strategies contributes to international obligations.	Ashfield District Council Local Plan policies will need to ensure that policies reflect biodiversity issues.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure the recognition of the importance of biodiversity.

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The Environment Bill			
HM Government			
https://services.parliament.uk/bills/2019-20/environment.html			
The Bill is at an early stage in Parliament as it was presented to Parliament on 30th January 2020. However, the intention of the Bill are identified as including the following: • Placing the environment as a central focus of government policy. • Measures to improve air quality. • Restore & enhance nature. • Manage waste. • Protect water resources.	• Biodiversity net gain. • Legal targets to ensure emissions of pollutions are limited. • Improved cooperation between local authorities on improving air quality • Protection of water quality	Policies will need include: • Biodiversity enhancement for example to reflect that while houses are delivered there also needs to be an enhancement of nature. • Protection/improvement of water quality • Protection and improvement of air quality • Emphasis on green infrastructure and connectivity for biodiversity.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure the recognition of the importance of biodiversity, green infrastructure, air quality, and water quality.
The Agricultural Bill			
HM Government			
https://services.parliament.uk/bills/2019-20/agriculture.html			
The Agriculture Bill 2019-20 was given its First Reading on 16 January and Second Reading on 3 February 2020. The Agriculture Bill provides the legislative framework for replacement agricultural support schemes. It provides a range of powers to implement new approaches to farm payments and land management. In England, farmers will be paid to produce 'public goods' such as environmental or animal welfare improvements. The Bill also includes wider measures, including on improving fairness in the agricultural supply chain and on the operation of agricultural markets.	Places an emphasis on farmers being paid for the provision of public goods. This is anticipated to be seen in new and enhance habitats and public access	Reinforces the importance of enhancing biodiversity and green space as part of the local plan and SA.	Reinforces the importance of enhancing biodiversity and green space as part of the local plan and SA.
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services			
Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			

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https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services			
This biodiversity strategy provides how England is implementing its international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. The approach was based on two key reports which suggested that we needed a new approach if we wanted to halt biodiversity loss: • Making Space for Nature report chaired by Sir John Lawton • The UK National Ecosystem Assessment These reports concluded that focussing on individual species and sites remained important, but that this needed to happen at a larger scale so our habitats were better able to support more species and that our conservation action should focus on completely natural systems. The objectives are: • To halt overall biodiversity loss. • Support healthy well-functioning ecosystems on land and at sea. • Establish coherent ecological networks. • More and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.	The strategy describes what is needed to halt overall biodiversity loss by 2020 and sets goals including: better wildlife habitats – quality goals for priority habitat and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs); more, bigger and less fragmented areas for wildlife – an increase in priority habitats by at least 200,000ha; the restoration of 15% of degraded ecosystems – as a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation; an overall improvement in status of our wildlife and prevention of further human-induced extinctions of known threatened species and significantly more people engaged in biodiversity issues, aware of its value and taking positive action.	Ashfield District Council Local Plan policies will need to ensure that policies reflect biodiversity issues.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure the recognition of the importance of biodiversity.
Natural Environment White Paper “The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature” and Natural Environment White Paper Implementation update reports			
Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/228842/8082.pdf			

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Outlines the Government's vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years, along with practical action to deliver that ambition. , Key measures include Reconnecting nature (New Nature Improvement Areas, Biodiversity offsetting, Local Nature Partnerships); Connecting people and nature for better quality of life (Green Areas Designation, Better urban green spaces, Support for parks, gardens, and tree planting, More children experiencing nature, Strengthening local public health activities which connect people with nature, New environmental volunteering initiative); Capturing and improving the value of nature (Natural Capital Committee, An annual statement of green accounts for UK Plc, A business-led Task Force to expand the UK business opportunities from new products and services which are good for the economy and nature alike).	The White Paper identifies that it will develop a set of key indicators to track progress on this White Paper.	Policies should be consistent with, and support the key measures of the White Paper.	The SA Framework should ensure that, the key measures are reflected in the objectives.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006			
HM Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16			
An Act to make provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; to make provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; to amend the law relating to rights of way; to make provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; to provide for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes. Under S40 of the Act every public authority must, in exercising its function, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.	No set targets.	Ashfield District Council Local Plan Policies will need to ensure that they meet the duty.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure the recognition of the importance of conserving biodiversity
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)			
HM Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/1927/made			
An Act to make provision for the conservation of habitats and species. The Regulations are designed to transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC, on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive), into national law. Additionally, they transpose elements of the EU Wild Birds Directive in England and Wales. The Regulations cover the designation and protection of European sites (Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation) and the protection of European protected species.	No set targets.	The Local Plan should reflect the principles and policies of this initiative. However this is reflected in Habitat Regulations Assessment	The SA Framework needs to include objective covering the conservation of habitats and species.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Nottinghamshire. 1998			
Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group			
http://www.nottsbag.org.uk/projects.htm#bap			
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 effects on wildlife of changes of land use are properly assessed, and adverse effects prevented. Implement appropriate protection measures such as the designation of Local Nature Reserves. The objectives of the plan are: 1. To conserve and where appropriate enhance Nottinghamshire's unique variety of wild species and natural habitats. 2. To increase public awareness of, and involvement in conserving biodiversity. 3. To contribute to biodiversity conservation on a national, European and global scale.	Action plans for key species and habitats are set out in Sections 7-8 identifying targets to be met and how these are to be achieved. These include: Habitat Action Plans • Eutrophic and Mesotrophic Standing Waters. • Lowland Calcareous Grassland. • Lowland Dry Acid Grassland. • Lowland heathland. • Lowland Wet Grassland. • Mixed Ash-dominated Woodland. • Oak-Birch Woodland. • Reedbed. • Rivers and streams. • Unimproved Neutral Grassland. • Urban and Post-industrial Habitat's • Wet Broadleaved Woodland. Species Action Plans • Barn Owl. • Bats. • Grizzled Skipper and Dingy Skipper.	Policies should assist in the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity within Ashfield District.	The SA Framework should include the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and natural heritage.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
	• Nightjar. • Otter. • Water Vole. • White Clawed Crayfish.		
Ashfield Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity Technical Paper, 2013			
Ashfield District Council			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			
The Technical Paper provides a framework to support the delivery of a well-used, well-managed, high quality multifunctional network of green corridors and asset across Ashfield and into neighbouring areas. It stresses that multifunctionality is central to the green infrastructure approach with 8 main themes: • Biodiversity; • Accessibility and sustainable transport; • Recreation; • Climate change and environmental quality • Health and wellbeing; • Growth and Investment; • Social benefits;	Both the text and a series of maps identify key areas and corridors in relation to the themes identified in the Paper.	Policies within the Ashfield Local Plan should reflect the themes and findings of the Technical Paper.	The SA Framework's objectives should reflect the themes of the Technical Paper

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Landscape and culture. Within these themes, it provides an analysis of the green infrastructure framework.			
The Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Project 2016 (Ashfield)			
Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			
Sets out a Biodiversity Opportunity Map (BOM) for Ashfield.	Sets out maps of priority habitats and focus areas, wider landscapes, conflicts and opportunities for species	Policies within the Ashfield Local Plan should reflect the themes and findings of the BOM.	The SA Framework's objectives should reflect the themes of the BOM.
1) BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND THE ECONOMY 2) EMPLOYMENT			
EU Growth Strategy - Europe 2020.			
European Commission			
https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-and-fiscal-policy-coordination/eu-economic-governance-monitoring-prevention-correction/european-semester/framework/europe-2020-strategy_en			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
The European Commission has prepared country-specific recommendations to each member state, analysing the economic situation and tailoring policy advice on measure that it should adopt. The Commission has issued six country-specific recommendations to the United Kingdom to help it improve its economic performance. These are in the areas of: public finances; housing market; labour market, education and training; welfare reform and childcare; financial sector; network industries.	No specific targets at a Local Plan level.	Policies will need to take account of the requirements of the Directive	Requirements of the Directive need to be reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
Fixing the foundations: creating a more prosperous nation 2015			
HM Treasury			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fixing-the-foundations-creating-a-more-prosperous-nation			
Productivity plan: government action to increase UK productivity growth across the next decade	Governments' framework for raising UK's productivity growth. 15-point plan centred around two key themes – Long Term Investment & Promoting a Dynamic Economy	The Local Plan will need to reflect the ambitions for economic growth and increased productivity	The Sa Framework should include objectives relating to employment, developing a strong enterprise culture and providing the physical conditions for growth.
Build Back Better: Our Plan for Growth HM Treasury 2021			
HM Government			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/build-back-better-our-plan-for-growth			
The Plan for Growth sets out the government's plans to support economic growth through significant investment in infrastructure, skills and innovation which the Government identifies as three core pillars of growth. The document sets out the intentions to deliver economic growth and recovery following the Covid-19 pandemic.	Key policies include: • Levelling up the whole of the UK • Support transition to net zero • Support a vision for a Global Britain	The Local Plan will need to reflect the ambitions for economic growth and increased productivity.	The Sa Framework should include objectives reflecting business enterprise, education and infrastructure.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
National Infrastructure Plan			
HM Treasury and Infrastructure UK			
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-infrastructure-plan			
The National Infrastructure Plan sets out the challenges facing UK infrastructure and the government's strategy for meeting the infrastructure needs of the UK economy. The plan contains major commitments for investment in important infrastructure projects and explains how we're attracting new private sector investment. It includes in broad terms; • Identified the future challenge- Obsolescence, Growing demand, the Impact of Globalisation, climate change and Interdependencies between systems; • Future Funding; • Planning regime; • Plan for infrastructure; • Investment. A series of documents provides updates.	No set targets at a local level.	Ashfield Local Plan will have to ensure that it has due regard to infrastructure in relation to development.	Infrastructure is anticipated to be a key aspect across a number of SA objectives.
Planning Act 2008			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080029_en_1			
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.	No set targets.	The Ashfield Local Plan should ensure that the implications arising from the Planning Act have been considered throughout the process. Including infrastructure provision and climate change priorities.	The SA Framework should take into consideration this legislation.
Skills for sustainable growth: strategy document and Supporting analysis for "Skills for Growth: The national skills strategy" (BIS Economic Paper No 4)			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Department for Business, Innovation & Skills			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/skills-for-sustainable-growth-strategy-document			
Sets out the government's strategy on improving and using skills for sustainable economic growth, and to extend social mobility and inclusion. The strategy has guided the Government's reform of adult learning and skills since the Government was elected.	Emphasises a number of measures the Government will undertake in this area.	Policies required supporting skills development.	The SA Framework should include objectives to improve employment opportunities and develop an enterprise culture.
Future Telecoms Infrastructure Review 2018			
Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport			
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/732496/Future_Telecoms_Infrastructure_Review.pdf			
Emphasis on substantial improvement to the fixed and mobile networks to grow digital business. Emphasis on full fibre connectivity and 5G mobile broadband. Key to growth in industrial sectors such as manufacturing, health and transport.	Targets for the availability of full fibre and 5G networks. The Government want to see 15 million premises connected to full fibre by 2025, with coverage across all parts of the country by 2033. We want the majority of the population to have 5G coverage by 2027	Policies are required to support the digital infrastructure	Should be reflected in the supporting infrastructure for business, homes services and community facilities
The Digital Economy Act 2017			
HM Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/30/contents/enacted			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
The Act aims to enable access to fast digital communication services for citizens and businesses, to enable investment in digital communications infrastructure, to shape the emerging digital world for the benefit of children, consumers and businesses, and to support the digital transformation of government, enabling the delivery of better public services, world leading research and better statistics.	Sets out the Government's role in defining the strategic priorities and outcomes in relation to telecoms through a Statement of Strategic Priorities (SSP), which Ofcom must have regard to when carrying out its regulatory functions.	Policies are required to support the digital infrastructure	Should be reflected in the supporting infrastructure for business, homes services and community facilities
Digital Connectivity Portal			
HM Government			
https://www.gov.uk/guidance/digital-connectivity-portal			
The Digital Connectivity Portal provides guidance for local authorities and network providers on improving connectivity in local areas.	Provides guidance to local authorities and communications network providers to meet the Government targets in the Future Telecoms Infrastructure Review	Policies are required to support the digital infrastructure	Needs to be reflected in the supporting infrastructure for business, homes services and community facilities
D2N2 Vision 2030 Strategic Economic Plan and supporting evidence base			
D2N2 Local Economic Partnership			
http://www.d2n2lep.org/Growth			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
The Vision is that D2N2 will become will have a transformed high-value economy; which is prosperous, healthy and inclusive, and one of the most productive in Europe. It aims to: • Be in the top quarter of productive local economies in Europe, • Increase the value of our economy to £70billion, with £9bn added by the actions of this Plan, • Enjoy prosperity levels in the top quarter of all LEP areas, • Raise real wages and narrow inequality by a rise in median weekly earnings of at least 40% and narrow wage disparities within D2N2, • Maintain a high and stable employment rate with a workforce of some one million people, • Reduce the gap in economic activity levels between places in the D2N2 area, • Eliminate the gap in workforce qualifications between the UK and D2N2 A more prosperous, better connected, and increasingly competitive and resilient economy, at the heart of the UK economy, making a leading contribution to the UK's advanced manufacturing and life sciences sectors and generating significant export earnings for UK plc. D2N2 identifies that we will create a LEP area, which provides a great place to live, work and invest. The Strategy identifies a number of themes: • Business Support and Access to Finance, • Innovation, • Employment & Skills, • Infrastructure and Economic Growth, • Housing & Regeneration.	Eight key action areas are identified: • Stronger LEP & Effective industrial strategy. • Productivity focus for the growth hub with support to key sectors • Innovation led productivity growth. • Career inspirations for our future workforce. • Inclusion and progression in the labour market • Skill leadership for productivity growth. • World class infrastructure • HS2 connectivity, supply chain, skills & people.	Reflects the UK industrial strategy and therefore the Local Plan will need to reflect the ambitions for economic growth improved skills/education and increased productivity.	The Sa Framework should include objectives reflecting business enterprise, education and infrastructure.
A report on skills mismatches in Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham, and Nottinghamshire LEP June 2017			
Centre for Progressive Capitalism D2N2 Local Economic Partnership			
http://www.d2n2lep.org/Growth			
Examines the skills mismatches in the Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire (D2N2). The report indicates that core technical and semi-technical occupations dominate the composition of employer demand in D2N2, accounting for half of all vacancies Key findings:	No specific target identified but highlights skills issues	Identifies issues relating to skills. Local Plan should facilitate measures to increase skills and education.	The SA Framework should include objectives reflecting business enterprise, education and infrastructure.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
- Under the wider definition, technical vacancies make up 62% of vacancies in D2N2, slightly higher than the 60% recorded nationally. Of this, 31% are semi-technical, 19% are core technical, 5% are public sector technical and 5% are privately funded training. - The health and social work sector is the largest source of employer demand in the area, with 24% of the total, followed by 17% for manufacturing and 15% for education. - The core technical occupations have an average advertised salary of £30,600 in D2N2, compared to £25,700 for semi-technical. - According to employers, 31% of core-technical vacancies in D2N2 are difficult to fill due to skills shortages. This is significantly higher than for semi-technical, with 19%, suggesting employers are struggling to find the higher skills they need in the current local labour market. - There were an estimated 2,700 more skills shortage vacancies for core technical roles than relevant FE course completions in 2015/16. Breaking this down reveals a potential undersupply of 1,520 for IT engineers and technicians, 920 for metals, tools and instruments manufacturing and 870 for electricians and electronic trades/technicians/engineers FE course completions relative to skills shortage vacancies.			
Greater Nottingham Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2013			
Broxtowe Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Rushcliffe Borough Council			
http://gossweb.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/IDP.pdf			
The Greater Nottingham IDP sets out current and future needs and spending priorities for infrastructure and service delivery.	Contains delivery schedules on current and committed priority projects and other strategic priority projects to inform CIL.	Policies should complement the infrastructure plan and the projects it envisages for the plan area.	The SA objectives should reflect infrastructure needs.
The Nottingham Core HMA and Nottingham Outer HMA Employment Land Needs Study, Litchfield, 2021.			
Lichfields on behalf of Core and Outer Nottingham HMA authorities			
The Study identifies various scenarios to meet future employment land needs based on labour demand, labour supply and past take up rates. The Study highlighted there was a substantial regional demand for distributions facilities along the western arc of the M1 corridor (Junctions 28 to Junction 24). This is in the context	A range of scenarios for employment land provision.	Policies within the Local Plan reflect the findings of this study.	The SA Framework's objectives should take into account the findings of this study.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
of the evidence indicating there is a limited supply of sites to meet this need.			
Employment Land Forecasting Study for the Nottingham Core HMA and the Nottingham Outer HMA, 2015.			
Nathaniel Litchfield & Partners			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			
Sets out the economic context, provides an analysis of the local economy and commercial markets. Sets out an analysis of Functional Economic Market area. Provides four scenarios in relation to demand for future employment land.	Identifies a number of scenarios in relation to jobs and employment land requirements	The Study provides a key local evidence base for the Local Plan in relation to employment	Provides a basis to consider the sustainable options in relation to the local economy.
Ashfield Retail and Leisure Study 2016			
Nexus Planning			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
The Nexus 2016 Retail and Leisure Study (Study) deliver an appraisal of the retail / leisure needs and capacity in the period to 2032 (being the plan period for the emerging Ashfield Local Plan), and review the current performance of Sutton, Kirkby and Hucknall town centres, as well as the other local shopping centres across the District. (Updates previous Studies). The Study included the following: - Establish the extent to which the current retail provision in the district satisfies the level and nature of customer demand within each catchment area; - Assess the health of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Kirkby-in-Ashfield and Hucknall; - Identify the scale and nature of additional retail provision that would be appropriate in the District up to 2032; - Identify primary and secondary shopping areas in each town centre; - Review current town centre and local centre boundaries; - Identify capacity for growth.	Identifies a capacity to 2032 of Comparison - between 7,800 & 12,300 sq m Convenience (food) – between 5,800 & 7,300 sq m	Study updates existing Retail Studies.	Study updates existing Retail Studies. However, other than the capacity requirements to 2032 it is not anticipated to have a significant impact on the SA Assessment.
Ashfield & Mansfield a Plan for Growth			
Ashfield District Council & Mansfield District Council			
https://invest.ashfield-mansfield.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Ashfield-and-Mansfield-A-Plan-for-Growth.pdf			
This strategy, produced in consultation with stakeholders, will determine the best use of Ashfield District Councils economic regeneration focused resources. It will also act as an invaluable document to guide and support partnership working as well as provide a focus for resources from potential investors in Ashfields future. The key drivers are: - Developing the workforce to support business growth; - Encourage enterprise and business growth; - Improving infrastructure and stimulating investment.	No set targets	Policies need to reflect the objectives of the strategy.	The SA Framework should reflect the aims and objectives within the Strategy
Ashfield Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016			
Ashfield District Council			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			
The IDP has a number of roles but its main function is to identify the infrastructure that is required to support the level of growth anticipated in Ashfield District over the plan period 2013 to 2032.	Where practical it Identifies anticipate infrastructure implications from various sources.	Policies need to reflect the findings of the study.	The SA Framework should reflect the findings of the study.
Greater Nottingham Retail Study 2015			
Carter Jonas (for Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough, Nottingham City, and Rushcliffe Borough Councils)			
http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/media/rushcliffe/media/documents/pdf/planningandbuilding/planningpolicy/evidencebase/GNRS%20Final%20Report%2015-09-22%20with%20appcs.pdf			
It updates the retail evidence base (i.e. the 2008 Retail Study) to help inform both plan making and decision taking across the Study Area.	No set targets	Need to take account of any evidence in relation to Hucknall.	No direct implications but will provide evidence in relation to Retail demand and activity.
Ashfield and Mansfield City Relationships 2010			
The Work Foundation Naomi Clayton & Jonathan Wright			
http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/media/1027420/adc_other_08_ashfield_mansfield_city_relationships_june_2010.pdf			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
The research project built an understanding of Ashfield and Mansfield's economic links with surrounding areas. It made an number of policy recommendations: • Addressing the skills gap and high levels of worklessness should continue to be a priority. • Investment in a more integrated public transport is vital for ensuring access to employment opportunities. • It is vital that Ashfield and Mansfield seek to maximise the local benefits of their anchor institutions, including the West Nottinghamshire College and the Kings Mill Hospital. These anchor institutions contribute to the 'civic, cultural, social and economic vitality of cities'. • Ashfield and Mansfield should continue to work collaboratively and with surrounding areas to lever inward investment into the area. • Interdependencies between Ashfield and Mansfield are stronger between particular centres and policy makers should ensure that this is taken into account when trying to foster links between the two areas. • Ashfield and Mansfield should explore where lessons might be learnt from areas that have built mutually beneficial relationships with large economic centres, e.g. Rotherham-Sheffield. • Policy makers should seek to support the private sector in developing business links beyond the local area, particularly in the business services sector where no business services networks currently exist. • Policy makers should also continue to strengthen the areas' traditional industrial sectors, seeking to move them up the value chain. • Overall there are clear opportunities for Ashfield and Mansfield to work together to make the most of their existing economic relationships.	The Study identifies a number of policy recommendations.	Policies need to reflect the findings of the study.	The SA Framework should take into account the findings of the study.
Mansfield and Ashfield Districts Joint Property Strategy 2009			
Innes England			
http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/media/457323/adc_mdc_joint_property_strategy.pdf			
Mansfield and Ashfield District Councils commissioned Innes England to produce a property strategy for each district to establish a balanced property portfolio to meet the current and future demand for commercial and industrial property together with the authorities' regeneration aspirations. It identified employment land requirements based on the evidence from the Experian Ashfield & Mansfield Economic Analysis and applied the same approach to employment land as the Arup East Midlands Northern Sub Region Employment Land Review. It also set out an analysis of the existing stock of B1, B2 and B8 floor space.	The Study identifies employment land requirements and an analysis of the existing B1, B2 & B8 stock	Policies need to reflect the findings of the study.	The SA Framework should take into account the findings of the study.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Ashfield and Mansfield: Economic Analysis Final Report, 2009			
Experian			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			
The outputs of the study were to: • Set out a number of scenarios to evaluate the impact of varying assumptions on economic growth and sectoral productivity in Mansfield and Ashfield. Experian's local area forecasts released in February 2009 provided the baseline context against which all scenarios were measured. • To provide a comprehensive review to assess the performance of sectors in Ashfield and Mansfield relative to regional and national trends. The aim was to identify priority sectors that were thought to have potential for sustained output and employment growth. • Assess the productivity drivers of the priority sectors to help identify the districts' strengths and weaknesses in moving forward. • Set out the implications of the findings for policy makers in the area, in particular considering the target markets for the region given its assets and the priority areas for investment.	No specific targets were identified but it has been utilised to inform the Mansfield and Ashfield Joint Property Strategy 2009.	Policies need to reflect the findings of the study.	The SA Framework should reflect the findings of the study.
Understanding the Resilience of the Ashfield and Mansfield Economy 2010			
Centre for Local Economic Strategies			
http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/media/457326/understanding_the_resilience_of_ashfield_and_mansfield_economy_2010.pdf			
CLES undertook research looking to achieve a better understanding of a local economy and therefore its resilience. The research acknowledged a better understanding is needed of how different economic spheres – broadly categorised into social, public and commercial – interact with each other and are mutually dependent for achieving positive development outcomes. The research undertakes an analysis of these three sectors and makes a number of recommendations.	No set targets	Provides a broad understand of the local economy across Ashfield and Mansfield.	The SA Framework should take into account the findings and recommendations in the study.
Sutton Town Centre Masterplan March 2019			
Ashfield District Council			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/sutton-town-centre-spatial-masterplan-march-2019/			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
The Sutton Town Centre Spatial Masterplan aims to provide a high-level framework for future investment and development which maximises the opportunities for Sutton and capitalises on its existing assets. In particular it: - Provides a consensus and common understanding of Sutton Town Centre as a place – its character and identity. - Establishes a clear Vision for Sutton Town Centre to guide its development and improvements to 2029. - Provides clear design principles for subsequent new development / projects with an emphasis on sustainability. - Identifies sites and building where redevelopment and improvements will be encouraged. - Aims to improve links to and within the Town Centre for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport users. - Sets out how developments/projects and initiatives could be delivered, who would be involved in delivery, how they might be funded and by what mechanism.	No set targets.	Policies need to reflect the objectives of the Masterplans.	The SA Framework should take into account the aims of the Masterplans.
Town Centre Masterplans for Kirkby-in-Ashfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield (Sutton in Ashfield Masterplan is now replace by an new masterplan 2019)			
ARUP			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			
The Masterplans are intended to: - 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; 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.	No set targets.	Policies need to reflect the objectives of the Masterplans.	The SA Framework should take into account the aims of the Masterplans.
Town Centre Masterplan for Hucknall			
Urbed			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			
The vision for Hucknall is based on five themes: • To rediscover the roots of Hucknall as a market town • Create a rounded town centre where people can work, rest and play as well as shop by encouraging leisure uses, civic functions, cultural uses and community uses. • Make Hucknall a good day out so that the people searching out Lord Byron stay longer. • Create a bustling High Street by strengthening the traditional retail offer. • Transforming the environment of the town, particularly on the edges of the centre and when arriving from the station. The three opportunity areas (Piggins Croft, the Hucknall Town Centre Improvement Scheme, and the Station Approach) together with other proposals for the town centre are broken down into 29 projects. The study identifies that the challenges that Hucknall faces are the same as those faced by many small towns. With Nottingham become stronger and supermarkets attract a huge proportion of convenience spending, small and medium sized towns risk being caught between a rock and a hard place. The answer is not to compete head on but to diversify and to do what small town centres have always have done well – provide a heart for their community.	No set targets	Policies need to reflect the objectives of the Masterplan.	The SA Framework should take into account the aims of the Masterplans.
The Visitor Economy Strategy			
Nottinghamshire Country Council			
https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/1731434/visitoreconomystategy.pdf			
Strategy intends to expand the number of visitors to Nottinghamshire. Anticipated that there are two markets with growth potential for day trips and UK short breaks are Country Loving Traditionalists and Aspirational Fun Families. These are two segments identified as priorities by Visit England, selected because they have a strong fit with what Nottinghamshire can offer.	Goal by 2029 to deliver an additional 5 million visitors, £80m Gross Value Added (GVA) and create 2,900 full time equivalent jobs (FTEs).	Tourism needs to be a policy aspect of the Local Plan.	The SA Framework on the economy / employment should reflect opportunities for tourism
Discover Ashfield			
Partnership between Ashfield businesses, community organisations and the public sector			
http://www.discoverashfield.co.uk/index.html			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Discover Ashfield there are 4 key themes: • Health and Wellbeing - This theme supports organisations across Ashfield support people to improve their health and wellbeing. The Ashfield Health and Wellbeing Partnership have taken a lead on this aspect of Discover Ashfield. Organisations are working together to reduce the health inequalities that exist across Ashfield. • Community - This theme supports residents to gain a better understanding of what's great about Ashfield. It aims to share information about services, events, campaigns and more to raise awareness of what people can access in their local community and across Ashfield. • Business - This theme supports local businesses to develop and new businesses to come into Ashfield. It encourages businesses to consider the role they can play in promoting and celebrating what is great about Ashfield, and explore what businesses can do to further improve Ashfield. • Visitors - This theme aims to promote Ashfield as a destination for visitors. It recognises the need to link to key attractions close to Ashfield, to promote the attractions Ashfield has to offer.	No specific goals/targets are identified at this time.	These aspects should be reflect in the Local Plan policies	The SA Framework on the economy / employment should reflect the four themes identified within the objectives and questions.
CLIMATE CHANGE			
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Kyoto Protocol (Doha Amendment)			
United Nations			
http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php			
The UNFCCC entered into force on 21 March 1994. The ultimate objective of the Convention is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations "at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human induced) interference with the climate system." Countries are required to act under the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement. It is recognised that developed countries are principally responsible for current high levels of greenhouse gas emissions. The protocol commits parties to setting internationally binding emission reduction targets.	The SA Framework will need to include objectives which seek to actively contribute towards a reduction in emissions and improving air quality.	Policies and site allocations should incentivise sustainable, low carbon construction and facilitate a greater uptake of public transport infrastructure.	The SA Framework should incorporate objectives, which take account of the impact of policies and allocations in terms of emissions and air quality.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Climate Change Act 2008			
HM Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27			
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.	The Act sets binding targets for a reduction in CO2 emissions of 80% by 2050, compared to a 1990 baseline. Interim targets and five-year carbon budget periods will be used to ensure progress towards the 2050 target. The Climate Change Act 2008 also requires the Government, on a regular basis, to assess the risks to the UK from the impact of climate change and report to Parliament.	Ashfield District Council Local Plan policies will need to ensure that the implications of the Act are taken into account.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure the implications of climate change are taken into account
Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019			
HM Government			
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/1056/made			
The amendment to the 2008 Act sets out legally binding targets for the UK to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at of 100 per cent by 2050.	The Act sets binding targets for a reduction in CO2 emissions of 100% by 2050, compared to a 1990 baseline (net zero).	Ashfield District Council Local Plan policies will need to ensure that the implications of the Act are taken into account.	

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
UK Climate Change Programme 2006			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/climate-change-the-uk-programme-2006			
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.	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.	Policies will need to address climate change and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	The SA Framework will include objectives for reducing emissions including that of CO2 and will take into account guidance on climate change.
UK Government website Adapting to climate change			
Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs			
https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/adapting-to-climate-change			
Government website that identifies that the world's climate and weather patterns are changing and the earlier we plan for adaptation, the less it will cost and the better equipped we will be to cope with potential changes. Identifies information in relation to: • Understanding the risks: the UK climate change risk assessment, • Preparing for climate change – National Adaptation Programme, • Adapting essential services and infrastructure – adaptation reporting power.	No specific targets for Local Plan identified.	Policies will need to address climate change and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	The SA Framework should include objectives for reducing emissions including that of CO2 and will take into account guidance on climate change.
Energy Act 2011			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Department of Energy and Climate Change			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/16			
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.	No set targets.	The Local Plan should support the Energy Act's objectives of facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies.	The SA Framework needs to include objective on energy efficiency.
Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change			
Ashfield D.C.			
Climate Impact Tool: Understanding the risks and Impacts from a change in climate. 2019			
Environment Agency			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/climate-impacts-tool			
The Climate impacts tool provides a simple description of potential future challenges. It shows changes to climate and environmental variables for: - today's climate - where data are available - the 2050s (covering the period 2040 to 2069) - the 2080s (covering the period 2070 to 2099)	Commitment from the Council to take action on climate change in local plan policies	Policies will need to address climate change and encourage developments that minimise emissions. Flood policies are necessary given the increase in rainfall in winter and the anticipated increase in flows in rivers.	The SA Framework should include objectives for reducing emissions including that of CO2 and will take into account guidance on climate change.
Low Carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas Across the East Midlands: Final Report.			
Land Use Consultants, Centre for Sustainable Energy and SQW (2011) Prepared for East Midlands Councils.			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
http://www.emcouncils.gov.uk/write/Emids-low-carbon-energy-opportunities-Final-Report-07-2011-update.pdf			
The results of the study indicate that Ashfield has considerable potential for microgeneration; in particular, heat pumps, solar thermal and solar photovoltaic and these uses are particularly encouraged. The study also highlighted that, whilst Ashfield District has good average wind speeds, the potential for commercial scale wind energy developments is limited by constraints relating to the presence of existing infrastructure, properties and bird sensitivity issues.	No set targets.	Policies will need to address climate change and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	The SA Framework should include objectives for reducing emissions including that of CO2 and will take into account guidance on climate change.
Energy white paper: Powering our net zero future			
Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-white-paper-powering-our-net-zero-future			
The White Paper puts in place a strategy for the wider energy system that: - transforms energy, building a cleaner, greener future for our country, our people and our planet - supports a green recovery, growing our economy, supporting thousands of green jobs across the country in new green industries and leveraging new green export opportunities - creates a fair deal for consumers, protecting the fuel poor, providing opportunities to save money on bills, giving us warmer, more comfortable homes and balancing investment against bill impacts	A range of measures including offshore wind generation; establishing a new UK emissions trading system, growing electric heat pump installation.	The LP Review 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.	The SA Framework needs to include objective to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.
Education			
Education Act 1996			
HM Government			
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/56/contents			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Local authorities are under a statutory obligation to ensure provision of sufficient primary and secondary schools within their area to meet the requirement for pupil place spaces	Statutory duty to limit the size of an infant class taught by a single teacher to 30 pupils	Policies to support education requirements	Requirements of the Act needs to be reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
Securing developer contributions for education, April 2019			
Department for Education			
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/843957/Developer_Contributions_Guidance_update_Nov2019.pdf			
	Identifies that housing development is anticipated to contribute towards educational requirement through S106 planning obligations.	Policies need to support education requirements	Education in association with new housing development should be reflected in the SA Framework.
Educational Needs in Ashfield 2017 and Joint Statement The provision of School Places to Support Housing Allocations in Ashfield Local Plan Publication 2016			
Ashfield District Council / Nottinghamshire County Council & Ashfield District Council			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			
Identified the educational background and requirements for school places in Ashfield	Identifies specific requirements arising from the withdrawn local plan	Policies need to support education requirements	Requirements of the Act needs to be reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
COMMUNITY SAFETY			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Ashfield Community Safety Partnership Strategic Plan 2019 -2022			
The Community Safety Partnership within Ashfield includes: Ashfield District Council, Nottinghamshire Police and Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, Nottinghamshire County Council, Nottinghamshire Fire & Rescue Authority, Mansfield and Ashfield Clinical Commissioning Group and Nottinghamshire Probation Trust.			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/community-safety/working-with-other-agencies/community-safety-partnership/ashfield-community-partnership-strategic-plan/			
The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended requires that every district has a Community Safety Partnership and an associated Strategic Plan in place. In order to address the crime and disorder challenges highlighted above work across the geographic priority areas will be underpinned by the following aims: • Early Intervention • Crime Prevention and Reducing offending • Increasing the confidence and satisfaction of local communities The Ashfield Community Partnership Strategic Plan 2019 - 2022 is a three year rolling document, which identifies how the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) plans to tackle local community safety issues that matter to the local community. The plan is revised annually through reviewing information set out in the Community Partnership Strategic assessment and from information obtained from the annual community consultation which ensures that current issues are taken into account and used to direct the CSP's strategy and actions. These are in the course of being agreed. The previous Strategic Assessment has identified five geographical priority areas for Ashfield: • Sutton Centre (Sutton in Ashfield Town Centre) • Sutton East (New Cross) • Sutton North (Stanton Hill) • Kirkby East (Coxmoor) • Hucknall East (Butlers Hill) The 'partnership plus' delivery group has responsibility for developing and implementing a delivery plan with	No specific targets are identified in relation to the Local Plan.	Ashfield Local Plan should take account of the priorities with the Strategy.	The SA Framework should include objectives regarding community safety.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
the aim of delivering innovative projects and activity to make sustainable improvements within these communities which will in turn be reflected in the performance.			
ENERGY			
EU Directive 2009/28/EC on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources			
European Commission			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32009L0028&from=EN			
This directive establishes a framework for the production and promotion of energy usage from renewable sources, in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote 'cleaner' transport.	No specific targets at a Local Plan level.	Policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive	Requirements of the Directive need to be reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
Energy Act 2011			
Department of Energy and Climate Change			
http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/act/page40931.html			
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	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	Ashfield's Local Plan should support the Act's policy objective of facilitating investment in low carbon energy supplies.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of and renewable energy is supported.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
	adequate protections for the environment and the taxpayer as our energy market changes.		
Planning and Energy Act 2008			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/21/contents			
An Act to enable local planning authorities to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency in local plans.	No set targets.	Ashfield Local Plan is able to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure that climate change has been taken account of.
Towards a Sustainable Energy Policy for Nottinghamshire, 2009			
Nottinghamshire Sustainable Energy Planning Partnership			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			
The nine local authorities in the county have by signing up to the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change (2005). The Sustainable Energy Policy Framework will make a significant contribution to meeting the commitments of the Nottingham Declaration. It adopts higher standards that government policy is promoting include renewable energy efficiency and other low carbon measures.	Target have been overtaken by national policy	Policies within the Local Plan will need to take into account climate change.	The SA Framework's objectives should support tackling climate change.
HEALTH			
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England (2010) White Paper			
Department of Health			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/healthy-lives-healthy-people-our-strategy-for-public-health-in-england			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Recognises that the quality of the environment, including the availability of green space and the influence of poor air quality and noise, affects people's health and wellbeing. It details plans for a shift of power to local communities, including new duties and powers for local authorities to improve the health of local people. From April 2013, the post of Director of Public Health (DoPH) will be created within upper tier and unitary local authorities. The DoPH will be able to influence local services, for example joining up activity on rights of way, countryside access and green space management to improve public health by connecting people with nature.	No set targets	Policies should support the objectives of this White Paper.	The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives that will address health & recreation issues.
Strategic Plan for the next four years better outcomes by 2020			
Public Health England			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/public-health-england-strategic-plan			
The Public Health England (PHE) Strategic Plan sets out how the organisation intends to protect and improve the public's health and reduce inequalities over the next 4 years. It also outlines actions PHE will take over the next year to achieve these aims and deliver its core functions. It builds on the Department of Health's Shared Delivery Plan, the NHS 5 Year Forward View, and From Evidence into Action. It confirms the role that PHE will continue to play in the health and care system, building on evidence, prioritising prevention and supporting local government and the NHS.	No specific targets set	Policies should support the objectives of improved health.	The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives that will address health & recreation issues.
Health and Social Care Act (2012)			
Department of Health			
The Health and Social Care Act (2012) enacts the proposals set out in the White paper and the subsequent rounds of consultation. The changes are designed to make the NHS more responsive, efficient and accountable, and capable of responding to future challenges. Key elements of the Act include clinically led commissioning, service innovation, giving greater voice for patients, providing a new focus for public health, ensuring greater accountability and streamlining arm's length bodies.	No set targets	Policies should support the objectives of this Act.	The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives that will address health & recreation issues.
Healthy people, healthy places briefing Obesity and the environment: increasing physical activity and active travel, 2013			
Public Health England and Local Government Association			
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/256796/Briefing_Obesity_and_active_travel_final.pdf			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
It addresses the issue of taking action to create environments where people are more likely to walk or cycle for short journeys. It summarises the importance of action on obesity and a specific focus on active travel, and outlines the regulatory and policy approaches that can be taken.	No set targets	Policies should support the objectives of this Briefing.	The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives that will address accessibility issues.
'Fair Society, Healthy Lives 2010. Strategic review of health inequalities in England post-2010			
The Marmot Review			
http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/ http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/projects/fair-society-healthy-lives-the-marmot-review			
The detailed report contains many important findings, some of which are summarised below. • People living in the poorest neighbourhoods in England will on average die seven years earlier than people living in the richest neighbourhood do. • People living in poorer areas not only die sooner, but spend more of their lives with disability - an average total difference of 17 years. • The Review highlights the social gradient of health inequalities - put simply, the lower one's social and economic status, the poorer one's health is likely to be. • Health inequalities arise from a complex interaction of many factors - housing, income, education, social isolation, disability - all of which are strongly affected by one's economic and social status. • Health inequalities are largely preventable. Not only is there a strong social justice case for addressing health inequalities, there is also a pressing economic case. It is estimated that the annual cost of health inequalities is between £36 billion to £40 billion through lost taxes, welfare payments and costs to the NHS. • Action on health inequalities requires action across all the social determinants of health, including education, occupation, income, home and community.	Report conclusions reflect 6 policy objectives and to the highest priority being given to the first objective: 1. giving every child the best start in life 2. enabling all children, young people and adults to maximize their capabilities and have control over their lives 3. creating fair employment and good work for all 4. ensuring a healthy standard of living for all 5. creating and developing sustainable places and communities 6. strengthening the role and impact of ill-health prevention.	Needs to be reflected in the Policies within the plan	The SA Framework should include objectives to improve health supporting increased opportunities in employment, education, leisure and physical activities.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Sport England			
http://www.sportengland.org/support_advice/local_government/shaping_places.aspx			
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.	Targets to be set locally.	Policies should promote opportunities for participation in sport.	The SA Framework should include objectives to improve health, supporting increases in opportunities for recreational physical activity.
Health & Wellbeing Strategy for Nottinghamshire 2018-2022			
Joint Health & Wellbeing Board			
https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/care/health-and-wellbeing/health-and-wellbeing-board/health-and-wellbeing-strategy			
The Strategy sets out the priorities for the Health and Wellbeing Board for Nottinghamshire to improve the health and wellbeing of its residents. The Board have identified four key ambitions for the people of Nottinghamshire which will be achieved by - To give everyone a good start in life – includes child poverty, keeping children and young people safe and making sure children and young people are happy & healthy. - To have healthy and sustainable places covering a wide range of aspects - To enable healthier decision making – reflecting the guidance in 'Health in all policies: a manual for local government. - To work together to improve health and care services reflects 'Delivering the Forward View: NHS Shared Planning Guidance 2016/17 – 2020/21' outlined a new approach to help ensure that health and care services are built around the needs of local populations.	Health and Wellbeing Strategy Delivery Plan will sets out the actions which the Board considers will achieve its ambitions.	Policies within the Local Plan should support these ambitions.	The SA Framework should include within its objective to improve health and reduce health inequalities.
Mansfield and Ashfield Clinical Commissioning Group & Newark and Sherwood Clinical Commissioning Group Five Year Health and Social Care Strategy 2014			
Mansfield and Ashfield Clinical Commissioning Group & Newark and Sherwood Clinical Commissioning Group			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
The Vision sets out "We will have joined up, sustainable and high quality services across health and social care. People will remain at home whenever possible, supported by a team of people who are working together to meet their need- shifting the focus from the needs or processes of their organisations. Services will be proactive and fleet of foot. People will be supported to develop the confidence and skills to be as independent as possible". The strategy sets a number of health targets and sets out how they will be delivered.	No specific targets for the local plan	Policies within the Local Plan should reflect the key aims.	The SA Framework's objectives should support the key aims.
Mansfield and Ashfield Clinical Commissioning Group A Vision and Strategy for Primary Care			
Mansfield and Ashfield Clinical Commissioning Group			
-			
The vision is that primary care is the focal point for NHS care with GPs take a leading role in coordinating joined up services. It identifies that 55% of our population lives with health-related problems and our population is getting older. The strategy identifies the following principles in providing primary care: • bring care closer to home; • increase self-care and personal responsibility for health; • enable continuity of care where possible; • quality driven services; • cost effective and safe services; • outcome focused; • address inequalities; • increase capacity and capability; • invest in primary care to deliver increased level of services closer to home; • robust performance management.	No specific targets for the local plan	Policies within the Local Plan should reflect the key aims.	The SA Framework's objectives should support the key aims.
Strategy for Primary Care Transformation Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Area Team, 2014			
NHS England			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/1952/derbyshire-and-nottinghamshire-area-team-strategy-for-primary-care-transformation.pdf			
Identifies the strategy over the next 5 years for the delivery of primary care services (general practices, pharmacists, optometrists and dentists). The strategy is limited to primary care contractors, GPs, Pharmacists, Optometrists and Dentists (PODs) and excludes the wider primary care elements, such as community, social care, secondary care and voluntary sector. Sets out that primary care services and especially General Practices (GPs) are facing increasingly unsustainable pressures and that primary care wants and needs to transform the way it provides services to reflect these growing challenges. It identifies the issues facing the area, background information on existing provision. The Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Area Team and CCGs' strategies should result in a shift of appropriate hospital services into primary and community settings. It identifies that the development of premises therefore needs to address both the quality of premise, and align with and support the Area Team and CCGs' strategies.	No set targets for the Local Plan	Local Plan policies will need to reflect the approach set out in the strategy particularly in relation to premises.	The SA objections should reflect health care and the ambitions set out in the Strategy.
Nottinghamshire Sustainability and Transformation Plan 2016-21			
https://www.mansfieldanddashfieldccg.nhs.uk/media/1618/the-nottingham-and-nottinghamshire-full-stp-published-24_11_16-3.pdf			
Emphasis on addressing: • Health inequalities • Quality of care • Providing efficient health care services.	Goals are to: • Organise care around individuals and populations • Help people remain independent through prevention programmes and offering proactive rather than reactive care, which will also reduce avoidable demand for health and care services • Support and provide care for people at home and in the community as much as possible	Policies within the Local Plan should reflect the key aims. Emphasis on people remaining independent and in their own homes.	The SA Framework's objectives should support the key aims.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
	- Minimise inappropriate variations in access, quality, and cost, and deliver care and support as efficiently as possible - Maximise the social value that health and social care can add to our communities		
An Active Lifestyles Strategy for Ashfield			
Developed with a group of key stakeholders including Ashfield DC, Teaching Primary Care Trust, voluntary sector, County Council Sports, private sector, education, County Sports Partnership and the County disability sector.			
http://www.activeashfield.co.uk/docstore/Active%20Lifestyles%20Strategy%202007%20-%202012.pdf			
The strategy seeks to improve the health and wellbeing of local residents by raising levels of awareness of the health benefits of physical activity, increasing opportunities for residents to take part in sport and physical activity, developing the local infrastructure for sport and physical activity and strengthening local partnerships. The strategy will also help to channel future investment in sport, physical activity towards identified priorities. The strategy seeks to improve the health and wellbeing of local residents by raising levels of awareness of the health benefits of physical activity, increasing opportunities for residents to take part in sport and physical activity, developing the local infrastructure for sport and physical activity and strengthening local partnerships. The strategy will also help to channel future investment in sport, physical activity towards identified priorities. The strategy seeks to improve the health and wellbeing of local residents by raising levels of awareness of the health benefits of physical activity, increasing opportunities for residents to take part in sport and physical activity, developing the local infrastructure for sport and physical activity and strengthening local partnerships. The strategy will also help to channel future investment in sport, physical activity towards identified priorities.	Identifies key performance indicators for active people giving a comparison for Ashfield against the national average.	Policies within the Ashfield Local Plan should reflect aims and objectives of the Active Ashfield Strategy.	The SA Framework's objectives should support the Active Ashfield Strategy.
Public Open Space Strategy 2016			
Ashfield District Council			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			
This strategy provides a focus for the continued improvement of open space in Ashfield. It helps to ensure that all residents have access to sufficient, good quality open space. Priority 1. Appropriate distribution and linkages of green space and associated facilities across the District Priority 2. Improving the quality of public spaces Priority 3. Increasing public satisfaction and use of public space Priority 4. Ensure sustainable and effective management of public spaces.	No set targets	Policies within the Ashfield Local Plan should reflect aims and objectives of the Open Space Strategy.	The SA Framework should reflect the aims and objectives within the Strategy.
Ashfield Playing Pitch Strategy, 2017			
Ashfield District Council			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			
The study considered all levels of club provision and participation, excluding professional clubs, although it is acknowledged that it may not have identified all provision and participation in Ashfield due to the difficulties associated with gathering this amount of information. Recommends made regarding sports pitches and protection of pitches through policies contained in the existing Ashfield Local Plan Review 2002, and the New Local Plan.	Identifies that all sports pitches should be retained.	Policies need to reflect the findings of the study.	The SA Framework should reflect the findings of the study.
HOUSING			
Fixing our broken housing market (Housing White Paper) 2017 and supporting documents			
Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government)			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/laying-the-foundations-a-housing-strategy-for-england--2			
Sets out a broad range of reforms that government plans to introduce to help reform the housing market and boost the supply of new homes. Includes: • Planning for the right homes in the right places; • Building homes faster; • Diversifying the market; • Helping people now.	Identifies measure to tackle these issues.	Policies should be included to ensure housing provision meets identified need in line with national initiatives.	The SA Framework should include objectives to create sustainable housing.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Emphasis on building significant more homes overcoming the challenges of: - Many local authorities not have an up-to-date Local Plan in Place; - Pace of development is too slow - Structure of the housing market with a reliance on a limited number of large house builders.			
Self-Build and Custom House Building Act, 2015			
HM Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/17/contents/enacted			
Sets out the requirement for local councils to establish a register for those interested in developing a self or custom-built house in the area.	No set targets.	The Local Plan Policies will need to take account of demand for self-built plots.	The SA Objective for housing will need to relate to housing mix and choice
Nationally Described Space Standard, March 2015			
Department of Communities and Local Government			
The National Described Space Standard sets out internal space within new dwellings for use across all tenures. It can be applied if Local Planning Authorities have the evidence to justify its application and had tested its viability.	Option of providing minimum space standards for new dwellings.	Local Plan Policies may include National Space Standards if does not impact on viability.	Consideration in relation to housing objective in relation to quality of housing.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, 2015			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/457420/Final_planning_and_travellers_policy.pdf			
Sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites and should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework.	The Council needs to identify the requirement for pitches for gypsies and travellers and plot for travelling showpeople.	The Local Plan will need to consider requirements for travellers and showpeople sites.	Include sustainability objectives relating to social inclusion.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
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 Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/appraisalofsustainableurbanexts.pdf			
This report represents the final assessment in the supplementary work (Assessment of Sustainable Urban Extensions) for the 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 Local Plan should reflect the findings of this assessment.	The SA Framework should include objectives regarding accessibility and should take into account the findings of the study.
Ashfield Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015			
GL Hearn Ltd			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			
The Study provides the three council forming the Nottingham Outer Housing Market with a framework to enable the councils to understand the relevant housing market and housing need for the area.	Identifies the objective Housing need to the HMA and identifies a split between the three councils	Forms a key evidence base for considering housing requirements in the District	The SA framework will need to include objectives to cover housing and will have regard to the Study.
Disabled People's Housing Needs Study - An Assessment of the Housing Needs of People with Physical Disabilities Notts and Derbys Authorities.			
Ecorys and Consult CIH			
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Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
This study examines the housing needs of people with physical disabilities in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. It was undertaken by Ecorys and Consult CIH on behalf of fifteen local authorities. The aims of the study are: • To better understand how to meet the housing needs of people with physical disabilities. • To better understand the means by which appropriate housing for disabled people can be delivered. • To obtain a robust evidence base to support the development of plans and strategies concerned with housing for disabled people. For Ashfield it identifies the type of housing and services people want and that there is an unmet need which potentially could be met by the provision of new homes.	No specific targets related to the Local Plan.	Includes a number of recommendation which will be relevant to the Local Plan and should be taken into account.	The SA Framework's objectives should reflect the findings of the study.
Ashfield Whole Plan & Community Infrastructure Levy Viability Assessment 2016			
Nationwide CIL Services			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			
Replaces the Ashfield Local Plan and CIL Viability Assessment 2016. It provides a viability assessment of the Local Plan together with an analysis of affordable housing and planning contributions in relation to viability of development.	Identifies submarket areas in Ashfield in relation to viability	Ashfield Local Plan must have regard to the Study findings.	The SA Framework should include objectives to cover housing and will have regard to the findings of the Study.
Housing Strategy 2008 - 2018 "Sherwood Forest Area The Place of Choice".			
The districts of Ashfield, Mansfield and Newark & Sherwood			
http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/media/456733/sub_regional_housing_strategy_sherwood_forest_.pdf			
The Sherwood Forest Area Housing Strategy covers Ashfield, Mansfield and Newark & Sherwood District Councils (Nottingham Outer Housing Market Area). Outcome 1 – People can live in homes that meet their needs and are affordable, whatever their circumstances	The Strategy sets out a number of targets some of which will be relevant to the Local Plan including net additional homes	Policies within the Local Plan should reflect the key outcomes.	The SA Framework's objectives should support the key outcomes.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Priorities: • Undertake research and analysis to ensure that we have the right intelligence to inform our plans • Increase accommodation supply through new provision • Increase accommodation supply through existing provision • Adapt existing housing to meet changing needs Outcome 2 – People are able to fulfil their potential and aspirations Priorities: • Provide housing related support to enable independence and maximise economic wellbeing • Maximise opportunities for education, training and employment • Provide accessible and timely advice and information to inform choice • Increase access to a choice of accommodation and services Outcome 3 – Homes and neighbourhoods provide a healthy, safe and sustainable environment Priorities: • Provide well designed housing in a well designed environment • Make energy affordable in existing housing • Minimise the carbon impact of housing and households • Improve living conditions in existing homes and neighbourhoods • Net additional homes delivered (NI154)	delivered, number of affordable homes delivered.		
Nottinghamshire and Erewash Older Peoples Housing Needs Study			
Nottinghamshire and Erewash Councils			
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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.	No set targets	Outlines the need and demand for types and tenures of homes, and issues to be addressed to best meet the range of housing needs of older people.	Sustainability Appraisal housing objective should reflect the theme of the document as appropriate.
Broxtowe Borough, Gedling Borough and Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategies (2014)			
Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Nottingham City Council			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
The Aligned Core Strategies set out, along with other matters, its vision, strategic objectives, delivery strategy and spatial policies for future development. The plans cover from 2011 to 2028.	7,250 new homes: - Approx. 4,045 homes in and adjoining built up area of Nottingham - Approx. 1,300 homes adjoining Hucknall Sub Regional Centre - Up to 1,945 homes in three Key Settlements of Bestwood Village, Calverton and Ravenshead - Up to 260 homes in other villages. 22,000 sq m of new office and research development and 10 hectares of new and relocating industrial and warehouse uses. 10%, 20% or 30% affordable housing depending on location.	The CS Review will need to revisit the policies in the Aligned Core Strategies.	The SA Framework should reflect the objectives of the CS Review.
Ashfield Greater Nottingham and Ashfield District Council Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, 2021			
Ashfield DC			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/planning-building-control/development-management-documents/			
The Study sets out the Traveller requirements to 2038 including: • 3 Gypsy/Traveller Pitches • 14 Showpeople's Plots/Yards	Identifies requirements for gypsy and travellers accommodation.	Ashfield Local Plan must have regard to the finds of the Study.	The SA Framework should include objectives to cover housing and will have regard to findings of the Study.
LANDSCAPE & THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
European Landscape Convention 2006			
European Commission			
http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/QueVoulezVous.asp?NT=176&CL=ENG			
The Convention recognises the need for landscape management and protection across the member states to be situated in law. It also recognises the importance of stakeholder involvement in landscape management, protection and development. Landscape is defined as 'an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors'.	No set targets	The Plan will need to encourage adoption of policies and measures at the local level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes. . The Convention's definition of landscape and its emphasis on action/interaction, human factors and cultural perspectives is well reflected in the UK's national programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure the sustainable use of landscape.
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1992)			
European Commission			
http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/143.htm			
The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1992) made a number of important agreements including setting the definition of archaeological heritage as: "all remains and objects and any other traces of mankind from past epochs....shall include structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water".	See Directive	The Plan will need to include policies for the protection of heritage asset.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure the protection of archaeological heritage.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979,			
HM Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
The current legislation supports a formal system of Scheduled Monument Consent for any work to a designated monument.	No specific targets applicable to the Local Plan.	Ashfield District Council Local Plan policies will need to ensure that the ancient monuments are taken into account.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure the recognition of the importance of scheduled monuments.
Historic Landscape Characterisation (Historic England Website). Historic Landscape Characterisation - Taking Stock of the Method 2003.			
Historic England			
http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/boundless-horizons-historic-landscape-characterisation/boudlesshorizons.pdf			
HLC focuses on aspects of the landscape that have not always been regarded as archaeological. It considers components of the landscape that are 'natural' but nevertheless the product of centuries of human action, such as hedgerows, woodland, ponds and modified watercourses.	No set targets.	Ashfield Local Plan will have to ensure that it has due regard to landscape.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure that landscape has been taken account of.
Countryside Act 1968			
HM Government			
The Act imposes a duty on local authorities to have regard to the desirability of conserving the "natural beauty and amenity" of the countryside in the exercise of their functions relating to land.	No set targets.	Ashfield District Council Local Plan policies will need to ensure that the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside is taken into account.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure the recognition of the importance of the countryside
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000			
HM Government			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Increased the duty of provision of public access to the countryside and strengthened legislation relating to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). In particular, it requires public bodies to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs both in carrying out their operations, and in exercising their decision making functions.	No set targets.	Ashfield District Council Local Plan policies will need to ensure that the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside is taken into account.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure the recognition of the importance of the countryside
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990			
HM Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9			
Places a duty on the decision maker, when "considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting", to have "special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of architectural or historic interest which it possesses." Section 69 and 70 provide for the designation of conservation areas.	No set targets.	The Ashfield Local Plan should ensure that heritages assets are protected under its policies.	The SA Framework should take account of this legislation.
PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment Practice Guide. English Heritage			
The practice guidance supports the implementation of national policy on the historic environment, as part of England's cultural heritage. It takes in all aspects of the environment as a whole that have been shaped through human activity.	No set targets.	The Ashfield Local Plan should ensure that heritages assets are protected under its policies.	The SA Framework should include objectives to improve health, supporting increases in opportunities for recreational physical activity.
Heritage and the Economy 2019 & The heritage sector in England and its impact on the economy - Cebr (2019) & Heritage in Commercial Use			
English Heritage			
https://historicengland.org.uk/research/heritage-counts/heritage-and-economy/			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Sets out the contribution that heritage assets contribute toward the national and local economy.	It does not set any targets but emphasis the substantial role that heritage plays in relation to	The Ashfield Local Plan should recognise the role of heritage in relation to the local economy.	The SA Framework should identify the role that heritage has to play in relation to regeneration and the local economy.
Wellbeing and the Historic Environment Threats, Issues and Opportunities for the Historic Environment			
Sarah Reilly, Claire Nolan and Linda Monckton English Heritage			
https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/wellbeing-and-the-historic-environment/wellbeing-and-historic-environment/			
Sets out the following: • A framework for considering wellbeing and heritage evidence, designed to help Historic England develop a contribution to the agenda. • Strategic objectives for wellbeing and the historic environment formulated through the New Economics Forum Five Ways to Wellbeing: Give, Be Active, Keep Learning, Take Notice, & Connect. • A logic model summarising a proposed wellbeing strategy.	The Logic model forms the basis of a proposed strategy for enhancing understanding of the role the historic environment can play in promoting wellbeing. It suggests that heritage has multiple roles in relation to wellbeing on various levels	Highlights that heritage has a role in facilitating health and wellbeing.	Highlights that heritage has a role in facilitating health and wellbeing.
Increasing Residential Density in Historic Environments. 2018			
ARUP for Historic England			
https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/increasing-residential-density-in-historic-environments/160718-increasing-residential-density-in-historic-environments-final-report/			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
The Study explores the factors that can contribute to successfully delivering developments which increase residential density in historic environments. Based on a literature review and case studies. It sets out 11 recommendations setting out positive measures for delivering increased residential density in historic places.	Sets out 11 recommendation based around 5 themes. However, it does not identify specific targets.	Identifies that robust, flexible policies within the local plan can influence development densities and their relationship to the historic environment. Policy has a role to both conserve and enhance, and support sustainable growth in historic places. Policy is most successful where it takes a positive approach to enabling development that is right for its historic environment (protecting through utilising). Site specific policies can also be a useful tool in reinforcing requirements for particular historic context.	Highlights the role that heritage can have in regeneration through higher density residential development.
The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans - Advice Note 3 2015			
Historic England			
https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-environment-and-site-allocations-in-local-plans/			
Sets out advice in relation to local plan allocating sites for development	Sets out a site selection methodology to take account of the impact on heritage assets and their setting.	It offers advice on evidence gathering and site allocation policies, as well as setting out in detail a number of steps to make sure that heritage considerations are fully integrated in any site selection methodology.	Highlights the importance of considering heritage assets in the SA Framework
East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Natural England			
http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/regions/east_midlands/ourwork/characterassessment.aspx			
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.	No set targets	The plan should ensure that it has due regard to the landscape character assessments for the area.	The SA Framework includes an objective to protect and enhance the environment and Landscape.
Greater Nottingham Landscape Character Assessment (2009)			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			
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	Sets out a landscape strategy and actions for the landscape zones.	Policies within the Local Plan should reflect the findings of this assessment.	The SA Framework should includeswithin its objectives to protect and enhance the landscape character of Greater Nottingham, which in this context includes Ashfield.
LAND USE & RESOURCES			
Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England			
Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs			
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69261/pb13297-soil-strategy-090910.pdf			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Soils in England continue to be degraded by human actions including intensive agriculture, historic levels of industrial pollution and urban development. This makes them vulnerable to erosion (by wind and water), compaction and loss of organic matter. As the climate (including temperature and rainfall patterns) changes in the future, it is likely soils have the potential to be further degraded. This will happen both as a result of the direct and indirect impacts of climate change, for example as land managers adapt their practices and the crops they grow.	By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully	Planning system has a number of roles - Managing the impact of construction and development on soils' essential functions - provides the appropriate level of protection for good quality agricultural land - identifies contaminated land - Good quality soils in urban areas are vital in supporting ecosystems, facilitating drainage and providing urban green spaces for communities.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure the protection of natural resources including soils.
Government White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature			
HM Government			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-natural-choice-securing-the-value-of-nature			
Places an emphasis on natural capital including fertile soils and identifies protection for best and more valuable agricultural land	Sets out the planning system should contribute to our objective of no net loss of biodiversity; to encourage local authorities to promote multi-functional development so that we get the most from land; and to protect our best and most versatile agricultural land.	Local Plan policies will need to provide protection for agricultural land of high quality.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure the protection of natural resources including soils.
Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land			
Natural England			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35012			
Explains the Government Policy to protect agricultural land and the Agricultural Land Classification system and uses. Government policy for England is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Decisions rest with the relevant planning authorities who should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of higher quality. The Government re-affirmed the importance of protecting our soils and the services they provide in the Natural Environment White Paper	Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choices which is relevant to the Local Plan.	Local Plan policies will need to provide protection for agricultural land of high quality.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure the protection of natural resources including soils.
Standards of Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition			
Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs			
https://www.gov.uk/standards-of-good-agricultural-and-environmental-condition			
The standards of good agricultural and environmental condition (GAECs) form part of the requirements under Cross Compliance and apply to anyone who receives payments under Single Payment Scheme (SPS) and certain Rural Development schemes. Farmers are required to keep your farmland in good agricultural and environmental condition (GAEC) as part of Cross Compliance requirements. Specifically, the GAEC standards aim to ensure that farmers protect the three main elements of the farmed environment. These are: soil and water, habitats and wildlife and landscape features	No specific targets applicable to the Local Plan.	While outside the planning system GAECs reinforces the importance of environment and natural resources	While outside the planning system GAECs reinforces the importance of environment and natural resources
Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan			
Nottinghamshire County Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/thecouncil/democracy/planning/local-development-framework/mineralsdevplandocuments/minerals/			
The new Minerals Local Plan will set out our overall approach to future minerals provision in Nottinghamshire up to 2030. Key issues will include the amount of mineral we will need to produce to meet demand, the location of future sites and the social and environmental impacts of mineral working. A number of stages have already been completed: • Issues and options consultation document - January 2012 • Preferred Approach consultation document - October 2013.	Plan has not been adopted as yet.	Policies should consider safeguarding areas for any potential mineral safeguarding areas	The SA Framework should reflect the objectives within the minerals plan in relation to natural resources.
The Town & Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
HM Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/403/contents/made			
The Regulations provide for the preparation of brownfield land registers. The Order grants permission in principle for land allocated in Part 2 of such registers.	None identified.	Policies should consider bring forward brownfield sites as a priority.	The SA Framework should reflect the objective of prioritising brownfield land.
Infrastructure Act 2015			
H M Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/7/contents			
Part 5 makes provision about nationally significant infrastructure projects, deemed discharge of planning conditions and about the Homes and Communities Agency and other bodies.	No set targets	Plan policies should not conflict with objectives of the Act.	No direct influence. However, infrastructure provision is a key element of sustainable development.
NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS			
JUS-T Neighbourhood Plan			
Selston Parish Council			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/media/3756/jus-t-np-referendum-version-sept.pdf			
The local community brings the neighbourhood plan forward. It sets out a vision and policies for most of the Parish of Selston. Policies cover: • Sustainable development. • Design principles. • Protecting the Landscape Character.	No targets are specifically identified. Emphasis is on good design smaller dwellings, access to the countryside supporting	The Local Plan needs to aware of the local policies and set strategic policies, which set the context for the Neighbourhood Plan.	The SA Framework should take account of the neighbourhood plan.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
- Housing Types. - Increasing Retail and Commercial Uses in Selston Village. - Supporting Jacksdale's Shopping Centre. - Community Facilities. - Improving Access to the Countryside. - Supporting Local Businesses.	local businesses and community facilities.		
Teversal, Stanton Hill and Skegby Neighbourhood Plan			
Teversal, Stanton Hill and Skegby Neighbourhood Forum			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/media/3757/tss-np-final-oct-2017.pdf			
The local community brings the neighbourhood plan forward. It sets out a vision and policies for the Neighbourhood Area covering Teversal, Stanton Hill and Skegby. Policies cover: - Sustainable development. - Design principles for Residential Development. - Housing Types. - Protecting the Landscape Character. - Protecting and Enhancing Heritage Assets. - Improving Access to the Countryside. - Strengthening the Retail Centre of Stanton Hill. Improving Digital.	No targets are specifically identified. Emphasis is on good design, smaller dwellings, access to the countryside protecting open areas between settlements, protecting and enhancing national and local heritage, regeneration of Stanton Hill retail centre and improvements to digital connectivity.	The Local Plan needs to aware of the local policies and set strategic policies, which set the context for the Neighbourhood Plan.	The SA Framework should take account of the neighbourhood plan.
POLLUTION			
Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC			
The Council of European Communities			
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/quality/existing_leg.htm			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Sets a framework for monitoring and reporting levels of air pollutants across EU member states, setting limits or reductions for certain air pollutants.	Sets a framework for monitoring and reporting levels of air pollutants across EU member states, setting limits or reductions for certain air pollutants.	Sets a framework for monitoring and reporting levels of air pollutants across EU member states, setting limits or reductions for certain air pollutants.	Sets a framework for monitoring and reporting levels of air pollutants across EU member states, setting limits or reductions for certain air pollutants.
EU Directive 2008/50/EC on Ambient Air Quality			
The Council of European Communities			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32008L0050			
This Directive seeks to establish a common approach to the assessment of ambient air quality and the implementation of the necessary measures to reduce emissions at source in order to maintain or improve ambient air quality. Objectives: • Protect human health and the environment as a whole. • Combat emissions of pollutants at source and identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures at all levels. • Air quality status should be maintained where it is already good, or improved. • Minimise the risk posed by air pollution to vegetation and natural ecosystems away from urban areas. Although there is no identifiable threshold below which PM_{2.5} would not pose a risk, there should be a general reduction of concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}).	See Directive. No set targets	Policies will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	The SA objectives will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.
Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (2010)			
The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32010L0075&from=EN			
This Directive lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. It also lays down rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into	The Directive sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more	The SA Framework needs to include

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole.		detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.	objective for reducing pollution.
Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC			
European Commission			
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/noise/directive_en.htm			
Directive relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise (the Environmental Noise Directive – END) is the main EU instrument to identify noise pollution levels and to trigger the necessary action both at Member State and at EU level. To pursue its stated aims, the Environmental Noise Directive focuses on three action areas: - the determination of exposure to environmental noise; - ensuring that information on environmental noise and its effects is made available to the public; - preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary and preserving environmental noise quality where it is good.	The Directive requires Member States to prepare and publish, every 5 years, noise maps and noise management action plans for specific circumstance:	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.	The SA Framework needs to include objective for reducing noise pollution.
Environmental Protection Act 1990- Environmental Act 1995 - Clean Neighbourhoods and Environmental Act 2005			
HM Government			
https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43			
Defines within England, Scotland and Wales the legal framework for duty of care for waste, contaminated land and statutory nuisance. Statutory nuisances under the Acts include: smoke, fumes or gases from any premises, dust, steam or smells from business premises, accumulations or deposits animals which are badly kept, noise or vibration, premises in a poor state, artificial light insects.	Provides for action to be taken against pollution if health risk or nuisance arises.	Policies will need to address pollution from a wide variety of sources and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	The SA Framework will need to formulate objectives that will protect land from contamination.
Environmental (Principles and Governance) Bill 2018			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/draft-environment-principles-and-governance-bill-2018/environment-bill-policy-paper			
Sets out a series of proposed measures to improve the natural world. Intends to tackle issues relating to pollution, improving environmental protection and restoration.			
• The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007 • The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland - Volume 2, 2011			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-air-quality-strategy-for-england-scotland-wales-and-northern-ireland-volume-1			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-air-quality-strategy-for-england-scotland-wales-and-northern-ireland-volume-2			
Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK	Sets out definitions of standards and objectives, identifying the main UK sources of each pollutant and the health and environmental hazards associated with it. Specifies that action taken at the local level can be an effective way of tackling localised air quality problems, leading to an overall improvement of air quality.	Strategies identify Local measures could include: • corporate commitment to putting air quality at the heart of the decision making process, particularly in other policy areas such as planning decisions or local plans • commitment to working closely with relevant authorities responsible for highways and/or environmental regulation on possible emissions reduction measures where trunk roads and/or industrial sources are major local sources of pollutants • local traffic management measures to limit access to, or re-route traffic away from, problem areas.	The SA objectives will need to take into account addressing air quality and plan policies will need to address any local issues base on local evidence.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
		• commitment to developing or promoting green travel plans and/or to using cleaner fuelled vehicles in the authority's own fleet • Possibility of congestion charging schemes and/or workplace parking levies.	
Clean Air Strategy 2019			
Department of the Environment Food and Rural Affairs			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-air-strategy-2019			
Identifies that air pollution is one of the biggest threats to public health in the UK - behind only cancer, obesity and heart disease.	Sets out a series of measures to cut air pollution	Policies will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	The SA objectives will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.
Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010			
HM Government			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/1001/contents/made			
Sets targets for levels in outdoor air of certain toxic heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.	See Regulations	Policies will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.	The SA objectives will need to address air quality and encourage developments that minimise emissions.
A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire - Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy (2008)			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
The Nottinghamshire Environmental Protection Working Group			
https://www.gedling.gov.uk/media/gedlingboroughcouncil/documents/planningbuildingcontrol/buildingcontrol/notts%20AQ%20Strategy%202008.pdf			
This document aims to help local authorities and partner organisations manage and improve ambient air quality and to protect the health and wellbeing of the public. Objectives: 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. (A replacement Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy is being brought forward)	No set targets.	Policies should take into account the requirements by taking a criteria based approach ensuring that new developments do not have an adverse impact on air quality.	The SA Framework should include objectives relating to improving air quality.
RURAL			
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006			
HM Government			
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Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Implements key elements of the Government's Rural Strategy published in July 2004. The NERC Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. The NERC Act established a new independent body - Natural England - responsible for conserving, enhancing, and managing England's natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations. The Act made amendments to both the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, which further enhance provisions to biodiversity generally and SSSIs in particular.	No set targets.	Policies should promote opportunities for rural growth.	The SA Framework should take account of of the need to support rural growth.
Rural Economy Growth Review, 2011 and updates			
Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/rural-economy-growth-review			
The Rural Economy Growth Review is a set of measure designed to stimulate sustainable growth in the rural economy and help rural businesses to reach their full potential.	No set targets.	Policies should promote opportunities for rural growth.	The SA Framework should take account of of the need to support rural growth.
Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting rural productivity, August 2015			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/towards-a-one-nation-economy-a-10-point-plan-for-boosting-rural-productivity			
Sets out measures to boost the rural economy by investing in education and skills, increasing wages, improving infrastructure and connectivity, and simplifying planning laws for rural businesses and communities. Rural areas fully connected to the wider economy 1. Extensive, fast and reliable broadband services 2. High quality, widely available mobile communications 3. Modern transport connections A highly skilled rural workforce	No set targets	Should be reflected in Local Plan policies.	The SA Framework Need to reflect rural Productivity within the business and employment key messages.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
4. Access to high quality education and training 5. Expanded apprenticeships in rural areas Strong conditions for rural business growth 6. Enterprise Zones in rural areas 7. Better regulation and improved planning for rural businesses Easier to live and work in rural areas 8. More housing – e.g. starter homes on exception sites 9. Increased affordability of affordable childcare Greater local control 10. Devolution of power			
Sustainable Communities			
The Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters)			
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe			
http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/pp/documents/cep43e.pdf			
The Aarhus Convention establishes a number of rights of the public (individuals and associations) with regards to the environment, including the right to participate in decision making. Arrangements are to be made by public authorities to enable the public affected, for example on proposals, plans and programmes affecting the environment, to make comments and for these to be taken into account in decision making and for information to be provided on the final decisions and the reasons behind them.	The policies contained within the Local Plan should contribute towards providing an environment where every person is able to live a healthy, happy life, and general wellbeing. This should include adequate access to public information and participation in decision making which affects them.	The public should be actively involved and consulted at all key junctures of the plan production process, ensuring that the Councils commitments as set out within the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) are met.	The public should be involved and consulted at relevant stages of the SA production
The Equality Act 2010			
Government Equalities Unit			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
https://www.gov.uk/equality-act-2010-guidance			
The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. The Act bring together existing legislation covering race, disability and gender and to extend it to include gender reassignment, age, sexual orientation and religion or belief. It covers both employment and the provision of services.	No set targets.	The Ashfield Development Framework should ensure that diversity and equality have been considered throughout the process.	The SA Framework should take account of diversity and equality.
Social Need in Nottinghamshire 2004 (Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council)			
Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council			
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 local perspective.	No set targets	The Ashfield Local Plan should consider the social needs of the residents in Ashfield.	The SA Framework should reflect the objectives within this document.
Nottinghamshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020			
The Nottinghamshire Partnership as the strategic partnership for the county			
http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/media/457913/nottinghamshire_sustainable_community_straegy.pdf			
The Nottinghamshire Partnership is the strategic partnership for the county. It includes a wide range of partner organisations in areas such as health, community safety, business, the voluntary sector and local government. The district/borough SCS feed into the Nottinghamshire SCS. The SCS identifies six priorities: • A greener Nottinghamshire –improving the environment, recycling, public transport, decent and affordable housing, the countryside, biodiversity, green space and cutting greenhouse gas emissions; • A place where Nottinghamshire's children achieve their full potential – education, safety, health, sports, leisure and arts facilities and economic issues affecting children and young people; • A safer Nottinghamshire – crime and anti-social behaviour; • Health and well-being for all – improving general health and life expectancy, tackling obesity, helping disabled people, as well as ensuring older people and vulnerable people are well looked after;	The SCS identifies a number of priorities.	Ashfield Local Plan must have regard to the Sustainable Community Strategy under the provisions of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.	The SA Framework will include objectives to cover the priority of the SCS.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
- A more prosperous Nottinghamshire – helping businesses to start up, grow and flourish, jobs, and people have the right skills/qualifications; - Making Nottinghamshire's communities stronger – access to services, culture, heritage and sport, community life, and a sense of community belonging and identity.			
Ashfield and Mansfield Community Strategy 2013 to 2023			
Mansfield & Ashfield Strategic Partnership in conjunction with Mansfield and Ashfield District Councils			
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The Sustainable Community Strategy is produced by the Mansfield & Ashfield Strategic Partnership in conjunction with Mansfield and Ashfield District Councils. It sets out seven themes and identifies future priorities: 1. Children & Young People - Achieving their Full Potential with the following priorities: Support for families, Pupil attainment ,Transition to work & Children's voices 2. Economic prosperity - Helping existing businesses/creating new businesses, Developing the aspirations and skills, & Making the best use of the area's physical assets, 3. Stronger Communities – Emphasis on neighbourhoods in greatest need, Opportunity for individuals/groups to shape public services operation, Additional capacity is provided to help individuals and families, Providing homes to meet local needs & Ensuring all agencies work together to support vulnerable adults. 4. Health & Wellbeing - Reducing levels of obesity, Continuing to reduce levels of smoking, Reducing harmed by alcohol consumption and other drugs, Reducing teenage pregnancy levels, Improving mental health and wellbeing by expanding services, & Access health care as easily as possible. 5. A Safe Place to Live - Reducing Crime & Antisocial Behaviour 6. Our Town Centres - Improved access Refreshing take to fruition the masterplans, Raising the profile of our town centres, Review and revitalise our existing markets & Provide safer Town Centres. 7. Green & Sustainable – Maintaining our parks and green spaces, Increase recycling and reducing household waste generated & Ensure council services are both financially and environmentally sustainable.	The SCS identifies a number of priorities with direct relevance to the Local Plan .	Ashfield Local Plan must have regard to the Sustainable Community Strategy under the provisions of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.	The SA Framework should include objectives/priorities to reflect the priorities of the SCS.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Ashfield Corporate Plan			
Ashfield District Council			
http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/council--government-and-democracy/about-ashfield-district-council/the-corporate-plan			
The Council's long term vision is for: 'A regenerated and thriving Ashfield'. A number of new Corporate Priorities have been identified: A dynamic, productive, competitive and rewarding local economy; Community responsibility for an attractive and safe environment; Stronger and more resilient communities where people want to live, work, play and be involved and Ashfield District Council is an enabler of local leadership in Ashfield.	The Corporate Strategy is supported by the annual Corporate Plan which details how priorities will be delivered and what the measures of success are.	Policies within the Ashfield Local Plan should reflect aims and objectives of the Council's Corporate Plan.	The SA Framework's objectives should support the Corporate Plan.
Ashfield Local Plan Review (Adopted 2002)			
Ashfield District Council			
http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/residents/planning.-property-and-housing/forward-planning/the-adopted-local-plan-2002.aspx			
The Local Plan Review reflects the aims of national, regional and local guidance/strategies in setting a framework for development, namely;	Employment land and housing allocations identified.	Policies are relevant as far as they are consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework.	Not anticipated to have a substantial influence of the SA Framework.
Access to Settlements Study			
Greater Nottingham Authorities and Ashfield			
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			
The purpose of the work is to establish common means of measuring and assessing in general terms the level of accessibility of existing settlements, particularly in terms of their residents access to jobs, shopping, education and other services by walking, cycling and public transport.	Sets out a hierarchy of settlements.	Policies are relevant as far as they are consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework.	Not anticipated to have a substantial influence of the SA Framework.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
WASTE			
Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (2008)			
European Union			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098&from=EN			
The Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC, 91/92/EEC and 2008/98/EC provides the overarching framework for waste management at the EU level. It relates to waste disposal and the protection of the environment from harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. In particular, it aims to encourage the recovery and use of waste in order to conserve natural resources. The key principles of the Directive include the 'Waste Management Hierarchy', which stipulates waste management options based on their desirability. The objectives are: • Effective and consistent rules on waste disposal and recovery that prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste • The recovery of waste and the use of recovered materials as raw materials in order to conserve natural resources. • Implementation of measures to restrict the production of waste particularly by promoting clean technologies and products, which can be recycled and re-used, taking into consideration existing or potential market opportunities for recovered waste. • Reduced movements of waste. • Member States to become self-sufficient in waste disposal.	See Directives. By 2020, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials from households and other origins similar to waste from households shall be increased to a minimum of overall 50 % by weight.	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.
Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (1999)			
European Union			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:31999L0031&from=EN			
The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air, and on human health from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.	Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill by 75% of the 1995 level by 2010. Reduce this to 50% in 2013 and 35% by 2020.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the	The SA Framework needs to include objective to increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
		National Planning Policy Framework.	
Waste Management Plan for England 2021			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021			
The updated waste management plan for England (WMPE) (2021) provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and fulfils the mandatory requirements of the Waste (England Wales) Regulations 2011. The Plan focuses on waste arisings and their management. Includes 1) Municipal waste – waste from households 2. Commercial and Industrial waste 3. Construction, demolition and excavation waste 4. Hazardous waste	Measures to be taken to ensure that by 2035: • the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste is increased to a minimum of 65% by weight. • the amount of municipal waste landfilled is reduced to 10% or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated (by weight).	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.
Our Waste, Our Resources: A strategy for England 2018			
HM Government			
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/765914/resources-waste-strategy-dec-2018.pdf			
Builds on the 2011 Waste Review and the subsequent Waste Prevention Programme 2013 for England but also sets out fresh approaches to issues like waste crime, and to challenging problems such as packaging waste and plastic pollution. Sets out five strategic principles: 1 To provide the incentives, through regulatory or economic instruments if necessary and appropriate, and ensure the infrastructure, information and skills are in place, for people to do the right thing; 2 To prevent waste from occurring in the first place, and manage it better when it does;	Set out key milestones for actions.	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 and increased use of recycled materials.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
3 To ensure that those who place on the market products which become waste to take greater responsibility for the costs of disposal – the ‘polluter pays’ principle; 4 To lead by example, both domestically and internationally; and 5 To not allow our ambition to be undermined by criminality.			
National Planning Policy for Waste 2014			
Department for Communities and Local Government			
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf			
Set out detail planning policies for waste. Stresses the importance of identifying suitable site and areas. Emphasis on joint working with other planning authorities. This document should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework and the Waste Management Plan for England.	No set targets for Local Plan. Emphasis on the important role planning plays in waste management.	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.
Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan, 2002			
Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/large-static/wastelocalplan/wastelocalplan.pdf			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
The plan sets out the broad land use framework for future waste management in Nottinghamshire and covers all forms of waste including household, commercial, industrial and construction wastes. The plan identifies potential future sites for new facilities such as waste transfer, recycling, composting, energy recovery and landfill. It also sets out the detailed environmental and other criteria against which all applications for waste management will be judged. Objectives: Reduce the dependency on disposal as a waste management option. Increase the amount of waste that is recycled, incinerated and composted. Protect the environment by directing harmful development away from sensitive areas, and minimising the effect on the surrounding environment and people. Minimising the consumption of material and energy. Minimising environmental pollution. Ensure the proper reclamation of disposal sites, and their after uses.	Four main objectives to achieve sustainable development are: • Protecting the environment • Using resources efficiently • Controlling pollution • Increasing public awareness and involvement.	Policies should consider safeguarding areas for any potential waste allocations.	The SA Framework should reflect the objectives within the Waste Local Plan.
Nottinghamshire & Nottingham Waste Core Strategy			
Nottinghamshire County Council & Nottingham City Council			
http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/thecouncil/democracy/planning/local-development-framework/wastedevelopmentplandocuments/wastecorestrategy/			
The Waste Core Strategy will set out our overall approach to future waste management in Nottinghamshire and Nottingham. Key issues include estimates of how much waste capacity needs to be provided to meet expected demand over the next 20 years, what types of sites are suitable and where in broad terms new or extended waste management sites should be located.	Set targets for waste.	Policies should consider safeguarding areas for any potential waste allocations.	The SA Framework should reflect the objectives within the Waste Local Plan.
WATER QUALITY & FLOOD RISK			
EU Directive 2000/60/EC on Establishing a Framework for Community Action in the Field of Water Policy (Water Framework Directive)			
European Commission			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:5c835afb-2ec6-4577-bdf8-756d3d694eeb.0004.02/DOC_1&format=PDF			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
The directive establishes a legal framework to protect and restore clean water across Europe and to ensure its long terms, sustainable use, including innovative principles for water management. Each member state is responsible for implementation in the portion of international river basin district lying within its territory and should coordinate their actions with other member states. The Directive deals with the management of large bodies of water: inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground water. The objectives are: - Enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands - there is a requirement for nearly all inland and coastal waters to achieve 'good status' by 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 coordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning. Amendments have been made since 2000. A consolidated version of the Directive including the four main amendments is available: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2000L0060:20090625:EN:PDF	Inland water bodies to achieve 'good ecological status' by a series of identified dates.	The Local Plan should develop policies and programmes which take account of the requirements of this directive and which consider issues of water quality and flood risk/management. Policies should also not have a detrimental impact upon large bodies of water.	The SA Framework should include objectives which assess the impact of development upon water quality and management and upon flood risk and mitigation.
Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (1999)			
The Council of the European Union			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:31998L0083&from=EN			
Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.	Member States must set values for water intended for human consumption.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.	The SA Framework needs to include objective to protect and enhance water quality.
EU Directive 91/271/EEC Concerning Urban Waste Water Treatment			
European Commission			
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:31991L0271&from=EN			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
This directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban wastewater and from certain industrial sectors, the objective being to protect the environment from the adverse effects of these wastewater discharges.	Policies will need to reflect this requirement but no specific targets at a Local Plan level.	The Local Plan should develop policies and programmes, which take account of the requirements of this directive.	The SA Framework should include objectives, which assess the impact of development upon water quality and management.
Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (1991)			
European Commission			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:31991L0676&from=EN			
Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution. The Nitrates Directive forms an integral part of the Water Framework Directive and is one of the key instruments in the protection of waters against agricultural pressures.	No set targets	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.	The SA Framework needs to include objective to reduce water pollution.
Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (2007)			
The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union			
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32007L0060&from=EN			
Establishes a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods.	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments to be completed by December 2011. Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps to be completed by December 2013. Flood Risk Management Plans to be completed by December 2015.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.	The SA Framework needs to include objective that relate to flood management and reduction of risk.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Flood and Water Management Act 2010			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)			
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/pdfs/ukpga_20100029_en.pdf			
The Act aims to provide better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It will also help tackle bad debt in the water industry, improve the affordability of water bills for certain groups and individuals, and help ensure continuity of water supplies to the consumer. Objectives The development of, and compliance with, a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy. The development of local flood risk management strategies by local flood authorities. Enable the Environment Agency and local authorities to more easily carry out flood risk management works. A more risk based approach to reservoir management. Enables water companies to more easily control non-essential uses of water and to offer concessions to community groups for surface water drainage charges. To require the use of SuDS in certain new developments. The introduction of a mandatory building standard for sewers	No set targets	The Local Plan should ensure that it has due regard to the flood and water management regulations.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure that to prudently manage natural resources, including water, whilst minimising flooding.
Future Water – The Government’s water strategy for England 2008			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/future-water-the-government-s-water-strategy-for-england			
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 watercourses from pollution and to reduce flooding. Increase the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. Manage the effects of climate change - both from drought and from flooding.	Does not contain targets.	Policies should be consistent with, and support the objectives of the strategy.	The SA Framework should ensure that reducing flood risk and water management are reflected in the objectives.
Water Resources Strategy Regional Action Plan for the East Midlands 2009			
Environment Agency.			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/291414/geho1209brkx-e-e.pdf			
Identifies that pressure on water resources will grow from increases in population, changes in lifestyle, climate change, the development of new technologies, and from changes in the use of land. These pose significant challenges to the way water resources are managed. Water resources in parts of the Midlands are already stressed and population growth and climate change will only stretch our resources further. The action plan shows how the EA intend to deal with these pressures in Midlands Region to ensure that there will be enough water for people and the environment.	No specific targets but action to: Increasing resilience of supply - Work with abstractors to increase efficiency and improve the resilience of water resources infrastructure and supplies; Reduce the impact of unsustainable abstraction; Valuing Water - it is necessary to increase water efficiency to reduce future demand, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to encourage people to value the water environment	Ashfield Local Plan will have to ensure that it has due regard to environmental infrastructure pressures.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure that environmental infrastructure has been taken account of.
Water for Life 2011			
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/water-for-life			
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. 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;	No set targets.	The Plan should ensure that it has due regard to drainage issues.	The SA Framework should include objectives to prudently manage natural resources, including water.
The River Basin Management Plans Humber River Basin 2015			
Environment Agency			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/river-basin-management-plans-2015			
The River Basin Management Plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. The Plan sets out actions for ensuring improved quality and economic use of water; protection and enhancement of habitats and landscape; and promotion of recreation associated with the river environment. The Plan has been prepared under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and in relation to Ashfield is specifically relevant in relation to the Idle and Torne catchment and the Lower Trent and Erewash catchment.	Incorporate targets in relation to water quality	The National Planning Policy Framework in para 170 sets out that planning policies and decisions should be based on up-to-date information about the natural environment and other characteristics of the area including drawing, for example, from river basin management plans.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure that environmental infrastructure has been taken account of.
River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan 2010.			
Environment Agency			
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/river-trent-catchment-flood-management-plan			
The role of CFMPs is to establish flood risk management policies which will deliver sustainable flood risk management for the long term. This includes the catchment of the River Erewash and the River Leen in Ashfield.	No specific targets included.	CFMPs should be used to inform planning and decision making by key stakeholders including local authorities to inform spatial planning activities and emergency planning.	The SA Framework should include objectives to ensure that flood risk is reflected.
Draft National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England May 2019			
Environment Agency			
https://consult.environment-agency.gov.uk/fcrm/national-strategy-public/			
Update the 2011 strategy. Sets out the draft national flood and coastal erosion risk management strategy for England in 2020. It sets out how the risk of harm to people, the environment and the economy from flooding and coastal change can be reduced. identifies that most recent climate change predictions confirm that there we will be wetter winters and drier summers, with an increased likelihood of more intense rainfall leading to	Sets out a strategic approach which includes the impact on people, communities and local business of flooding.	Local Plan policies will need to reflect the increased risk of flooding arising from climate change.	The SA Framework should ensure that reducing flood risk and water management are

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
flooding. Stresses the need to prepare for the impacts of climate change in relation to flooding. Proposes how resilience to climate change can be taken forward in relation to flooding and coastal changes.			reflected in the objectives.
Water Resources Management Plan 2019			
Severn Trent Water Limited			
http://www.severntrent.com/future/plans-and-strategy/water-resources-management-plan			
Every five years Severn Trent produce a Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP). The WRMP identifies that it will use demand management measures to reduce the amount of water we need to put into supply by: - Reducing leakage on our network; - to achieve 50% leakage reduction over 25 years. - Helping customers to use less water through water efficiency activities and education; and - Increasing the coverage of water meters across our network to further reduce consumption and to improve our understanding of water demand patterns. While making the best use of our sustainable sources of supply by: - Reducing abstraction from those water sources that have a detrimental impact on the environment; - Making sure our future water abstractions do not pose a risk of environmental deterioration, as required by the Water Framework Directive; - Increasing the flexibility and resilience of our supply system; - Increasing or optimising deployable output from existing, sustainable sources where possible; - Using catchment restoration techniques to improve habitats and ecological resilience to low flows; - Using catchment management measures to protect our sources of drinking water supply from pollution risks; and - Exploring trades in and out of our region to optimise national use of resources. It places an emphasis on various measures including reducing the demand for water by customers becoming more water efficient.	No specific targets included for the Local Plan.	Local Plan will need to consider measures to save water.	SA Framework will need to reflect measures to save water.
Heritage, Climate Change and Environment Website. Climate Change Adaptation Report 2016 Facing the Future: Foresight and the Historic Environment 2015			
Historic England			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
https://historicensland.org.uk/research/current/threats/heritage-climate-change-environment/#			
Identifies that the historic environment is particularly vulnerable to environmental change. Structures which have been standing for hundreds of years and archaeology previously buried safely are in increasing danger from extremes of wetting, drying and temperature fluctuation. Diiverse landscapes and historic coasts are also at risk of significant change.	Sets out Historic England's approach to adapting to climate change.	Stresses the impact climate change has on the historic environment. Reflecting the on-going need for policies relating to climate change and flooding.	Stresses the impact climate change has on the historic environment. reflecting the need for the SA Framework to include within its objectives climate change.
Greater Nottingham and Ashfield Outline Water Cycle Study			
Nottingham Growth Point Partnership			
http://www.ashfield-dc.gov.uk/media/457531/greater_nottingham_and_ashfield_outline_water_cycle_study.pdf			
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.	Identifies that water resource in the East Midlands is significantly constrained.	Policies within the Local Plan should reflect that new homes are built to water consumption standards of the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3/4 as a minimum.	The SA Framework's objectives should take into account the findings of this assessment.
Ashfield Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – Level 1 2009			
Ashfield District Council			

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
https://www.ashfield.gov.uk/residents/planning-building-control-and-land-charges/forward-planning/the-emerging-local-plan/background-documents/			
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 risk. The SFRA comprises four sections: - Part One sets out background information on the nature of flooding. - 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. - 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. - Part Four sets out proposals to manage/reduce flood risk, which should be reflected in planning policies and decisions.	No set targets	Policies need to reflect the findings of the study.	The SA Framework should reflect the findings of the study.
1) Nottingham Flood Risk Management Strategy Plan 2015. 2) Nottinghamshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2016 – 2021.			
1) Nottingham City Council 2) Nottinghamshire County Council			
The documents set out the plan for the management of local flood risk. The Strategy sets out our objectives for managing local flood risk, taking account of the impacts of flooding on people, property and human health, businesses and commerce and the natural and historic environment.	No set targets	Policies need to reflect the Strategies and seek to minimise the risk of flood from development.	The SA Framework should reflect the findings of the Strategies.
Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Addendum (2017)			
AECOM			
http://documents.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/download/5574			
This addendum is to refresh studies to inform planners and developers with the latest flood risk policy, guidance and data availability since the publication of the two documents; the River Leed & Daybrook Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008) and the Greater Nottingham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010).	No set targets.	The Local Plan will need to take into account the findings of the addendum. Policies should protect areas at risk that are identified from inappropriate development or ensure appropriate mitigation is employed.	The SA Framework should reflect the priorities of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
LOCAL Plans			
Neighbouring Local Plans in Inner and Outer HMA			
Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council, Erewash Borough Council, Nottingham City Council, Mansfield Borough Council, Newark & Sherwood District Council and Rushcliffe Borough Council			
Broxtowe Borough Local Plan Part 1 of the Local Plan (Aligned Core Strategy) was adopted in 2014 and sets out the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and the strategic policies for the Borough up to 2028. The Plan was prepared jointly with Nottingham City and Gedling. Part 2 of the Local Plan was adopted in 2019. It sets out detailed policies and site allocations. Erewash Borough Local Plan Core Strategy was adopted in 2014. The Core Strategy includes the strategic spatial planning framework for the Borough. The Council is currently undertaking a review of the Core Strategy. Gedling Borough Local Plan As set out above, Part 1 of the Local Plan (Aligned Core Strategy) was undertaken with Nottingham and Broxtowe and adopted in 2014. Part 2 of the Local Plan was adopted in 2018. Nottingham City Local Plan As set out above, Part 1 of the Local Plan (Aligned Core Strategy) was undertaken with Gedling and Broxtowe and adopted in 2014. Part 2 of the Local Plan (Land and Planning Policies) was adopted in 2020. Mansfield District Local Plan Mansfield District Local Plan was adopted in 2020. It sets out policies and allocations to meet housing and employment needs up to 2033.	The Local Plans set out a series of objectives and policies and proposals that are relevant to the SA Framework	The objectives, policies and allocations within the Local Plan should contribute towards achieving sustainable development that meets housing and employment needs of the district.	The SA Framework will need to reflect the whole range of factors that are considered when preparing local plans.

Objectives of Plan, Policy or Programme	Targets and Indicators relevant to Ashfield Local Plan and SA	Implication for the Local Plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Newark and Sherwood District Local Plan The Amended Core Strategy DPD was adopted in 2019. The Council is in the process of preparing an Updated Allocations and Development Management DPD (adopted in 2013). Rushcliffe Borough Local Plan Local Plan Part 1 (Core Strategy) was adopted in 2014. It sets out the strategic approach to development. Local Plan Part 2 was adopted in 2019.			

