



Sustainability Appraisal Workop Central Development Plan Document

Appendices

June 2021

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Appendix 1: Consultation Comments

Table displaying Consultation Comments received in relation to the SA Scoping Report (April 2021)

Consultee: Environment Agency

Section	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
2	Plans and Programmes Reviewed for the SA Scoping Report of the Workso Central Area DPD	Should you add the 2015 Humber River Basin Management Plan here? It has key information on water quality, water resources and flood risk in the region	The Regional list of Plans, Programmes and Policies has been updated to include the Environment Agency (2015) Part 1: Humber river basin district River basin management plan
2	Plans and Programmes Reviewed for the SA Scoping Report of the Workso Central Area DPD	Should this include the previous Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and/or a reference to the forthcoming level 2 SFRA?	The Local list of Plans, Programmes and Policies has been updated to include the Level 1 and 2 Flood Risk Assessments. It should be noted that at the point of publication, the Level 2 document had not been published. However, the Scoping Report will be updated to reflect this when appropriate.
3	Baseline Data 3(Workso: An Overview)	Flood Zones 2, 3a and 3b. It's worth including all 3 as there are areas of 3b within Workso, defined as the functional floodplain.	Comment noted and amendment made.
3	Baseline Data (Climatic Factors/ Climate Change)	Is this an appropriate section to make reference to the potential impacts of climate change on flood risk and water resources? I.e. increased flood risk when considering the latest guidance on climate change allowances and the potential for reduced water resources associated with rising temperatures etc.?	Agreed. An additional header has been added to the end of the Climatic Factors/ Climate Change section, which considers the impact of climate change on flood risk and resources.
3	Baseline (Likely trends: environmental summary)	Text amendment (bold): Without appropriate flood mitigation or appropriate site allocations , flooding will likely occur more regularly and be a problem in the future.	Amendment made.

Section	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
4	Table 43: Sustainability Issues (environmental: possible planning policy options for Workso Central)	<p>Response to: Actively identify site(s) within the boundary to deliver off site biodiversity net gain and make provision for minimum 10% net gain</p> <p>Response: The EA would like to be involved in identifying these opportunities, as we have projects in the area that could be put forward for contributions as part of offsite net gain.</p>	Comment noted.
4	Table 43: Sustainability Issues (environmental: possible planning policy options for Workso Central)	<p>Response to: Safeguard space for flood management and drainage</p> <p>Response: We are supportive of this approach and would be happy to work with you in identifying appropriate areas for this.</p>	Comment noted.
4	Table 43: Sustainability Issues (environmental: possible planning policy options for Workso Central)	Addition of: Incorporation of tighter water efficiency standards for new developments, i.e. restricting use to 110 litres per person per day?	Comment noted.
5	Sustainability Framework (objectives)	<p>1. Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure: To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote deliver improvements to the District's green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	Amendment made.
5	Table 45 (SA Objective 9. Flood Risk)	Supportive of this section and the descriptions etc.	Comment noted.

Consultee: Historic England

Section	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
2	Q1.	<p>It is noted that Historic England's GPA3 document on setting is referred to in the main text of the 'Environment' bullet point list but only GPA1 is referred to in the list of PPP at the National level.</p> <p>There are other useful publications that would be of use to you at this time, including information that links in with wellbeing/health and climate change objectives. The latter offers opportunity to consider repurposing existing building fabric in the town centre and making use of embodied carbon in contrast to increasing carbon footprint through new build. Suggested links are as per below: (see full response for list of links)</p>	<p>Comment noted and additional Plans, programmes and policies have been identified and added to the list and table, and where appropriate have also been added to the environmental summary.</p> <p>The comment regarding the repurposing of old building and emissions has also been explored and identified as an opportunity within the Sustainability Issues table within the report.</p>
3	Q2	Historic England agrees that the data collected to date in respect of the historic environment is appropriate to the plan.	Comment noted.
3	Q3	<p>It is recommended that Historic Landscape Characterisation information be made use of where appropriate, whether to potentially assist with the masterplanning of sites or areas or identify any opportunities for enhancing or better revealing the heritage of the town.</p> <p>https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/characterisation/historic-landscape-characterisation/</p>	Comment noted.
3	Q4	N/C	Comment noted.

Section	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
4	Q5	Table 44 sets out a number of key sustainability issues which would be appropriate to consider as the Plan progresses.	
4	Q6	It is recommended that a link between the climate emergency and bringing older buildings back into use through regeneration is identified within the town centre opportunities for cultural heritage. It is also recommended that links between cultural heritage and green and blue infrastructure are explored as the DPD progresses.	The comment regarding the repurposing of old building and emissions has also been explored and identified as an opportunity within the Sustainability Issues table within the report.
5	Q7	Historic England welcomes the inclusion of Objective 13: Cultural Heritage	Comment noted.
5	Q8	As set out in our response to Q.1 HE's <i>Heritage Counts</i> information relates to a wide range of issues and may assist with developing monitoring indicators and criteria for the DPD as it progresses: https://historicengland.org.uk/research/heritage-counts/	Comment noted.
6	Q9	As set out in our response to Q.1 HE's <i>Heritage Counts</i> information relates to a wide range of issues and may assist with developing monitoring indicators and criteria for the DPD as it progresses: https://historicengland.org.uk/research/heritage-counts/	Comment noted.
A	Q10	In respect of Table 45: Significance criteria to be applied in the SA of site options and policies we note that there is an option for uncertainty in respect of Cultural Heritage.	Comment noted. The Council will continue to work with Historic England in order to seek to agree a satisfactory outcome.

Section	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
		<p>However, we note that this does not appear in respect of Cultural Heritage in Table 46: Site Appraisal Criteria for housing and employment sites (including mixed use and new settlement sites) and that approach is welcomed. Uncertainty in respect of cultural heritage in relation to potential development sites indicates that further work would be required.</p> <p>We recommend that the SA is not relied on entirely for consideration of impact on cultural heritage and that assessments of significance, and the impact of a proposal on that significance, is considered as part of the DPD process in line with the five steps set out in HEAN3: Historic England Advice Note 3 - <u>The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans</u> https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-environment-and-site-allocations-in-local-plans/</p>	

Consultee: Natural England

Section	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
2	A1: Context Review	<p>We welcome the reference to the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan - A Green Future, as set out in the plans and programmes reviewed. However we suggest that the report should explain more fully the proposed new initiatives including mandatory</p>	<p>Comment noted and additional plans, programmes and policies have been identified and added to the list and table, and where appropriate have also been added to the summaries.</p>

Section	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
		Biodiversity Net Gain, the Nature Recovery Network and the overarching concept of enhancing Natural Capital. You may also want to refer to the Environment Bill (depending on its progress).	
2	A1: Context Review	We welcome the inclusion of the reference to the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group (1998) Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan. We suggest that you may want to refer to Natural England's Natural Capital Atlas which has recently been published. It sets out indicators to explore the distribution and condition of natural assets in Lincolnshire and the benefits they provide to society. This is the link to this publication: http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6672365834731520	Comment noted and additional Plans, programmes and policies have been identified and added to the list and table, and where appropriate have also been added to the summaries.
3	A2: Baseline Information	The baseline data appears comprehensive and includes a review of international, national and local biodiversity designations and protected species.	Comment noted.
4	A3: Identify sustainability issues and problems	Natural England welcome the possible policy option to identify sites within the boundary to deliver 10% net gain.	Comment noted.
4	A3: Identify sustainability issues and problems	Natural England welcome the possible policy of space for tree planting and street trees, we would like to suggest that a 20% target for canopy cover is included in line with England's Tree Strategy June 2020 ¹ .	Comment noted and added as a possible planning policy options for Worksop Central within the Sustainability Issues table.
4	A3: Identify sustainability issues and problems	Natural England would like to highlight the often overlooked need for accessible green space, the Sensory Trust has produced	Comment noted. The referred to document has also been added to the plans, programmes and policies.

Section	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
		guidance ² that contains advice and standards to help countryside and urban greenspace managers improve accessibility of their sites, routes and facilitates for visitors. This is intended to improve access for people with mental, sensory and intellectual impairments.	
4	A3: Identify sustainability issues and problems	Natural England note the multiple reference to flood risk, surface water flooding that has occurred in the past and the risk to water supply due to local conditions. Natural England advise that Integrated Water Management is considered for the plan area, this joined up holistic approach will compliment work being undertaken by water companies. CIRIA has recently produced guidance on this ³ , Natural England also suggest that reference should be made to the use of Natural Flood Management options.	Comment noted.
4	A3: Identify sustainability issues and problems	The Climate Change Adaptation Manual sets out a spatial approach to assessing habitat vulnerability to climate change, which could be used when considering the spatial elements of climate change action planning. Natural England and RSPB Climate Change Adaptation Manual - http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5679197848862720 Of particular interest is the section on Green Infrastructure: http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5035025802461184	Comment noted.

Section	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
4	A3: Identify sustainability issues and problems	Natural England welcome the recognition of the important of nature in health and wellbeing, the provision of natural therapies should be promoted.	Comment noted.
5	A4: Develop the Sustainability Appraisal Framework	<p>Natural England would like to highlight tools that exist to help assess the provision of green infrastructure. The Urban Greening Factor (UGF)⁴ is 'A tool that evaluates and quantifies the amount and quality of urban greening that a scheme provides to inform decisions about appropriate levels of greening in new developments'. The aims of the UGF include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to accelerate greening of the built environment – making sure an urban area is greener as it grows - to ensure better planned, better quality greening interventions that contribute to a functioning GI network 	Comment noted.
6	A5: Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal report	No comments.	Comment noted.
-	-	Appendix A: Natural England has not reviewed the accuracy of the baseline Information relevant to the plan data used and has no comment to make. However please see attached Annex A for our advice on sources of local plan evidence on the natural environment. These may be useful in ensuring the SA is appropriately evidence based in line with the NPPF.	Thank you for the list of additional sources of information for the baseline review. These have been explored and amendments made where necessary.

Appendix 2: Policies, Plans and Programmes

Table identifying the relevant plans and programmes that could influence the Workshop Central DPD

International/ European Plans and Programmes

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workshop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
The Cancun Agreement- UNFCCC (2011)	Shared vision to keep global temperature rise to below two degrees Celsius, with objectives to be reviewed as to whether it needs to be strengthened in future on the basis of the best scientific knowledge available.	No targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workshop Central DPD should aim to reduce emissions. • The SA assessment framework should include greenhouse gas emissions.
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention 1985)	The main purpose of the convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage and to foster closer European cooperation in defence of heritage. Recognition that conservation of heritage is a cultural purpose and integrated conservation of heritage is an important factor in the improvement of quality of life.	No measurable targets or indicators.	The SA Framework should include an objective on the conservation and enhancement of heritage and decision making criteria on architectural heritage.
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention 1992)	Agreement that the conservation and enhancement of an archaeological heritage is one of the goals of urban and regional planning policy. It is concerned in particular with the need for co-operation between archaeologists and planners	No measurable targets or indicators.	The SA Framework should include an objective on the conservation and enhancement of heritage and decision making criteria on archaeological heritage.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage.		
Council Directive 91/271/EEC for Urban Waste-Water Treatment	<p>Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic waste water • Mixture of waste water <p>Waste water from certain industrial sectors</p>	<p>The Directive includes requirement with specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and treatment of waste water standards for relevant population thresholds; • Secondary treatment standards; • A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater <p>Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters and Controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use.</p>	SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise adverse effects on ground and/or surface water.
European Commission (EC) (2011) A Resource- Efficient Europe- Flagship Initiative Under the Europe 2020 Strategy, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (COM 2011/21)	<p>This flagship initiative aims to create a framework for policies to support the shift towards a resource-efficient and low-carbon economy which will help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boost economic performance while reducing resource use; • Identify and create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness; • Ensure security of supply of essential resources; 	<p>Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The UK is required to source 15 per cent of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020.</p> <p>From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bioliquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50 per cent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workop Central DPD policies should take into account the objectives of the Flagship Initiative. • The SA assessment framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to resource use.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fight against climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use. 		
European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)	Convention outlined the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.	<p>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them; • promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses; • the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; • setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; • the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes. 	SA objectives must consider the outcomes of the convention should feed into the Workop Central DPD and associated documents.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) & Subsequent Amendments	<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats.</p> <p>Conservation of natural habitats requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain, where necessary,</p>	There are no formal targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workop Central DPD policies should seek to protect landscape features of habitat importance. • SA Framework Objectives should include priorities for the protection of

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<p>landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora.</p> <p>The amendments in 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive; • provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS); • toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK; and • ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit. 		<p>landscape features for ecological benefit.</p>
<p>EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)</p>	<p>This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order, on the one hand, to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and, on the other hand, to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community.</p>	<p>No later than five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law (1996), between 50 % as a minimum and 65 % as a maximum by weight of the packaging waste will be recovered. Within this general target, and with the same time limit, between 25 % as a minimum and 45 % as a maximum by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled with a minimum of 15 % by weight for each packaging material.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Again, while this directive dictates national legislation, the Workop Central DPD itself can play an important role in controlling or providing a basis for better waste management. • These targets are incorporated in national legislation – so Workop Central DPD must adhere to them as appropriate.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	To this end this Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, hence, at reducing the final disposal of such waste.		
EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)	Provides for the quality of drinking water.	Standards are legally binding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workso Central DPD should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources. • SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality
EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)	Sets out requirements ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.	By 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workso Central DPD should take into consideration landfilling with respect to environmental factors. • SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:	The achievement of “good status” for chemical and biological river quality. Production of River Basin Management Plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workso Central DPD policies should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; • Promotes sustainable water use based on a long term protection of available water resources; • Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; • Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and • Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 		<p>This will come about through reducing pollution and abstraction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should consider effects upon water quality and resource. • Protection and enhancement of water courses can come about through physical modification. Spatial planning will need to consider whether watercourse enhancement can be achieved through working with developers.
EU on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive) (2001/42/EC)	<p>The SEA Directive provides the following requirements for consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are 	<p>Directive contains no formal targets.</p>	<p>Directive sets the basis for SEA as a whole and therefore indirectly covers all objectives.</p>

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<p>likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report. These authorities are designated in the SEA Regulations as the Consultation Bodies (Consultation Authorities in Scotland).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public and the Consultation Bodies must be consulted on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report and must be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions. • Other EU Member States must be consulted if the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment in their territories. • The Consultation Bodies must also be consulted on screening determinations on whether SEA is needed for plans or programmes under Article 3(5), i.e. those which may be excluded if they are not likely to have significant environmental effects. 		

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Worksp Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
EU Directive 2010/31/EU on the Energy Performance of Buildings	<p>This Directive is the amended version of the 2002 Directive. The overall objective of the Directive is to promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the Union, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness.</p> <p>The Directive highlights how the residential and tertiary sectors, the majority of which are based in buildings, accounts for 40% of EU energy consumption.</p>	<p>It aims to reduce the energy consumption of buildings by improving efficiency across the EU through the application of minimum requirements and energy use certification.</p>	<p>The Directive will help manage energy demand and thus reduce consumption.</p> <p>As a result it should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and ensure future energy security.</p>
EU Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)	<p>The underlying principles of the Directive are similar to those underpinning other overarching environment policies (such as air or waste), i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators Lden (day-evening-night equivalent level) and Lnight (night equivalent level). These 	<p>No targets or indicators, leaving issues at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Worksp Central will need to have regard to the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive. • The SA framework should include the protection against excessive noise.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<p>maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention; • Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. <p>The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities;</p> <p>Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source. With this respect, the Commission has made a declaration concerning the</p>		

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	provisions laid down in Article 1.2 with regard to the preparation of legislation relating to sources of noise.		
EU Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC	Sets standards for the quality of bathing waters in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the physical, chemical and microbiological parameters; • the mandatory limit values and indicative values for such parameters; • the minimum sampling frequency and method of analysis or inspection of such water. 	Standards are legally binding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workso Central DPD should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources. • SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality.
EU (2006) European Employment Strategy	The European Employment Strategy dates back to 1997, when the EU Member States undertook to establish a set of common objectives and targets for employment policy. It seeks to engender full employment, quality of work and increased productivity as well as the promotion of inclusion by addressing disparities in access to labour markets.	No formal targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workso Central DPD should deliver policies which support these aims. • The SA assessment framework should assess employment levels, quality of work and social inclusion.
EU (2009) Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy	In June 2001, the first European sustainable development strategy was agreed by EU Heads of State. The Strategy sets out how the EU can meet the needs of present	The overall objectives in the Strategy are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's 	The Workso Central DPD should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Worksp Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<p>generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The Strategy proposes headline objectives and lists seven key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy; • Sustainable transport; • Sustainable consumption and production; • Conservation and management of natural resources; • Public health; • Social inclusion, demography and migration; • Global poverty. 	<p>natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms; • Promote a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides high living standards and full and high quality employment throughout the European Union; • Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across the world, based on peace, security and freedom. <p>Actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent</p>	

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
		with global sustainable development and its international commitments.	
EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC	Aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe.	The approach is based on a 6 year cycle of planning which includes the publication of Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments, hazard and risk maps and flood risk management plans. The Directive is transposed into English law by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workso Central DPD should recognise that development can impact vulnerability to flooding and increase risk due to climate change. • SA Framework should consider objectives relating to flood risk.
EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC & 2002/3/EC)	<p>New Directive provided that most of existing legislation be merged into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives. Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases; and • Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No targets or indicators. • Includes thresholds for pollutants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workso Central DPD policies should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it through, for example, an encouragement to reduce vehicle movements. • SA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality.
EU Directive on Waste (Directive 75/442/EEC, 2006/12/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)	Seeks to prevent and reduce the production of waste and its impacts. Where necessary waste should be disposed of without creating environmental problems.	Promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use. The Directive contains a range of provision including:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workso Central DPD policies should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Policies should promote recycling and re-use.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	Seeks to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors – including by 2015 separate collection for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass. • Household waste recycling target – the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials such as at least paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly other origins as far as these waste streams are similar to waste from households, must be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight by 2020. • Construction and demolition waste recovery target – the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste must be increased to a minimum of 70% by weight by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (09/147/EC) (codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC as amended)	Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas.	Target Actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of protected areas; • Upkeep and management; and • Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workop Central DPD should include policies to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Framework should consider objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity including wild birds.
EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)	This Directive establishes a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. It encourages energy efficiency, energy consumption from renewable sources and the improvement of energy supply.	Each Member State to achieve a 10% minimum target for the share of energy from renewable sources by 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workop Central DPD should contribute towards increasing the proportion of energy from renewable energy sources where appropriate. • The SA assessment framework should include consideration of use of energy from renewable energy sources.
EU (2011) EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation	<p>The European Commission has adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020.</p> <p>The strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserving and restoring nature; • Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services; • Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; • Combating invasive alien species; • Addressing the global biodiversity crisis. 	<p>There are six main targets, and 20 actions to help Europe reach its goal. The six targets cover:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity 2. Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure 3. More sustainable agriculture and forestry 4. Better management of fish stocks 5. Tighter controls on invasive alien species 6. A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss 	The Workop Central DPD should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
United Nations (2015) United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 21) Paris Agreement	<p>The agreement's main aim is to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius and to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels.</p> <p>The 1.5 degree Celsius limit is a significantly safer defence line against the worst impacts of a changing climate.</p> <p>Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability to deal with the impacts of climate change.</p>	Each Member State to ensure temperature rise this century is below 2 degrees Celsius.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workso Central DPD should positively contribute to a low carbon economy. • The SA Framework should include an objective on climatic factors.
United Nations (2015) Sustainable Development Goals	The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address global challenges, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice. The 17 Goals are all interconnected, and are aimed to be achieved by 2030.	The UK Government has yet to localise the SDGs and determine a UK level plan for their implementation.	Through the SA and consultations, the Council should ensure the Workso Central DPD is mindful of all the goals. Namely; SDG 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. And also place particular focus on SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)	<p>Countries are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that measures are taken for the protection, conservation and 	Designation of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.	The SA Framework should include an objective on heritage and archaeological issues.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<p>presentation of cultural and natural heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a general policy that gives cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community <p>Integrate the protection of heritage into comprehensive planning programmes.</p>		
UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC	<p>The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC established the first policy that actively aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by industrialised countries.</p>	<p>Construction is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions due to the consumption of materials and use of energy.</p> <p>The Kyoto Protocol aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the UK by 12.5%, compared to 1990 levels, by 2008 – 2012.</p>	<p>The Kyoto Protocol is influential to achieving sustainable development as it encourages transition to a low carbon economy. Therefore it is an integral factor in planning documents.</p>
World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)	<p>The Brundtland Report is concerned with the world's economy and its environment.</p> <p>The objective is to provide an expanding and sustainable economy while protecting a sustainable environment. The Report was a call by the United Nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond; 	<p>The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment.</p>	<p>The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development.</p> <p>The accumulated effects of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.</p>

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to recommend ways concern for the environment may be translated into greater co-operation among countries of the global South and between countries at different stages of economic and social development and lead to the achievement of common and mutually supportive objectives that take account of the interrelationships between people, resources, environment, and development; • to consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and • to help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community. 		
The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002	Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit:	No targets or indicators, however actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater resource efficiency; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workso Central DPD can encourage greater efficiency of resources.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production patterns; • Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; • Reverse trend in loss of natural resources. • Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency. • Urgently and substantially increase global share of renewable energy. • Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; • Waste reduction and producer responsibility; • Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement. Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency. • New technology development • Push on energy efficiency • Low-carbon programmes • Reduced impacts on biodiversity. 	<p>Ensure policies cover the action areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workso Central DPD can encourage renewable energy. Ensure policies cover the action areas. • The Workso Central DPD can protect and enhance biodiversity. Ensure policies cover the action areas.

National Plans and Programmes

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) (2001) The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future	<p>Report sets the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies; 	No key targets.	Workso Central DPD policies should ensure the historic environment is utilised as both a learning resource and an economic asset, whilst ensuring it is sustained for future generations.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised; • the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; • the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; • the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed. 		
DCMS (2008) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century: White Paper	<p>The Consultation Paper has three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; • Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; • Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. 	No formal targets, but a number of measures/recommendations	The SA Framework should include objectives which take into account the White Paper's principles.
DCMS (2008) Play Strategy for England	<p>Strategy aims that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge; 	Every local authority will receive at least £1 million in funding, to be targeted on the children most in need of improved play opportunities.	SA Objectives should seek to promote sport and physical activity and promote healthy lifestyles.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play; • Routes to children's play space are safe and accessible for all children and young people; • Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used; • Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours; • Children and young people play in a way that respects other people and property; • Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces; • Play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community. 		
DCLG (2011) Planning for Schools Development	The Government is firmly committed to ensuring there is sufficient provision to meet growing demand for state-funded school places, increasing choice and opportunity in	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	SA Framework should include a guide question relating to schools.

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	<p>state-funded education and raising educational standards.</p> <p>It is the Government's view that the creation and development of state-funded schools is strongly in the national interest and that planning decision-makers can and should support that objective, in a manner consistent with their statutory obligations.</p>		
<p>MHCLG (2019) National Planning Policy Framework</p>	<p>MHCLG (2018) National Planning Policy Framework.</p>	<p>The general thrust of the NPPF is aimed at contributing towards sustainable development through the planning system. There is a presumption in favour of sustainable development "which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking."</p> <p>There are three dimensions as to how the government aims to achieve sustainable development which gives rise to the need for the planning system to perform in a number of roles. These roles are based around economic, environmental and social objectives.</p> <p>The NPPF is supported by National Planning Practice Guidance which</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives covering aspects of sustainable development.</p>

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		expands upon and provides additional guidance in respect of national planning policy.	
MHCLG (2019) Planning Practice Guidance	Planning Practice Guidance is designed to support the NPPF. It reflects the objectives of the NPPF which are not repeated here.	No formal targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workso Central DPD should reflect the Planning Practice Guidance. • The SA Framework should reflect the principles of the NPPF and the Planning Practice Guidance.
DCLG (2014) National Planning Policy for Waste	<p>Sets out detailed waste planning policies for local authorities. States that planning authorities need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a proportionate evidence base in preparing planning documents • Identify sufficient opportunities to meet the needs of their area for the management of waste streams • Identifying suitable sites and areas. 	The overall objective of the policy is to deliver sustainable development by protecting the environment and human health by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workso Central DPD should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting e.g. integration of recycling and composting facilities into new development and use of recycled materials in new buildings. • SA Framework should consider objectives which relate to re-use, recycle and reduce.
DCLG (2014) House of Commons: Witten Statement on Sustainable Drainage Systems	Under these arrangements, in considering planning applications, local planning authorities should consult the relevant lead local flood authority on the management of surface water; satisfy themselves that the proposed minimum standards of operation are appropriate and ensure through the use of planning conditions or	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance	SA Framework should include a guide question relating to Sustainable Drainage Systems.

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	<p>planning obligations that there are clear arrangements in place for ongoing maintenance over the lifetime of the development. The sustainable drainage system should be designed to ensure that the maintenance and operation requirements are economically proportionate.</p>		
<p>Department for Education (2014) Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance</p>	<p>There are five main elements to the duty which local authorities must undertake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an assessment of the travel and transport needs of children, and young people within the authority's area; • an audit of the sustainable travel and transport infrastructure within the authority's area that may be used when travelling to and from, or between schools/institutions; • a strategy to develop the sustainable travel and transport infrastructure within the authority so that the travel and transport needs of children and young people are best catered for; • the promotion of sustainable travel and transport modes on the journey 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include a guide question relating to accessibility to Schools and Transport.</p>

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	<p>to, from, and between schools and other institutions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the publication of Sustainable Modes of Travel Strategy. 		
<p>Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2009) The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy</p>	<p>This Paper plots out how the UK will meet the cut in emissions set out in the budget of 34% on 1990 levels by 2020. The Plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New money for a ‘smart grid’, and to help regions and local authorities prepare for and speed up planning decisions on renewable and low carbon energy whilst protecting legitimate environmental and local concerns; Funding to significantly advance the offshore wind industry in the UK; Funding to cement the UK’s position as a global leader in wave and tidal energy; Funding to explore areas of potential “hot rocks” to be used for geothermal energy; Challenging 15 villages, towns or cities to be testbeds for piloting future green initiatives; Support for anaerobic digestion; Encouraging private funding for woodland creation; 	<p>Sets out a vision that by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs; 7 million homes will have benefited from whole house makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy; Around 40 percent of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal; We will be importing half the amount of gas that we otherwise would; The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy covers a number of SA objectives including climate change, energy and air quality; landscape; geology and biodiversity; and waste. SA must recognise the importance to cut emissions in line with national targets.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill and better capture of landfill emissions etc. 		
Defra (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment	Sets out goals for improving the environment within the next 25 years. It details how the Government will work with communities and businesses to leave the environment in a better state than it is presently.	To develop policies that encourages the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.	Include sustainability objective/appraisal question that relates to the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.
Defra (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services	The Strategy is designed to help to deliver the objectives set out in the Natural Environment White Paper.	<p>The strategy includes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020; Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition; Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes; and Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that are important to them. 	Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.
Defra (2011) Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature	The Natural Environment White paper sets out the Government's plans to ensure the natural environment is protected and fully	<p>The White Paper sets out four key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protecting and improving our natural environment; 	Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.

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	integrated into society and economic growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • growing a green economy; • reconnecting people and nature; • international and EU leadership, specifically to achieve environmentally and socially sustainable economic growth, together with food, water, climate and energy security and to put the EU on a path towards environmentally sustainable, low carbon and resource-efficient growth, which is resilient to climate change, provides jobs and supports the wellbeing of citizens. 	
Defra (2020) UK Biodiversity Indicators 2020	This release and publication reports on UK's progress towards meeting the biodiversity goals and targets 'the Aichi targets' agreed in 2010.	In 2010 the UK Biodiversity Indicators set was comprised using 24 indicators and 52 measures. The 2020 report provided long and short term updates on different measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workso Central DPD policies should seek to protect biodiversity. • The SA framework should ensure that the objectives of biodiversity are taken into consideration.
Defra (2012) UK post 2010 Biodiversity Framework	<p>The Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To set out a shared vision and priorities for UK scale activities, in a framework jointly owned by the four countries, and to which their own strategies will contribute; 	<p>The Framework sets out 20 new global 'Aichi targets' under 5 strategic goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society; • Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workso Central DPD policies should seek to protect biodiversity. • The SA framework should ensure that the objectives of biodiversity are taken into consideration.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify priority work at a UK level which will be needed to help deliver the Aichi targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy; • To facilitate the aggregation and collation of information on activity and outcomes across all countries of the UK, where the four countries agree this will bring benefits compared to individual country work; • To streamline governance arrangements for UKscale activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems species and genetic diversity; • Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services; • Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. 	
Defra (2018) The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting– Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate	<p>This Programme contains a mix of policies and actions to help adapt successfully to future weather conditions, by dealing with the risks and making the most of the opportunities. It sets out six priority areas of climate change risks for the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure; • Risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures; 	<p>Local Planning Authorities are required under the Planning Act 2008 to adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The Programme identifies a number of actions although no formal targets are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workso Central DPD proposals should seek to mitigate and adapt to the effect of climate change. • The SA Framework should include and objective/guide question relating to climate change adaptation.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks of shortages in the public water supply for agriculture, energy generation and industry; • Risks to natural capital including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soil and biodiversity; • Risks to domestic and international food production and trade; • New and emerging pests and diseases and invasive non-native species affecting people, plants and animals. 		
Defra (2013) Waste Management Plan for England	<p>Sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.</p> <p>The document includes measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage reduction and management of packaging waste; • Promote high quality recycling; • Encourage separate collection of bio-waste; • Promote the re-use of products and preparing for re-use activities. 	The Plan seeks to ensure that by 2020 at least 50% of weight waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled and at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subject to material recovery.	The Workso Central DPD should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting.
Defra (2018) 'A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment'	Sets out goals for improving the environment within the next 25 years	No targets identified.	The SA framework and Workso Central DPD should take account of the goals and targets.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
Defra (2019) Clean Growth Strategy	This strategy sets out proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy through the 2020s. It explains how the whole country can benefit from low carbon opportunities, while meeting national and international commitments to tackle climate change.	No targets identified.	Policies within the Workso Central DPD should reflect the objectives of the strategy where relevant.
Defra (2019) Clean Air Strategy	This strategy sets out the comprehensive actions required across all parts of government and society to improve air quality.	The strategy sets out how we will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect the nation's health • protect the environment • secure clean growth and innovation • reduce emissions from transport, homes, farming and industry monitor our progress 	Policies within the Workso Central DPD should reflect the objectives of the strategy where relevant.
Defra (2020) Nature Recovery Network	The Nature Recovery Network (NRN) will help address 3 challenges: biodiversity loss, climate change and wellbeing. Establishing the NRN will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance sites designated for nature conservation and other wildlife-rich places - newly created and restored wildlife-rich habitats, corridors and stepping stones will help wildlife populations to grow and move 	The NRN objectives by 2042 seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restore 75% of protected sites on land (including freshwaters) to favorable condition so nature can thrive; • create or restore 500,000 hectares of additional wildlife-rich habitat outside of protected sites; • recover threatened and iconic animal and plant species by 	The Workso Central DPD should consider the objectives relating to the Nature Recovery Network.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve the landscape's resilience to climate change, providing natural solutions to reduce carbon and manage flood risk, and sustaining vital ecosystems such as improved soil, clean water and clean air • reinforce the natural and cultural diversity of our landscapes, and protect our historic natural environment • enable us to enjoy and connect with nature where we live, work and play - benefiting our health and wellbeing 	<p>providing more, diverse and better connected habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support work to increase woodland cover; • Achieve a range of environmental, economic and social benefits, such as carbon capture, flood management, clean water, pollination and recreation. 	
Defra (2020) England Tree Strategy- Consultation	<p>The consultation was used to inform a new England Tree Strategy. The document will set out forestry policy through to 2050, and replace the Government 2013 Forestry Policy Statement. The strategy will set out policy priorities to deliver an ambitious tree planting programme. It will focus on expanding, protecting and improving woodlands, and how trees and woodlands can connect people to nature, support the economy, combat climate change and recover biodiversity. This will ensure that trees are established</p>	<p>The final published document will seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase tree planting and woodland creation; • increase protection for trees and woodland; • bring more woodland into management; • maximize trees' role in supporting the economy; • engage more people with trees and woodlands. 	<p>Policies within the Workso Central DPD should reflect the objectives of the strategy where relevant.</p>

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	and managed for the many benefits they provide for people, the economy, the climate and nature itself.		
BEIS (2019) Industrial Strategy- Building a Britain fit for the future	The Industrial Strategy sets out how we will boost productivity across the UK through five foundations – ideas, people, infrastructure, business, environment, and places.	No targets identified.	Policies within the Worksop Central DPD should reflect the objectives of the strategy where relevant.
Department of Health (2011) Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England	This report aims to identify how to protect the population from serious health threats, enabling them to live longer and have healthier more fulfilling lives and improving the health of the poorest. This will prioritise public health funding from within the overall NHS budget.	No targets identified.	Policies within the Worksop Central DPD should reflect the objectives of the strategy where relevant.
Department for Transport (2011) Strategic framework for Road Safety	This document includes a range of key themes including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making it easier for road users to do the right thing and going with the grain of human behaviour • More local and community decision making from decentralisation and providing local information to citizens to enable them to challenge priorities. 	No targets identified.	Ensure that the Worksop Central DPD includes policies to influence human behaviour in respect of road design and use and reflects local road safety priorities.

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Department for Transport (2017) Cycling and walking investment strategy	<p>Following a public consultation, the ‘Cycling and walking investment strategy’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outlines the government’s ambition to make cycling and walking a natural choice for shorter journeys, or as part of longer journeys by 2040 • sets out the objectives and the aims and target that we will work towards in the shorter term • details the financial resources available • includes a number of indicators that will help us understand how we are performing • sets out the governance arrangements that will be put in place and outlines actions that have already been taken, as well as actions planned for the future 	No targets identified.	The Workso Central DPD should consider the objectives relating to the Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy.
Environment Agency (2016) Managing Water Abstraction	Managing Water Abstraction (2016) sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in England and Wales. It is the overarching document that links together its abstraction licensing strategies. The availability of water resources for abstraction is assessed through the Catchment Abstraction	No targets identified.	The Workso Central DPD should consider the objectives relating to water abstraction.

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	Management Strategy (CAMS) approach.		
Environment Agency (2013) Water Stress Areas - Final Classifications	This report sets out the revised methodology developed by the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales for the classification of areas of water stress in England and Wales. The Anglian Water area is designated as being in 'serious water stress.'	No targets identified.	The Workso Central DPD and SA should consider the impacts of proposals on water resources.
Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1, The Historic Environment in Local Plans	The purpose of this Historic England Good Practice Advice note is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	SA Framework should include an objective relating to the historic environment.
Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2, Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment	The purpose of this Good Practice Advice note is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	SA Framework should include an objective relating to the historic environment.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).		
Historic England (2017) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (2nd Edition), The Setting of Heritage Assets	This document sets out guidance, against the background of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guide (PPG), on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	SA Framework should include an objective relating to the historic environment.
Historic England (2020) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 4, Enabling Development and Heritage Assets	This document sets out advice on enabling development, against the background of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	
Historic England (2019) Historic England Advice Note 1 (second edition) - Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management	This 2nd edition updates the advice in light of the publication of the 2018 National Planning Policy Framework and gives more information on the relationship with local and neighbourhood plans and policies. The advice note supports the management of change in a way that conserves and enhances the character and appearance of historic	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	SA Framework should include an objective relating to the historic environment.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	areas through conservation area appraisal, designation and management.		
Historic England (2016) Historic England Advice Note 2 - Making Changes to Heritage Assets	This advice note illustrates the application of the policies set out in the NPPF in determining applications for planning permission and listed building consent, as well as other non-planning heritage consents, including scheduled monument consent. It provides general advice according to different categories of intervention in heritage assets, including repair, restoration, addition and alteration, as well as on works for research alone	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	SA Framework should include an objective relating to the historic environment.
Historic England (2015) Historic England Advice Note 3 - The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans	The identification of potential sites for development within a Local Plan is an important step in establishing where change and growth will happen across local authority areas, as well as the type of development and when it should occur. This document is intended to offer advice to all those involved in the process, to help ensure that the historic environment plays a positive role in allocating sites for development. It offers advice on evidence gathering and site allocation policies, as well as	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	SA Framework should include an objective relating to the historic environment.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	setting out in detail a number of steps to make sure that heritage considerations are fully integrated in any site selection methodology.		
Historic England (2021) Historic England Advice Note 7 (second edition) - Local Heritage Listing: Identifying and Conserving Local Heritage	This advice supports communities and local authorities in introducing a local heritage list in their area or making changes to an existing list. It encourages a consistent and accountable approach to the identification and management of local heritage assets when selected by uniform criteria. Such a list will help all, including community groups, owners and developers, and local planning authorities to understand local development opportunities and constraints.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	SA Framework should include an objective relating to the historic environment.
Historic England (2016) Historic England Advice Note 8 - Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment	This Historic England Advice Note seeks to provide advice on historic environment considerations as part of the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment process. It is aimed at all relevant local planning authorities, neighbourhood groups, developers, consultants, landowners and other interested parties.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	SA Framework should include an objective relating to the historic environment.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
Historic England (2018) Historic England Advice Note 10 - Listed Buildings and Curtilage	The law provides that buildings and other structures that pre-date July 1948 and are within the curtilage of a listed building are to be treated as part of the listed building. This advice note gives hypothetical examples to assist in that assessment. It is based on the current legislative provision in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (S. 1[5]) and consideration of listed buildings and curtilage in legal cases.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	SA Framework should include an objective relating to the historic environment.
Historic England (2019) Historic England Advice Note 12 - Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets	This Historic England advice note covers the National Planning Policy Framework requirement for applicants for heritage and other consents to describe heritage significance to help local planning authorities to make decisions on the impact of proposals for change to heritage assets. Understanding the significance of heritage assets, in advance of developing proposals for their buildings and sites, enables owners and applicants to receive effective, consistent and timely decisions.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	SA Framework should include an objective relating to the historic environment.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
Historic England (2018) Wellbeing and the Historic Environment	<p>This document provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	SA Framework should include an objective relating to the historic environment.
Historic England (2019) There's No Place Like Old Homes; Re-use and Recycle to Reduce Carbon	To meet the government's target of being carbon neutral by 2050, increased emphasis must be placed in recycling, reusing and responsibly adapting existing historic buildings.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	SA Framework should include an objectives relating to the historic environment and climate change.
HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act	This is the main legislation concerning archaeology in the UK. This Act, building on legislation dating back to 1882, provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Section 61(12) defines sites that warrant protection due to their	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<p>The SA framework should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include objectives relating to the protection of the historic environment. • Assess how the NPS should seek to avoid adverse impacts on Ancient Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Worksop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. These can be either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or "any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it".		
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (JNCC, 1981)	The main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). Various amendments have occurred since the original enactment.	Under this Act, Natural England has responsibility for identifying and protecting SSSIs in England.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies that identify and continue the protection of SSSIs within the identified Worksop Central Boundary. • Consider targets that require 95% of SSSI's within region to be of a favourable condition.
HM Government (1990) Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (as amended)	This Act was passed to better regulate the way in which large and small scale developments were approved by local authorities in England and Wales. It provides local planning authorities the power to take steps requiring land to be cleaned up when conditions adversely affect the amenity of an area.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	<p>The SA should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the impacts of network improvements on towns/cities where relevant

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HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	<p>This Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gives people greater freedom to explore open country on foot; • creates a duty for Highway Authorities and National Park Authorities to establish Local Access Forums; • provides a cut-off date of 1 January 2026 for the recording of certain rights of way on definitive maps and the extinguishment of those not so recorded by that date; • offers greater protection to wildlife and natural features, better protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and more effective enforcement of wildlife legislation; • protects Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty with legislation similar to that for National Parks. 	<p>Act seeks to protect sites of landscape and wildlife importance.</p>	<p>SA objectives should seek to protect areas of landscape and wildlife importance.</p>
HM Government (2006) The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (as amended)	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; • makes provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; 	<p>Act contains no formal targets</p>	<p>SA objectives must consider the importance of conserving biodiversity and landscape features as set out in the Act.</p>

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amends the law relating to rights of way; • makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; • provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes. 		
HM Government (2008) The Climate Change Act 2008 (as amended)	<p>This Act aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; • to demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that the UK is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen next year. 	<p>The Act sets legally binding targets - Greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at net zero by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.</p> <p>Further the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050. The first three carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and must be set by 1 June 2009.</p>	<p>Act sets out a clear precedent for the UK to lead in responding to the threats climate change provides. The Workso Central DPD and associated documents must ensure that greenhouse gases are reduced or minimised and that energy use comes increasingly from renewable sources.</p>
HM Government (2009) The UK Renewable Energy Strategy	Strategy sets out to:	A vision is set out in the document whereby by 2020:	The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to provide support for renewable energy.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put in place the mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat worth around £30 billion between now and 2020; • Drive delivery and clear away barriers; • Increase investment in emerging technologies and pursue new sources of supply; • Create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables; • 12% of our heat generated from renewables; • 10% of transport energy from renewables. 	
HM Government (2010) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010	This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.	The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to conserve the natural environment.
HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (as amended)	The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 makes provisions about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion.	<p>Those related to water resources, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To widen the list of uses of water that water companies can control during periods of water shortage, and enable Government to add to and remove uses from the list. • To encourage the uptake of sustainable drainage systems by 	The SA Framework should include an objective and/or guide questions relating to flood risk.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
		<p>removing the automatic right to connect to sewers and providing for unitary and county Councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce 'bad debt' in the water industry by amending the Water Industry Act 1991 to provide a named customer and clarify who is responsible for paying the water bill. • To make it easier for water and sewerage companies to develop and implement social tariffs where companies consider there is a good cause to do so, and in light of guidance that will be issued by the Secretary of State following a full public consultation. 	
HM Government (2011) Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future	<p>This sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. 	<p>No key targets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workso Central DPD should consider policies in term of access by low carbon means and also the capacity for sites to use low carbon sources of energy. • The SA needs to ensure that the plan is embracing the low carbon agenda and appropriate sustainability objectives are utilised to assess the plan's credentials in terms of a low carbon future and the impact it could have on climate change.

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HM Government (2011) UK Marine Policy Statement	<p>This document provides the framework for marine planning and taking decisions affecting the UK marine area. It outlines the UK Administrations' vision for the UK marine area, general principles for decision making and the high level approach to marine planning that will contribute to delivering this vision and so achievement of sustainable development.</p> <p>It sets out the environmental, social and economic considerations that need to be taken into account.</p>	No specific indicators or targets.	<p>The SA should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include objectives for the protection of water resources; • Include objectives relating to access to employment and regeneration areas and access to services.
HM Government (2011) Water for Life, White Paper	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.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	Workop Central DPD should take into account the vision of this document as a means of protecting existing water resources.
HM Government (2013) The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013	The Community Infrastructure Level (CIL) is a charge which may be applied to new developments by local authorities. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the Council, local community and neighbourhoods want.	No key targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workop Central DPD should make some reference to the possibility of a Charging Schedule, as per the regulations. • The SA should make some reference to how proposed development will improve the social,

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
			economic and environmental issues that exist in areas that will accommodate housing.
HM Government (2018) Reducing Emissions from Road Transport: Road to Zero Strategy	Sets out new measures to clean up road transport and lead the world in the developing, manufacturing and using zero emission road vehicles.	The strategy is long term in scope and ambition, considering the drivers of change, opportunities and risks out to 2050 and beyond. Its focus, however, is on what the UK will do now to lay the foundations for the transition.	The SA and Workso Central DPD should consider the possible implications of the strategy and how it can be applied to Workso moving forward.
Department for Transport (2020) Decarbonising transport: setting the challenge	<p>This document identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how the Government/ Dft intend to work with others to develop a transport decarbonisation plan • the challenges that need to be met to reduce transport emissions and ensure net zero transport emissions is reached by 2050 • reviews of existing climate policy in transport • reviews of existing forecasts of future transport emissions from each mode of transport, plus as a whole 	No targets identified.	HM Government (2020) The Transport Decarbonisation Plan is due published in Spring 2021 and will be reviewed at this point.
NHS England (2014) Five Year Forward View	The NHS Five Year Forward View was published on 23 October 2014 and sets out a new shared vision for the	No specific indicators or targets.	SA Framework should include a question relating to health.

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	<p>future of the NHS based around the new models of care.</p> <p>It has been developed by the partner organisations that deliver and oversee health and care services including Care Quality Commission, Public Health England and NHS Improvement (previously Monitor and National Trust Development Authority).</p> <p>Patient groups, clinicians and independent experts have also provided their advice to create a collective view of how the health service needs to change over the next five years if it is to close the widening gaps in the health of the population, quality of care and the funding of services.</p>		
<p>Sensory Trust (2017) By All Reasonable Means, Least Restrictive Access to the Outdoors</p>	<p>The document contains advice and standards to help countryside and urban greenspace managers improve accessibility of their sites, routes and facilitates for visitors. This is intended to improve access for people with mental, sensory and intellectual impairments.</p>	<p>Consideration of the guide and an inclusive approach can help deliver a number of benefits including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New and expanded audiences • Enriched ideas from the involvement of a wider diversity of people • Increased visitor satisfaction and engagement, and more repeat visits 	<p>The Workso Central DPD should consider opportunities to increase inclusivity and accessibility to Green Spaces.</p>

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater employment and volunteer satisfaction • Delivery of political and legal requirements • Positive relationships with local communities and expanded outreach programme • More effective use of resources by avoiding short-term ad-hoc measures 	

Regional Plans and Programmes

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
Anglian Water (2015) Water Resources Management Plan	<p>The 2015 Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) describes how Anglian Water will manage the balance between supply and demand over the 25 year period from 2015 to 2040. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using cost-effective demand management, transfer, trading and resource development schemes to meet growth in demand from new development and to restore abstraction to sustainable levels 	<p>Government policy for the water sector is described in the water white paper “Water for Life”. This paper makes clear that the goal of the water industry is to deliver a reliable, affordable and sustainable system of supply, which is resilient to the possible future effects of climate change and population growth. The outcomes that are desired include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality drinking water; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workso Central DPD should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency and take account of infrastructure requirements arising from new development. • SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to minimise the use of water and ensure the delivery of appropriate infrastructure to accommodate new development.

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	('sustainability reductions'), and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the medium to long term, ensuring that sufficient water continues to be available for growth and that our supply systems are flexible enough to adapt to climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure supplies to households and business; • Effective removal of wastewater; • A flourishing water environment. 	
Natural England (2009) East Midlands Landscape Character Assessment	The Landscape Character Assessment presents a comprehensive analysis of the character of the East Midlands landscape and draws together information about the natural, historic and built environment to facilitate the protection, management and planning of the East Midlands Region.	No formal targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workso Central DPD should promote the conservation and enhancement of landscape character and respond to aims identified in the Landscape Character Assessment. • The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to landscape.
Natural England (2020) Natural Capital Atlas	The document identifies the Natural Capital Indicators to explore the distribution and condition of natural assets in Nottinghamshire and the benefits they provide to society.	No formal targets identified.	The Workso Central DPD should consider the indicators identified in the Natural Capital Atlas.
Network Rail (2010) East Midlands Route Utilisation Strategy	The strategy seeks to address the following; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • network capacity and railway service performance • train and station capacity including crowding issues • the trade-offs between different uses of the Network 	The plan sets out actions to cope with the implications and levels of growth over 30 years.	The Workso Central DPD should consider the Objectives set out in the Route Utilisation Strategy.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rolling stock issues • how maintenance and renewals work can be carried out while minimizing disruption to the network • opportunities from using new technology • opportunities to improve safety 		
Severn Trent Water (2019) Water Resources Management Plan	<p>Water companies in England and Wales are required to produce a Water Resources Management Plan that sets out how they aim to maintain water supplies over a 25-year period. The current Water Resources Management Plan was published in 2019. The plan recognises the major future challenges associated with expected deficit between water demand and supply. One key difference from their previous plans is the need to prevent the risk of future environmental deterioration. The Severn Trent WRMP demonstrates how they plan to use a two-fold long-term strategy to respond to these challenges, through the use of demand management measures and making the best use of sustainable sources of supply.</p>	<p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workso Central DPD should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency and take account of infrastructure requirements arising from new development. • SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to minimise the use of water and ensure the delivery of appropriate infrastructure to accommodate new development.

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Environment Agency (2015) Part 1: Humber river basin district River basin management plan	The purpose of a river basin management plan is to provide a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. To achieve this, and because water and land resources are closely linked, it also informs decisions on land-use planning.	This document sets out the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • current state of the water environment • pressures affecting the water environment • environmental objectives for protecting and improving the waters • programme of measures, actions needed to achieve the objectives • progress since the 2009 plan 	The Workso Central DPD should consider the guidance set out in the plan.

Sub-Regional Plans and Programmes

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership (2013) Strategy for Growth 2013-2023	The vision is to create a more prosperous, better connected and increasingly resilient and competitive economy.	Sets the target to support the creation of 55,000 jobs in D2N2 by 2023, with the majority of jobs to be in the private section.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workso Central DPD will need to contribute towards enabling business development within the District. • The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to economic growth.
Environment Agency (2010) River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan	This Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) identifies flood risk management policies to assist all key decision makers in the catchment. It is only the first step towards an	No formal targets identified but the objective of the CFMP is to reduce the scale and extent of flooding both now and in the future.	The Workso Central DPD should consider the policies set out in the Plan.

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	<p>integrated approach to Flood Risk Management.</p> <p>The Plan divides the River Trent catchment into ten distinct sub areas which have similar physical characteristics, sources of flooding and levels of risk.</p> <p>The Plan identifies the most appropriate approach to managing flood risk for each of the sub areas and allocated on of six generic flood risk management policies.</p>		
<p>Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group (1998)</p> <p>Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	<p>The ultimate goal of the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan is to conserve and enhance the County's unique variety of wild species and natural habitats, and hence to contribute to the conservation of both UK and global biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve and where appropriate to enhance Nottinghamshire's unique variety of wild species and natural habitats, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internationally and nationally important species and habitats; • Species and habitats that are characteristic of Nottinghamshire and its distinctive Regional Character Areas • Species and habitats that are rare or threatened in the County • To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workop Plan DPD should consider the objectives set out in the LBAP. • The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to biodiversity.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute to biodiversity conservation on a national, European and global scale. 	
Nottinghamshire County Council (2020) A Strategy for Improving Educational Opportunities for All	<p>The strategy focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving outcomes in Early Years Foundation Stage, speech and language, phonics and reading to ensure the best possible start in life for all Nottinghamshire children and young people • Developing emotional health and well-being, independence, self-esteem as well as the desire to learn • Maximising partnership working across the secondary and Post 16 sectors to improve pathways into adulthood and employment. 	The strategy provides a number of measures which will be monitored over time to attain how successful the strategy has been.	The Workso DPD will have a responsibility to help meet the needs of all children and young people, including the most vulnerable and disadvantaged.
Nottinghamshire County Council (2010) Sustainable Community Strategy 2010 – 2020	<p>The priorities of the strategy were identified from wide ranging research and consultation. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A greener Nottinghamshire • A place where Nottinghamshire's children achieve their full potential • A safer Nottinghamshire • Health and well-being for all • A more prosperous Nottinghamshire • Making Nottinghamshire's communities stronger 	Whilst targets for 2015 have been identified under each of the priorities, there have been no updated targets.	The Workso Plan DPD should consider the priorities set out in the Strategy.

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Nottinghamshire County Council (2011) A Cultural Strategy for Nottinghamshire County Council 2011 – 2021	<p>The aims of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work throughout Nottinghamshire to promote, deliver and support cultural services that are high quality and accessible to all. • be guided by our communities and visitors to create, nurture and deliver a wide range of inspiring, fun and quality cultural experiences that will excite and engage them. • show pride in Nottinghamshire’s rich cultural heritage, and we will be ambitious in our aims to protect, enhance and build on our current service provision for the future. 	<p>No formal targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Worksop Plan DPD should promote the aims set out in the Strategy. • The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to Cultural Heritage.
Nottinghamshire County Council (2011) Local Transport Plan 2011-2026	<p>The Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) sets the framework for improvements to the transport infrastructure network in the District and wider County.</p> <p>The LTP sets out three goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a reliable, resilient transport system which supports a thriving economy and growth whilst encouraging sustainable and healthy travel; • improve access to key services, particularly enabling employment and training opportunities; 	<p>The LTP Implementation Plan (2015/16 to 2017/18) identifies a number of priorities for transport investment in the District including major funding in respect of improvements to A57/A60/B6024/St Anne’s, Worksop roundabout and Harworth junction and for a new bus station in Worksop), as well as improvements at key pressure points on the road network around Worksop to accommodate future development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Worksop Central DPD should promote the objectives and vision set out in the Plan. • The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to transport.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimise the impacts of transport on people's lives, maximise opportunities to improve the environment and help tackle carbon emissions. <p>A further 12 transport objectives are also identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tackle congestion and make journey times more reliable. 2. Improve connectivity to inter-urban, regional and international networks, primarily by public transport. 3. Address the transport impacts of planned housing and employment growth. 4. Encourage people to walk, cycle and use public transport through promotion and provision of facilities. 5. Support regeneration. 6. Reduce transport's impact on the environment (air quality, buildings, landscape, noise etc.). 7. Adapt to climate change and the development of a low-carbon transport system. 8. Improve levels of health and activity by encouraging active travel (walking or cycling) instead of short car journeys. 		

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Worksop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<p>9. Address and improve personal safety (and the perceptions of safety) when walking, cycling or using public transport.</p> <p>10. Improve access to employment and other key services particularly from rural areas.</p> <p>11. Provision of an affordable, reliable, and convenient public transport network.</p> <p>12. Maintain the existing transport infrastructure (roads, footways, public transport services etc.).</p>		
<p>Nottinghamshire County Council (2011) Mobility Strategy for Nottinghamshire (as amended)</p>	<p>This Strategy sets out a new framework for transport services for people in mobility need, which will allow residents, whether disabled, frail, elderly, young or rurally isolated people, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access those services and facilities which they need to, in order to play a full role in the community. • Travel, within reason, when they need to travel. • Access transport services which are reasonably priced. • Be provided with appropriate transport services to allow them to access the nearest town / transport 	<p>No formal targets identified.</p>	<p>The Worksop Central DPD should promote the objectives set out in the strategy.</p>

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<p>hub from which they can travel onwards to their final destination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoy a range of quality accessible, flexible and efficient transport services. • Use transport services to access employment, education and training opportunities. 		
Nottinghamshire County Council (2013) Economic Development Strategy 2014-2018	<p>This Economic Development Strategy has been written to reflect the ambitions as outlined in the Council's Strategic Plan and also to enable alignment with the key objectives of the D2N2 LEP.</p> <p>The Economic Development Strategy is split into the themes of 'Jobs, Skills and Training'; 'Business Growth'; and 'Infrastructure and Assets'.</p> <p>This strategy outlines the Council's ambitions in each of these themes and the main drivers for action.</p>	No formal targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workso Central DPD should consider the ambitions set out in the Strategy. • The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to Economic Development.
Nottinghamshire County Council (2013) Green Estate Development Strategy and Plan 2013-2023	<p>The vision of the Green Estate Development Strategy and Plan is "to manage and promote the Green Estate for the benefit of the people of Nottinghamshire, aiming to improve the quality of the environment through sustainable</p>	No formal targets identified.	The Workso Central DPD should consider the vision set out in the Strategy and Plan.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	management practices which enhance biodiversity and protect our cultural heritage for future generations.”		
Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council (2013) Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Replacement Waste Local Plan – Part 1: Waste Core Strategy	<p>The strategy sets out their goals for delivering sustainable waste management over the next 20 years, until 2031. It covers nearly all types of waste, apart from radioactive waste, and sets out their vision for all levels of waste management including prevention, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal. The Waste Core Strategy sets out the overall planning policy towards existing and future waste management facilities within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham. It contains the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SO1 Strengthen our economy • SO2 Care for our environment • SO3 Community well-being • SO4 Energy and climate • SO5 Sustainable transport • SO6 Meet our future needs • SO7 High quality design and operation 	<p>Seeks to achieve 70% recycling or composting of all waste by 2025. The national targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to recover 67% of municipal waste by 2015, rising to 75% by 2020. • at least 45% of household waste should be recycled or composted by 2015, rising to 50% by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workso Central DPD should support the delivery of the Waste Core Strategy.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Worksop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
Nottinghamshire County Council (2018) Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018 – 2022	<p>The Strategy has identified four key ambitions for the people of Nottinghamshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To give everyone a good start in life • To have healthy and sustainable places • To enable healthier decision making • To work together to improve health and care services <p>All of these ambitions support the overall vision to improve health and wellbeing in Nottinghamshire. At the heart of the strategy for Nottinghamshire is the desire to reduce health inequalities. The strategy aims to identify where there are inequalities across the county and to help address them.</p>	No formal targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Worksop Central DPD should promote the ambitions set out in the Strategy. • The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to health.
Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Board (2018) Strategic Plan 2018-2022	<p>The Strategic Plan sets out what the County Council is planning to achieve, how they will measure their progress and the role they will take to help achieve each outcome. They have proposed four ambitions which will aid in transforming the services they provide.</p> <p>These include:</p>	No formal targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Worksop Central DPD should promote the objectives set out in the Strategic Plan. • The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to the safe and thriving communities, the environment, economic growth and employment, and care and health.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to give everyone a good start in life; • To have healthy and sustainable place; • To enable healthier decision making; • To work together to improve health and care services. 		
Nottinghamshire County Council (2015) Integrated Passenger Transport Strategy	<p>The strategic transport goals for the county were developed locally through consultation with the public, County Council elected members, and other stakeholders.</p> <p>The LTP has three main goals which support one another to deliver the required transport improvements in the county:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a reliable, resilient transport system which supports a thriving economy and growth whilst encouraging sustainable and healthy travel; • Improve access to key services, particularly enabling employment and training opportunities; • Minimise the impacts of transport on people's lives, maximise opportunities to improve the environment and help tackle carbon emissions. 	<p>No formal targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workop Central DPD should promote the objectives set out in the strategy. • The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to transport.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
Nottinghamshire County Council (2018) Minerals Local Plan (Draft Plan consultation)	<p>The new Minerals Local Plan will set out the County Council's overall approach to future minerals provision in Nottinghamshire up to 2036 and replace the Minerals Local Plan adopted in 2005. The Submission Draft Local Plan sets out the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SO1: Improving the sustainability of minerals development • SO2: Providing an adequate supply of minerals • SO3: Addressing climate change • SO4: Safeguarding of mineral resources • SO5: Minimising impacts on communities • SO6: Protecting and enhancing natural assets • SO7: Protecting and enhancing historic assets • SO8: Protecting agricultural soils 	No formal targets identified yet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workop Central DPD should support the delivery of the objectives set out in the Minerals Local Plan. • The SA Framework should include specific objectives and/or guide questions relating to mineral resources.
Nottinghamshire County Council (2020) Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs) are local assessments of current and future health and social care needs. The aim of the JSNA is to improve the health and wellbeing of the local community and reduce inequalities for all ages through ensuring commissioned services	Nottinghamshire County's JSNA contains 40 chapters each considering a particular health and social care issue or the health and social care needs of specific groups. The chapters can be examined for their relevance to the Workop Central DPD.	The Workop Central DPD should promote the objectives and strategies identified in the local assessments.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	reflect need. It is used to help to determine what actions local authorities, the NHS and other partners need to take to meet health and social care needs and to address the wider determinants that impact on health and wellbeing. The evidence within the JSNA is used to inform the priorities within the Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Nottinghamshire.		
Idle Catchment Partnership Action Plan (undated)	<p>The Action Plan identifies priority areas for improvement to the water environment. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming • Nature • Community • Industrial and Urban • Water Management 	The Plan contains a range of actions but no formal targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workso Central DPD should support the delivery of the Action Plan where appropriate. • The SA Framework should include specific guide questions relating to water quality and resources.
Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (2020) Strategic Economic Plan 2021-2041	The Strategic Economic Plan sets out a 20 year plan (2021-2041) for growth in the Sheffield City Region (SCR).	<p>The Plan identifies overarching policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth: Growing the economy and enhancing its strength and resilience. • Inclusion: Ensuring that everyone has a fair opportunity to contribute to and benefit from economic growth, that people have a greater stake in their economy, and that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workso Central DPD should support the economic growth in the context of the SCR. • The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to economic growth.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
		work is more closely linked to wellbeing and a decent life. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability: Driving low carbon, green and circular economy opportunities within the economy and delivering net-zero emissions and lower overall environmental impact. 	
South Yorkshire Local Transport Plan Partnership Sheffield City Region (2017) Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy 2018 – 2040	The strategy sets out the following goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support inclusive economic growth • Create healthy streets where people feel safe • Improve the quality of our outdoors • Promote, enable and adopt different technologies 	The plan sets out a number of actions including creating more sustainable and integrated transport links, enhancing air quality and investing in integrated packages of infrastructure to help achieve the policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workso Central DPD should reflect key actions and targets set out in the Strategy. • The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to economic growth, social inclusion and health, carbon emissions and transport.

Local Plans and Programmes

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
Bassetlaw Clinical Commissioning Group (2016) Primary Care Strategy 2016-2020	The document outlines the Primary Care Strategy over the 5 year period, 2016-2020, for Bassetlaw.	The Common themes emerging from the 5 year view, as identified by Healthwatch Nottinghamshire and which underpin this strategy are as follows;	The Workso Central DPD should consider the key aims and themes which are presented in the strategy.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place Based Commissioning, community needs driven and data driven • Upstreaming toward community and self-care (The preventative agenda) • Empowerment – the re-education of service users • Innovation, new models of care and service configuration • Scaling up- hubs and communities of practices • Multidisciplinary working and integration • Technology to enable practice care and provision 	
Bassetlaw District Council (2009) Landscape Character Assessment	<p>The Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment has defined the landscape character of the administrative area of Bassetlaw District Council [BDC] and will form part of the evidence base for the Local Development Framework [LDF]. It will be used by BDC to aid development control decisions on planning applications.</p> <p>The document provides an objective methodology for assessing the</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Workso Central DPD should consider the objectives set out in the assessment as well as including reference to the assessment and its findings.</p>

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Worksop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<p>varied landscape within Bassetlaw and contains information about the character, condition and sensitivity of the landscape to provide a greater understanding of what makes the landscape within Bassetlaw locally distinctive.</p> <p>The study has recognised this by the identification of Policy Zones across the 5 Landscape Character Types represented in Bassetlaw.</p>		
Bassetlaw District Council (2010) Sustainable Community Strategy 2010 – 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2020 Bassetlaw will have a national reputation as a place to live and work and as a tourist destination. • Our residents will have pride in the District and reach their full potential. • Educational attainment will exceed the national average. • Bassetlaw will have a clear identity with strong sub-regional links to South Yorkshire/North East Derbyshire/North Nottinghamshire. • We will understand the needs of our communities, young and old and shape services to meet these needs. 	<p>The performance of the BLSP is managed by its Board on a quarterly basis. Each of its thematic groups are expected to report on the implementation of projects and progress in meeting targets.</p> <p>Progress reports will also go to Bassetlaw District Council's Cabinet and to partners Boards and Executives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Worksop Central DPD should support the delivery of the Community Strategy. • The aims of the strategy need to be compatible with the SA objectives.
Bassetlaw District Council (2011) Core Strategy and Development	This Core Strategy is the key LDF document and provides the overarching framework for all other	Monitoring is carried out through the Annual Monitoring Report.	The Local Plan under preparation will replace the adopted Plan, with expected adoption in 2022.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
Management Policies Development Plan Document	documents that may be produced. It sets out a vision for change in Bassetlaw to 2028, along with the place-specific policy approaches to be taken in order to achieve this vision. A small number of more detailed development management policies, on key issues that will need to be addressed when delivering new development, are also included. Finally, the document incorporates a Monitoring and Implementation scheme, to enable the Council to assess whether the policies are delivering the vision.		
Bassetlaw District Council (2012) Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy	The quality of our land in Bassetlaw District is important to all of us, in terms of public health, ensuring continuing economic prosperity and enabling residents to enjoy our public spaces safely. One of the Council's overall objectives is to control threats to public health and the environment that could arise from contaminated land. This strategy sets out how we aim to achieve that.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect human health • To protect controlled waters • To protect designated ecosystems • To prevent damage to specified property uses • To prevent any further land contamination • To encourage voluntary remediation • To encourage re-use of brownfield sites 	The Workso Central DPD should consider the vision set out in the Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy.
Bassetlaw District Council (2017) Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2017-2022	The Bassetlaw Homelessness Strategy aims to review the homelessness situation in Bassetlaw	Increase the housing stock of the District and provide for specialist needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Workso Central DPD should consider the vision set out in the Homelessness Strategy.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Worksop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<p>and, support the delivery of a wide variety of homes across all sectors (town & rural areas); work with the private rented sector to improve the quality of homes; use our full range of powers to protect local people and the place they live; and support the health & wellbeing of local people through early intervention and initiatives.</p> <p>The vision for the strategy is:” to offer early help, support and intervention to ensure people in Bassetlaw do not become homeless. We want to eradicate rough sleeping by helping to enable the life-skills needed for individuals to access stable accommodation.”</p> <p>The Council is currently consulting on its draft strategy.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide an adequate supply of land for both market and affordable housing. • Ensure housing needs across the District are considered in the SA Framework objectives.
Bassetlaw District Council (2012) Residential Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Document	<p>This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) forms part of the Bassetlaw Local Development Framework. It has been produced to expand upon Policy DM13: Sustainable Transport in the Core Strategy & Development Management Policies DPD, setting out the approach that the Council expects developers to take when</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Worksop Central DPD should consider the objectives set out in the SPD.</p>

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Worksop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	establishing parking requirements for new residential development proposals.		
Bassetlaw District Council (2012) Sports Development Strategy	Bassetlaw District Council's Sports Development Service aims to: "Deliver an excellent standard of service that will create opportunities through sport and physical activity to improve the health and well-being of all residents in Bassetlaw."	No specific targets or indicators identified.	The Worksop Central DPD should consider the vision set out in the Sports Development Strategy.
Bassetlaw District Council (2016) The Canch Management Plan: 2016-2019	The Management Plan will be used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess and evaluate the current value of the park as a community facility; • Establish opportunities for future improvements to its facilities and features and formulate actions accordingly; • Monitor the management of the park in respect of its on-going maintenance and future development potential. 	No specific targets or indicators identified.	The Worksop Central DPD should be aware of the objectives set out in the management plan.
Bassetlaw District Council (2013) Climate Change Strategy 2013	This strategy highlights the work planned, showing that Bassetlaw is addressing its local and global responsibilities to tackle climate change. The strategy intends to show that climate change is correlated to a number of different	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the % of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting. • To reduce the % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating. 	The Worksop Central DPD should consider the vision set out in the Climate Change Strategy.

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	issues, transport, waste and energy generation and use are but a few and massive change is needed if Bassetlaw is to reduce its contribution to global climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the per capita CO2 emissions in the local authority area. 	
Bassetlaw District Council (2013) Successful Places Supplementary Planning Document	The purpose of this guide is about creating sustainable places that deliver a good quality of life for the people that will live there and preventing costly poor design. This demands that our neighbourhoods are designed around the linked concepts of good place making and sustainability.	The purpose of this guide is about creating sustainable places that deliver a good quality of life for the people that will live there and preventing costly poor design. This demands that our neighbourhoods are designed around the linked concepts of good place making and sustainability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Workso Central DPD policies should seek to work in conjunction with the design guidance. The SA framework should include objectives and/or guidance questions relating to high quality design.
Bassetlaw District Council (2013) Sustainability Strategy	The Bassetlaw District Council Sustainability Strategy provides a framework for good practice that is applicable to every service, and every decision made must consider the sustainability impact, be it carbon emissions, household or trade waste, or the natural environment.	The strategy builds upon the work already identified in the Carbon Management Plan and the Climate Change Strategy and complements and informs other Council strategies. The strategy addresses the need to work with the Councils partners to reduce its impact on the environment and to progress delivery through the Councils partnerships.	The Workso Central DPD should consider the vision set out in the Sustainability Strategy.
Bassetlaw District Council (2014) Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document	This SPD has been produced to expand upon policy set out in the Core Strategy in relation to affordable housing.	No specific targets or indicators identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Workso Central DPD should seek to provide policies capable of contributing towards the provision of affordable housing

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Worksop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<p>In particular this SPD gives guidance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of affordable housing contribution being sought from housing developments; • Affordable Housing Providers; • Occupancy and management arrangement; • Providing affordable housing contributions through on-site or off-site contributions; • Development viability impacts; • Rural exception sites; and • Section 106 agreements for affordable housing provision. <p>This SPD also provides a summary and links to other sources of information that relate to the delivery of affordable housing such as the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SA framework should include a specific objective relating to housing delivery to meet local needs.
Bassetlaw District Council, Council Plan 2019 – 2023	<p>The Council plan establishes the framework within which the Council operates and establishes goals and priorities for the four year plan period.</p> <p>The plan sets out priorities in the three key themes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing in Place 	<p>He 10 key priorities over the plan period can be summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise Bassetlaw’s local offer for the 400th Anniversary of the Mayflower Pilgrims’ sailing to America. • Produce a Local Industrial Strategy for Bassetlaw, which will not only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Worksop Central DPD should include policies and proposals that help deliver the Corporate Plan. • The Worksop Central DPD should help deliver the main priorities of the Corporate Plan. • The SA framework should consider the aims of the Corporate Plan.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investing in Housing • Investing in Communities 	<p>map out what we want to achieve but also support Bassetlaw's future bids for external funding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce a car parking strategy for our towns to maximise asset usage and support our local economies. • Work with owners of the two coal fired power station sites to maximise their potential and create positive local opportunities. • Work proactively with partners and landowners in agreeing an approach to redeveloping large-scale sites. • Provide continued support to our local high streets. • Develop a land and property database to improve the Council's asset management to generate more local income. • Develop a business plan for a local investment company which using the Council's balance sheet assets would enable the Council to intervene on stalled development sites whilst also generating a financial return. • Deliver on the master plan for the Canch – including developing new 	

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		<p>physical activity facilities and new public toilets. There will also be a plan for Langold Country Park.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage local tree planting by developing a long-term strategy on trees and their maintenance. <p>Through the use of the planning system and by encouraging others to plant more trees in the district, we will seek to rejuvenate the Sherwood Forest area.</p>	
Bassetlaw District Council (2014) A Guide to Good Shopfront Design and Signage Supplementary Planning Document	This supplementary planning document (SPD) is intended to provide guidance to anyone proposing new, repairing or replacing shopfronts. The SPD supports policy DM4 and DM8 of the Bassetlaw Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD.	No specific targets or indicators identified.	The Worksop Central DPD should consider the guidance set out in the SPD.
Bassetlaw District Council (2014) Night Time Economy Strategy	The vision for the Bassetlaw Night Time Economy is to “support a thriving and safe evening and night time economy in our towns”. The Strategy aims to see an increase in the choice and availability of services for visitors and residents alike, create a feeling of safety within the town centres and encourage greater diversity and vibrancy within them.	No specific targets or indicators identified.	The Worksop Central DPD should be aware of the objectives set out in the strategy.

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Bassetlaw District Council (2014) Regeneration and Growth Strategy 2014 – 2028	<p>This strategy sets out realistic ambitions that builds on the Council’s past successes in the economic development arena, along with current and emerging strategies.</p> <p>In undertaking this task it is acknowledged that the District is not an isolated economy, and that other economic factors whether sub-national, national and international will impact on the productivity and competitiveness of the District</p> <p>Building a competitive vision for North Nottinghamshire looks to create a sustainable and prosperous future that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the area’s economic competitiveness, which will underpin development of sustainable growth; • Develop an appropriately educated and skilled workforce; • Support the innovation of enterprise that will help diversify the business base; • Recognise the importance of strategic and sustainable areas of economic growth and investment. 	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Workso Central DPD should support the objectives set out in the regeneration and growth strategy.</p>

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
Bassetlaw District Council (2017) Housing Strategy 2017-2020	The objective of this strategy is to set-out how the Council will support the availability of good quality homes which best meet the needs of the current and future residents of Bassetlaw. The priorities set out are: 1. Providing affordable and social rented homes 2. Improve the quality of private rented accommodation 3. independent living for out ageing and vulnerable population	In accordance with the new Council Plan (2017-2020) the Housing strategy supports the ambition: Enhancing Home and Place. This strategy will be delivered in collaboration with key services across the Council. This holistic approach ensures the skills and experience of services across the Council are coordinated to deliver the key priorities of the housing strategy.	The Workso Central DPD should consider the vision set out in the Housing Strategy. An update of this is due in late Spring 2021.
Bassetlaw District Council (2020) Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan	The Draft Local Plan sets out the Council's development strategy, policies and proposals, including site allocations, to guide land use planning in the District up to 2037.	A key Policy of relevance is Policy ST6: Workso Central. However, as the Draft local Plan covers a range of issues and topics, it is likely that several policies will be relevant to any proposed development. Therefore, the plan should be read as a whole rather than considering policies in isolation.	The Workso Central DPD should consider the vision, policies and objectives set out in the Draft Local Plan.
Bassetlaw District Council (2011) Workso Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	The Conservation Area Appraisal document gives an overview of the history and development of each area and defines what it is that makes them special. They also identify specific features which contribute towards their character, for example historic buildings and buildings which are locally	The conservation area for Workso is divided between 5 key areas. The designation of the area brings certain duties and controls to the local planning authority: • Proposals will need to be formulated from time to time for the preservation and enhancement of	The Workso Central DPD should consider the objectives set out in the management plan.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
	significant, important green and open spaces, significant views, and natural elements such as trees and features which help make an area locally distinct. The documents also identify elements that could be enhanced.	conservation areas in the form of a management plan; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In exercising their planning powers, the local planning authority must pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of conservation areas; • The local planning authority is able to carry out urgent works to preserve unoccupied unlisted buildings in a conservation area. 	
Bassetlaw District Council (2011) Mr Straw's Conservation Area Appraisal	The Conservation Area Appraisal document gives an overview of the history and development of each area and defines what it is that makes them special. They also identify specific features which contribute towards their character, for example historic buildings and buildings which are locally significant, important green and open spaces, significant views, and natural elements such as trees and features which help make an area locally distinct. The documents also identify elements that could be enhanced.	The designation of the area brings certain duties and controls to the local planning authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals will need to be formulated from time to time for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas in the form of a management plan; • In exercising their planning powers, the local planning authority must pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of conservation areas; • The local planning authority is able to carry out urgent works to 	The Workop Central DPD should consider the objectives set out in the management plan.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
		preserve unoccupied unlisted buildings in a conservation area	
Bassetlaw District Council (2016) Workso Intervention Strategy	This intervention strategy seeks to identify the opportunities for the Council to guide, or where necessary, intervene on sites and projects within the wider Workso town centre area.	<p>The objectives of the Intervention Strategy included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Strengthen the town centre as a vibrant retail, leisure, entertainment, cultural business and tourism destination for residents and visitors •Grow the town centre as a place to do business by creating a creative industries hub and provide better quality and quantity of business parks •Create a choice of high quality homes in and around the town centre •Improve the quality of buildings (especially the focal buildings), streets and spaces, including their maintenance and management •Provide convenient access to the town centre by all modes of travel and enable easier pedestrian movement from the train and bus stations •To enhance the town's historic assets and the conservation area 	The Workso Central DPD should reflect on the objectives set out in the previous intervention strategy.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Worksop Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To improve the perception of Worksop as a service, retail and visitor destination 	
Bassetlaw District Council (2021) Worksop Masterplan	This Masterplan for Worksop Town Centre seeks to bond together a range of existing and new initiatives into one holistic vision for the future that honours the built, natural and cultural heritage of the town.	The masterplan identifies a series of Project Clusters to focus priorities for investment and catalyse change, providing certainty and helping to realise public goods.	The Worksop Central DPD should reflect the vision and objectives outlined in the Masterplan.
Bassetlaw District Council (2020) Bassetlaw Local Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment	The HRA report relates to the latest iteration of the Local Plan, the Draft Local Plan (November 2020). The HRA of the Bassetlaw Plan considers whether the plan could have a significant effect on the integrity of internationally important wildlife sites, either alone or in combination with other plans.	The document identifies the likely activities and effects which would impact the; Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC and the Sherwood Forest ppSPA, as a result of the Worksop Central Policy, as outlined in the Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan.	The Worksop Central DPD should consider the findings of the Habitats Regulations Assessment.
Bassetlaw District Council (2021) Recreational Impact Assessment	<p>The assessment expected to be published in Autumn 2021.</p> <p>The Key Milestones are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage A Visitor and Habitat Baseline • Stage B Visitor and Habitat Surveys • Stage C Establishing Zones of Influence • Stage D Assessment Documents 	<p>The commission is split into a baseline report and two RIAs as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline Report (now produced and subject to amendments following comments) • Recreational Impact Assessment for the Clumber Park SSSI • Recreational Impact Assessment for the Birklands & Bilhaugh SAC/Sherwood NNR. 	The Worksop Central DPD should consider the findings of the Recreational Impact Assessments.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
Woodland Trust Hannah Park Woodland Management Plan 2017-2022	<p>The Trust's corporate aims and management approach guide the management of all the Trust's properties.</p> <p>These determine basic management policies and methods, which apply to all sites unless specifically stated otherwise. Such policies include free public access; keeping local people informed of major proposed work; the retention of old trees and dead wood; and a desire for management to be as unobtrusive as possible.</p>	No specific targets or indicators identified.	The Workso Central DPD should consider the objectives set out in the management plan.
JBA Consulting (2020) Bassetlaw Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Progress Update	An SFRA is a requirement of Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk. It is used to refine information on areas that may flood, taking into account all sources of flooding (eg. pluvial and fluvial) and the impacts of climate change, in order to inform decisions about the location of future development.	In 2018, JBA Consulting prepared a Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) to inform the emerging Bassetlaw Local Plan. The Level 1 SFRA brought together the latest information on all sources of flooding from a range of stakeholders including the District Council, County Council, Environment Agency, Severn Trent Water, Internal Drainage Boards and the Canal and River Trust. This was updated for the November 2020 version of the Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan.	The Workso Central DPD should consider the findings of the assessment.

Policy, Plan or Programme	Objectives or requirements for the Policy, Plan or Programme	Key Targets and indicators relevant to the Workso Central DPD	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents required)
JBA Consulting (Due 2021) Bassetlaw Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Level 2	The principal purpose of the Level 2 SFRA is to facilitate application of the Sequential Test and Exception Tests as described in the NPPF, it also makes specific spatial planning and development management recommendations for future developments.	The Environment Agency has updated the model of the River Ryton in Workso.	The Workso Central DPD should consider the findings of the assessment.

Appendix 3: Baseline Information

The SA process enables the identification of the current baseline conditions and their likely evolution. As a result of understanding the existing conditions, and consideration of their likely evolution, the effects of the Workso Central DPD can be identified and appraised and its subsequent success or otherwise be monitored. The SEA Directive also requires that the evolution of the baseline conditions of the plan area (that would take place without the plan or programme) are identified, described and taken into account.

The SA Scoping Report included an analysis of the socio-economic and environmental baseline conditions for Bassetlaw District. This informed the development of the SA Framework. This baseline has been updated where appropriate to reflect consultation responses to the Scoping Report (March 2021).

The baseline analysis is presented for the following topic areas:

- Population
- Housing
- Deprivation and Crime
- Health and Wellbeing
- Education, Skills and Training
- Employment
- Community Facilities and Services
- Cultural Heritage and Townscape
- Urban Green Environment
- Transport
- Climatic Factors/ Climate Change

Workso: An Overview

- 3.1 Workso is the largest settlement in the District of Bassetlaw, in 2018 the estimated population was 46,012¹.
- 3.2 The town's location and infrastructure provision means it benefits from good rail links to the surrounding areas of Nottingham, Sheffield and Lincoln and the A57 provides excellent links to the surrounding strategic road network. These factors along with its size, make it the principle town and main retail and employment centre for the District.
- 3.3 Workso has a number of assets including the provision of leisure and recreation facilities, as well as secondary and further education facilities. The location of Bassetlaw Hospital within the area is an important strategic asset. It should be noted that despite this, access to a variety of facilities, pockets of severe deprivation exist in the town.
- 3.4 Environmental assets are also present, with a number of SSSIs and Local Wildlife sites being in close proximity to the town to the north, south and west. Geographically, the town is bisected east to west by the Chesterfield Canal and River Ryton, which provides access to blue and green infrastructure. However, this poses a risk as it places areas in Flood Zones 2, 3a and 3b. With

¹ <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/6017/bassetlaw-hedna-nov-2020.pdf>

regard to heritage, Worksop Conservation Area contains a number of assets and listed buildings. However, the conservation areas itself is considered as being 'at risk'.

Worksop Central Area: An Overview

3.5 Worksop Town Centre is located at the heart of Worksop, which itself sits in the South West of Bassetlaw. Worksop Centre has been identified as having a key role in the continued economic and cultural regeneration of the District. This is in part due to Worksop being the largest retail, leisure and employment centre within the District. The Central areas includes a number of assets, including:

- The train station for accessibility, and connections to surrounding areas in and out of the District.
- Worksop Bus Station
- Worksop Library
- Worksop Registry Office
- Acorn Theatre
- Middleton's Business Hub
- Savoy Cinema
- Heritage assets including the Worksop Castle SAM
- The Canch Park, provides green infrastructure and access to outdoor recreational space.
- Chesterfield Canal and the River Ryton both run through the centre and provide access to blue infrastructure.
- Priory Shopping Centre and adjacent pedestrianised shopping streets dominate the character of the Town Centre.

Workshop Central DPD

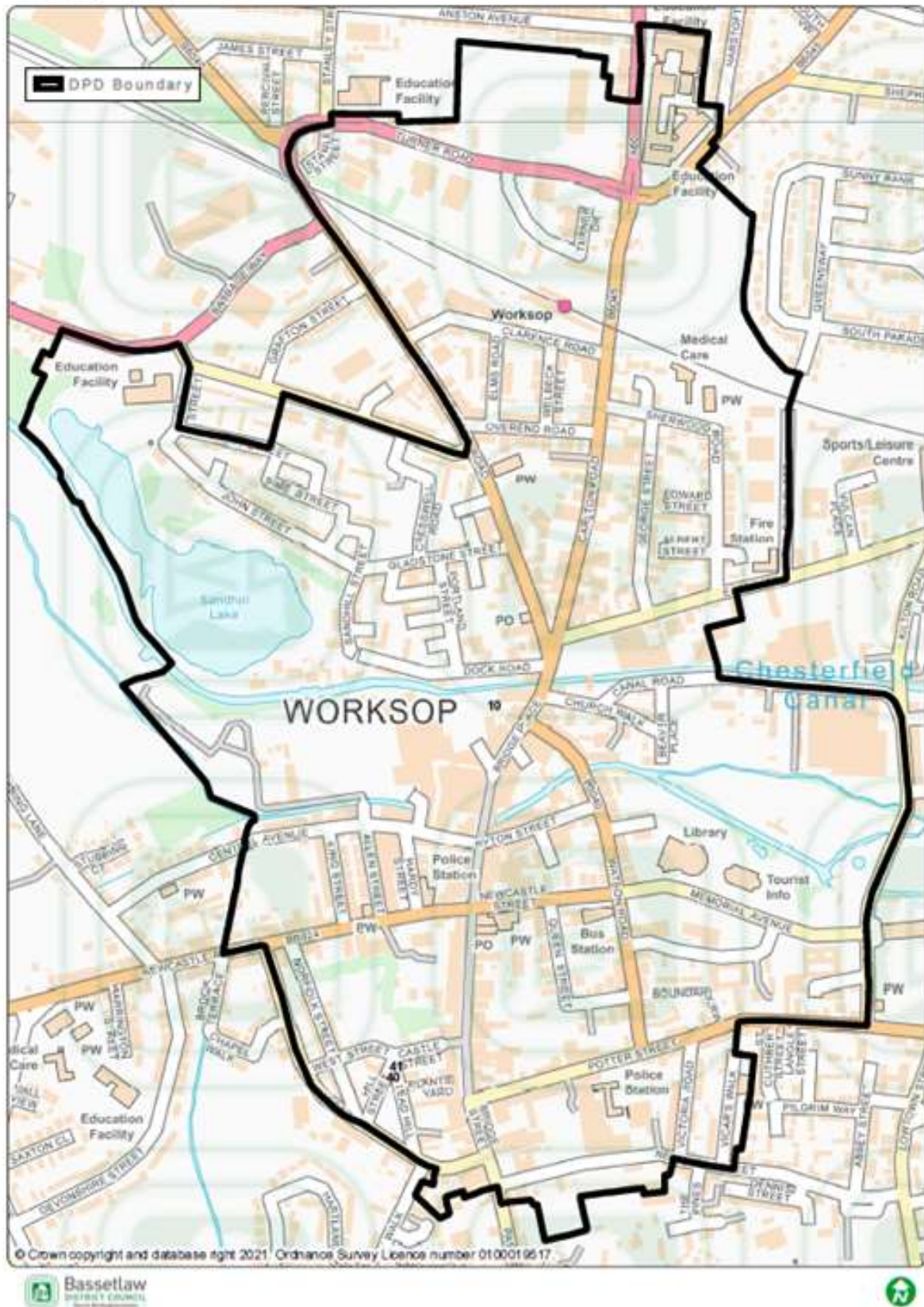


Figure 1 Workshop Central DPD Boundary

Population

- 3.6 The largest settlements within Bassetlaw are Worksop (39.4%), Retford (20.2%) and Harworth (9.0%) which are home to around 70% of the districts population². The town is made up of six wards, five of which have some area within the Worksop Centre boundary.
- 3.7 It is worth noting that since the 2011 census Worksop has experienced significant growth, through large housing developments, such as those in the Gateford area, which will not be reflected in these figures.

Population	Worksop	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	United Kingdom
All Ages	43,252	117,459	4,835,928	66,796,807
Males	22,175	58,144	2,391,957	32,978,229
Females	22,077	59,315	2,443,971	33,818,578

Table 3: Population Estimates for the UK, East Midlands and Bassetlaw: Mid-2019(ONS 2019), Worksop (ONS 2011)

Population Change

Population	Worksop	Bassetlaw
2011	44,458	113,003
2018	46,012	117,459

Table 4: Population figures for Worksop, Bassetlaw and East Midlands 2011-2018 (ONS Mid-Year population estimates)

- 3.8 Natural change in the district has been variable with population growth of 3.4% between 2011 and 2018. This growth has largely been driven by net in-migration, and in particular internal (domestic) migration. Analysis shows over this period that the population of Bassetlaw rose at a lower rate in comparison with other locations (the region and nationally). In 2018, it was estimated that the population of the District had risen by 11% from 1991 levels, this is in contrast with a 12% increase across the County, a 20% rise across the region and a 17% increase nationally. The ONS 2011³ and 2018 Mid -Year Population Estimates show an increase in Worksop of 1,554 people between 2011 and 2018.

Location	Population Density per Hectare
Worksop	35.4
Bassetlaw	1.8
East Midlands	2.9

Table 5: Population Density per Hectare in Worksop, Bassetlaw, East Midlands (Census, ONS 2011)

- 3.9 It can be seen that the population density within Worksop (35.4 persons per hectare) is significantly higher than the District average, this is due to the more urban characteristics of the area.

² <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/6017/bassetlaw-hedna-nov-2020.pdf>

³ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=E07000171>

Age Structure

	Worksop		Bassetlaw	
	Count	%	Count	%
All usual residents	43,252	100.0	112,863	100.0
0-4	2,656	6.1	6,105	5.4
5-7	5,004	3.3	3,549	3.1
8-9	892	2.1	2,277	2.0
10-14	2,672	6.2	6,816	6.0
15	552	1.3	1,414	1.3
16-17	1,278	3.0	3,072	2.7
18-19	1,084	2.5	2,613	2.3
20-24	2,400	5.5	6,021	5.3
25-29	2,506	5.8	6,027	5.3
30-44	8,829	20.4	21,537	19.1
45-59	9,083	21.0	24,403	21.6
60-64	2,794	6.5	8,088	7.2
65-74	3,845	8.9	11,544	10.2
75-84	2,306	5.3	6,842	6.1
85-99	614	1.4	1,721	1.5
90 and over	301	0.7	834	0.7

Table 6: Age structure in Worksop and Bassetlaw (Census, ONS 2011)

3.10 The Census data above shows that Worksop has a population with a very diverse age range. From the age structure figures Worksop has a younger population structure compared to the rest of the District, with approximately 16.3% of the population aged 65+ years or over compared to 18.5% for Bassetlaw. This is also reflected in the median ages across the three tiers, Worksop has a younger overall population with a median age of 41 compared to the overall Bassetlaw figure of 43. However, this is still higher than the national median of 39 years.

Ethnicity

	Worksop		Bassetlaw		East Midlands		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All usual residents	43,252	100.0	112,863	100.0	4,533,222	100.0	53,012,456	100.0
White	41,914	96.9	109,892	97.4	4,046,356	89.3	45,281,142	85.4
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	40,029	92.5	106,663	94.5	3,871,146	85.4	42,279,236	79.8
Irish	142	0.3	381	0.3	28,676	0.6	517,001	1.0
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	30	0.1	94	0.1	3,418	0.1	54,895	0.1
Other White	1,713	4.0	2,754	2.4	143,116	3.2	2,430,010	4.6
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	434	1.0	996	0.9	86,224	1.9	1,192,879	2.3
White and Black Caribbean	219	0.5	454	0.4	40,404	0.9	415,616	0.8
White and Black African	29	0.1	85	0.1	8,814	0.2	161,550	0.3
White and Asian	97	0.2	228	0.2	21,688	0.5	332,708	0.6
Other Mixed	89	0.2	229	0.2	15,318	0.3	283,005	0.5
Asian/Asian British	563	1.3	1,255	1.1	293,423	6.5	4,143,403	7.8
Indian	240	0.6	440	0.4	168,928	3.7	1,395,702	2.6
Pakistani	95	0.2	287	0.3	48,940	1.1	1,112,282	2.1
Bangladeshi	27	0.1	74	0.1	13,258	0.3	436,514	0.8
Chinese	89	0.2	180	0.2	24,404	0.5	379,503	0.7
Other Asian	112	0.3	274	0.2	37,893	0.8	819,402	1.5

	Worksop		Bassetlaw		East Midlands		England	
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	234	0.5	520	0.5	81,484	1.8	1,846,614	3.5
African	100	0.2	221	0.2	41,768	0.9	977,741	1.8
Caribbean	107	0.2	239	0.2	28,913	0.6	591,016	1.1
Other Black	27	0.1	60	0.1	10,803	0.2	277,857	0.5
Other Ethnic Group	107	0.2	200	0.2	25,735	0.6	548,418	1.0
Arab	24	0.1	52	0.0	9,746	0.2	220,985	0.4
Any other ethnic group	83	0.2	148	0.1	15,989	0.4	327,433	0.6

Table 7: Ethnicity groups of Worksop, Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England (Census ONS, 2011)

3.11 When compared to the rest of the England, Worksop is less ethnically diverse, with 92.5% of the population identifying as White British compared with 79.8% nationally. However, this is less than the figures for Bassetlaw, where 94.5% identify as White British. This is likely to be due to the more urban nature of towns such as Worksop, which are traditionally more diverse than their predominately surrounding rural areas.

3.12 After White British the largest ethnic group present in Worksop is 'Other White', which makes up 4% of the total population. This is higher than the 2.4% in Bassetlaw and 3.2% in the East Midlands. This figure helps to demonstrate the number of people who have settled in Worksop from European, namely Eastern European countries. This migration pattern is supported by the table below, which uses Census data to identify the country of birth of residents in Worksop.

	Worksop		Bassetlaw		East Midlands	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All usual residents	43,252	100.0	112,863	100.0	4,533,222	100.0
United Kingdom	40,558	93.8	107,572	95.3	4,085,011	90.1
England	39,738	91.9	105,066	93.1	3,969,176	87.6
Northern Ireland	69	0.2	220	0.2	15,619	0.3
Scotland	519	1.2	1,551	1.4	66,507	1.5
Wales	230	0.5	732	0.6	33,337	0.7
UK not otherwise specified	2	0.0	3	0.0	372	0.0
Ireland	112	0.3	309	0.3	22,202	0.5
Other EU	1,652	3.8	2,779	2.5	140,372	3.1
Member countries in March 2001	281	0.6	792	0.7	48,647	1.1
Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	1,371	3.2	1,987	1.8	91,725	2.0
Other countries	930	2.2	2,203	2.0	285,637	6.3

Table 8: Country of birth for Worksop, Bassetlaw and East Midlands (Census ONS, 2011)

3.13 The data shows that the main source of people that live in Worksop and not born in the UK are from Europe. Immigration levels have increased in the area since the inclusion of the accession countries to the EU, which total 3.2% of the Worksop population compared to 0.6% from the rest of Europe. This will account for the large wave of Eastern European migration which occurred in 2004, when citizens from countries such as Poland and Slovakia were able to move, live and work in other EU countries. Further expansion occurred in 2007, as countries including

Bulgaria and Romania became EU accession countries. The 2011 census data does not account for EU figures for countries which have joined since 2011, such as Croatia. A future migration trend, will include the impact of Brexit on people's ability to access and work in the UK.

Religion

	Worksop		Bassetlaw		East Midlands	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All usual residents	43,252	100.0	112,863	100.0	4,533,222	100.0
Has religion	31,408	72.6	81,601	72.3	2,975,723	65.6
Christian	30,734	71.1	79,935	70.8	2,666,172	58.8
Buddhist	89	0.2	189	0.2	12,672	0.3
Hindu	152	0.4	248	0.2	89,723	2.0
Jewish	14	0.0	48	0.0	4,254	0.1
Muslim	251	0.6	701	0.6	140,649	3.1
Sikh	58	0.1	119	0.1	44,335	1.0
Other religion	110	0.3	361	0.3	17,918	0.4
No religion	8,917	20.6	23,558	20.9	1,248,056	27.5
Religion not stated	2,927	6.8	7,704	6.8	309,443	6.8

Table 9: Religious diversity within Worksop, Bassetlaw and East Midlands (Census ONS, 2011)

3.14 Within the East Midlands 65.6% of all usual residents identified as having religion, compared with 27.5% stating no religion. The figures for Worksop identify that a higher proportion of the local population have religion, 71.1% compared to those who do not at 20.6%. This indicates that Worksop has a higher religious presence compared to the rest of the region as a whole.

3.15 Religious diversity within the town is existent as all other religious categories were present within Worksop, but together these only accounted for 1.6% of the total. In comparison 71.1% identified as Christian. This indicates that with regard to religion, Worksop is a traditionally Christian and the religious infrastructure present in the area reflects this.

Housing

3.16 As of the 2011 Census, Worksop had 18,738 household spaces. Of these, 18,316 (97.7%) had at least one usual resident and 422 (2.3%) had no usual residents (Census 2011).

Housing Delivery

Year 20XX	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
Delivery	199	121	105	95	36	89	41	16	27	62	54	93	185	171	189

Table 10: Annual Housing Completions in Worksop 2005-2020 (Bassetlaw AMR 2019/20)

3.17 The overall housing figures show that on average over the 15 year period 99 houses were delivered in Worksop annually. When broken down, the delivery data shows that between 2005/06 and 2012/13 housing completions were declining. Then post 2012/13 annual deliveries have been increasing, with 189 completions for 2019/20. The scale of increase is demonstrated by dividing the past 10 year into two time periods. This shows that average annual housing delivery in Worksop from 2010-2015 was 47 units, compared to 138 units in 2015-2020. This rise is due to an increase in large scale developments in Worksop, namely in the Gateford area.

3.18 The housing delivery targets outlined in the Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan are based upon a hierarchical system. Therefore, as Worksop is the largest settlement in the District, this is where the majority of the planned housing growth will be targeted. Upon adoption of the Local Plan, the housing delivery target for the District will be 10,013 dwellings over the period (2020-2037). With Worksop delivering a total of 3,104 dwellings, of which the Local Plan proposes to allocate land for 1,959 homes.

Housing

3.19 The number of families in the District (defined for the purpose of this assessment as any household which contains at least one dependent child) totalled 13,400 as of the 2011 Census, accounting for 28% of households. This proportion is similar to that seen across the County, regionally and nationally. There are however some differences across sub-areas with Worksop having a relatively high proportion of households with dependent children.

	Married couple	Cohabiting couple	Lone parent	Other households	All other households	Total	Total with dependent children
Worksop	15.5%	5.7%	7.0%	2.2%	69.5%	100.0%	30.5%
Bassetlaw	15.0%	4.9%	6.3%	1.9%	71.9%	100.0%	28.1%

Table 11: Households with dependent children (ONS Census 2011)

3.20 Projections identified in the Bassetlaw Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment 2020⁴ (HEDNA) identify a requirement in the delivery of family sized housing in both urban and rural locations of the District. This includes providing family housing in the widest possible choice and mix of housing locations including town centres, and through the sustainable expansion of rural and smaller settlements (particularly helping to support economic and social vitality).

3.21 It is important to deliver a range of housing sizes and to actively promote this through appropriate planning policies and consideration of the operation of the market. In the more urban areas of the district, including Worksop, there may be limitations in the delivery of larger properties including; the availability of appropriate land and affordability in the context of continued growth in sales prices in recent years.

3.22 The HEDNA uses a model to predict future housing mix trends, which starts with the current profile of housing in terms of size (bedrooms) and tenure. Within the data, information is available about the age of households and the typical sizes of homes they occupy. By using demographic projections linked to the local housing need calculated through the Standard Method, it is possible to see which age groups are expected to change in number, and by how much. On the assumption that occupancy patterns for each age group (within each tenure) remain the same, it is therefore possible to assess the profile of housing needed in the future.

3.23 Understanding and consideration must be made of the current balance of housing in the area. Overall, the analysis suggests the housing stock in Bassetlaw is fairly balanced in terms of comparisons with other areas. Some small differences regarding Bassetlaw are highlighted below:

⁴ <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/6017/bassetlaw-hedna-nov-2020.pdf>

- Owner-occupied stock in the District is relatively large with a higher proportion of homes with 3+-bedrooms and relatively few 2-bedroom properties;
- The social stock sees fewer 1-bedroom homes and a greater proportion of homes with 2-bedrooms (although differences from other areas are generally slight); and
- The private rented sector is relatively large with a higher proportion of homes with 3+-bedrooms; whilst the proportion of 1-bedroom homes looks to be low in a national context it should be noted that the figures for England are to some degree influenced by the stock profile of London.

3.24 The finding of a low proportion of a particular size of home in a particular tenure does not necessarily point towards a shortage of that type of housing. To some extent the profile of stock will reflect the role and function of different areas. For example, the extent to which Bassetlaw has traditionally been an area that is attractive to family households may partly explain the larger stock in the owner-occupied sector.

3.25 In Worksop between 1st April 2019 and 31st March 2020 a high proportion of larger, family sized houses/bungalows with three or more bedroom units were delivered, with smaller one and two bedroom units predominantly being delivered through apartments and flats. This continues a trend from previous years and aligns with policies proposed in the Draft Local Plan which attempt to ensure that a mix of housing types and tenures will be delivered across the District and within Worksop. While taking into consideration various site characteristics, development viability and the Council's Housing Strategy (HLAPS 2019/20).

3.26 With regard to current housing stock in Worksop, on June 3rd 2020, an Article 4(1) Direction was confirmed to withdraw permitted development rights for changing properties to Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) within the Worksop Central Area. As a result, planning permission is required to change a house to a House in Multiple Occupation. This was done to protect the housing mix and the number of larger properties in the affected area and to protect the character of buildings and the local environment in central Worksop. Currently there are 42 HMOs within Worksop, with 31 being located within the Central Area DPD boundary⁵.

Household Composition

	Worksop		Bassetlaw		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All households	18,316	100.0	47,667	100.0	22,063,368	100.0
One person household	5,281	28.8	13,367	28.0	6,666,493	30.2
Aged 65 and over	2,246	12.3	6,189	13.0	2,725,596	12.4
Other	3,035	16.6	7,178	15.1	3,940,897	17.9
One family household	12,102	66.1	32,002	67.1	13,631,182	61.8
<i>All aged 65 and over</i>	1,500	8.2	4,671	9.8	1,789,465	8.1
<i>Married or same-sex civil partnership couple</i>	6,652	36.3	17,704	37.1	7,329,455	33.2
No children	2,728	14.9	7,628	16.0	2,719,210	12.3
Dependent children	2,851	15.6	7,127	15.0	3,375,890	15.3
All children non-dependent	1,073	5.9	2,949	6.2	1,234,355	5.6
<i>Cohabiting couple</i>	2,131	11.6	5,078	10.7	2,172,438	9.8
No children	991	5.4	2,501	5.2	1,173,172	5.3

⁵ <https://data.bassetlaw.gov.uk/hmo-register/>

	Worksop		Bassetlaw		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Dependent children	1,020	5.6	2,332	4.9	890,780	4.0
All children non-dependent	120	0.7	245	0.5	108,486	0.5
<i>Lone parent</i>	1,819	9.9	4,549	9.5	2,339,824	10.6
Dependent children	1,277	7.0	3,024	6.3	1,573,255	7.1
All children non-dependent	542	3.0	1,525	3.2	766,569	3.5
Other household types	933	5.1	2,298	4.8	1,765,693	8.0
With dependent children	395	2.2	923	1.9	584,016	2.6
All full-time students	0	0.0	1	0.0	124,285	0.6
All aged 65 and over	37	0.2	124	0.3	61,715	0.3
Other	501	2.7	1250	2.6	995,677	4.5

Table 12: Household composition for Worksop, Bassetlaw and England (ONS Census 2011)

3.27 Household composition in Worksop is predominantly one family households (66.1%), of which 36.3% consist of married or same-sex civil partnership couple households. Across all variables, the figures align closely with national trends.

Housing Tenure

	Worksop		Bassetlaw		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All households	18,316	100.0	47,667	100.0	22,063,368	100.0
Owned	12,365	67.5	33,115	69.5	13,975,024	63.3
Owned Outright	5,554	30.3	16,295	34.2	6,745,584	30.6
Owned with a mortgage or loan	6,811	37.2	16,820	35.3	7,229,440	32.8
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	86	0.5	172	0.4	173,760	0.8
Social Rented	3,093	16.9	7,579	15.9	3,903,550	17.7
Rented from council (Local Authority)	2,541	13.9	6,152	12.9	2,079,778	9.4
Other	552	3.0	1,427	3.0	1,823,772	8.3
Private rented	2,490	13.6	5,975	12.5	3,715,924	16.8
Private landlord or letting agent	2,278	12.4	5,362	11.2	3,401,675	15.4
Other	212	1.2	613	1.3	314,249	1.4
Living rent free	282	1.5	826	1.7	295,110	1.3

Table 13: Housing Tenure figures for Worksop, Bassetlaw and England (ONS Census 2011)

3.28 Of the 18,316 households in Worksop 67.5% are owned, this exceeds the national figure by 4.2%, but is 2% less than Bassetlaw. Within Worksop, there is a higher proportion of ownerships with mortgage or loan, 37.2%, compared to ownership outright, 30.3%.

3.29 After ownership, comparisons can be made of the rented household figures, which are divided between social and private rent. Within Worksop, there are more socially rented households (16.9%), than privately rented (13.6%). This trend is the same within Bassetlaw and on a national level. Of the socially rented households in Worksop, 13.9% are rented from the council (local authority). These figures are higher than those for Bassetlaw (12.9%) and nationally (9.4%).

- 3.30 The private rent sector accounts for 13.6% of the total households in Worksop, this is more than for Bassetlaw, 12.5% but less than the national figure of 16.8%. This reflects the demand for accommodation and the role the private rental sector has in meeting housing needs within the Town.

Housing Market

- 3.31 In the 12 months to March 2020, house prices in Bassetlaw grew by 3.9%. In comparison over the same period, house prices grew 1.2% nationally and by 1.7% in the East Midlands⁶. This demonstrates that house prices in Bassetlaw are following national trends by increasing

	Annual Average (2015-2020)	12 months to February 2018	12 months to February 2019
New Flats	7	0	0
New Houses	55	93	78
Second Hand Flats	19	15	12
Second Hand Houses	635	642	521

Table 14: Housing transactions by Type February 2018-2019, Worksop (Built Place, Cities, Towns and Villages Housing Market Reports, 2020)

- 3.32 When examining housing transactions for Worksop from February 2018-2019 it is clear that the most common property type transacted was second hand houses. Which when examined from 2015-2020, totals 635 sales per year on average, making up 89% of the typical annual total over this period⁷.

	Under £100k	£100- £200k	£200- £300k	£300- £400k	£400- £500k	£500k- £1m	£1m+
Jan-June 2020	21%	48%	19%	8%	2%	1%	0%

Table 15: All Bassetlaw properties by price band from January-June 2020 (Detailed Price Paid Report: Bassetlaw, Built Place June 2020)

- 3.33 The median price for a second hand house in Worksop is £129,265. This cost is much lower than the median price for a new build house which is £232,000. In Bassetlaw, 48% of all properties fall within the £100,000-£200,000 price band⁸. From the data sets above it can be deduced that the majority of homes sold within Worksop also fall within the £100,000-£200,000 price band. This is supported by Zoopla which calculates the average price for property in Worksop stood at £172,526 in September 2020⁹.

Deprivation and Crime

- 3.34 The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods. In England, these are known as Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA), and have populations between 1,000 to 1,500 people. The data enables pattern analysis and comparisons to be made between areas. The Indices of Deprivation 2019¹⁰ is based on seven domains of deprivation, which are given different weight and combined to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation. The seven domains include education and health. The seven domains and weights are: income deprivation (22.5%), employment deprivation (22.5%),

⁶ <https://builtplace.com/subscribers/local-markets/la-reports/>

⁷ <https://builtplace.com/wp-content/uploads/reports/Market-BUA/2020-06/E35001286.pdf>

⁸ <https://builtplace.com/wp-content/uploads/reports/Market-BUA/2020-06/E35001286.pdf>

⁹ <https://www.zoopla.co.uk/house-prices/worksop/>

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

Education, skills and training deprivation (13.5%), health deprivation and disability (13.5%), crime (9.3%), barriers to housing and services (9.3%), living environment deprivation (9.3%).

- 3.35 The LSOA data can be used to assess individual areas or collated to cover areas on a wider scale. For example, Nottinghamshire is ranked number 9 out of the 26 shire Counties in England, with one being the most deprived. At a District level, Bassetlaw is ranked 106 out of 317 Local Authorities in England, meaning it falls within the 35% most deprived areas nationally.
- 3.36 The District has five LSOAs which rank within the top 10% most deprived areas nationally and a further six within the 20% most deprived. The District's most deprived areas are concentrated within the urban area of Worksop with parts of the Worksop South East Ward being within the 2% most deprived LSOAs nationally.

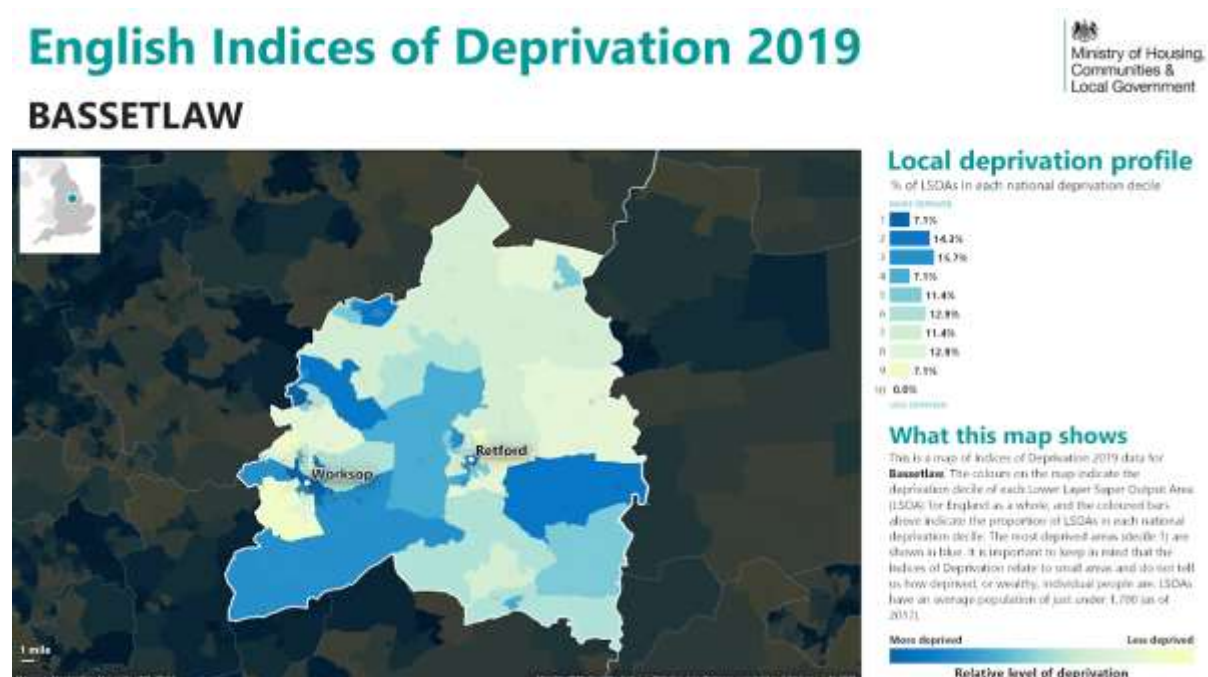


Figure 2 Local Deprivation Profile Bassetlaw, MHCLG 2019 <https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/u/0/d/1XQUUjvtBxNrLQvx-1nhm98CLoCFWuPPU=w1365-h673-iv1>

- 3.37 The Worksop Central boundary identified for the DPD is covered by six LSOAs. These have been displayed in the table below using their LSOA codes, Local Authority District Code, Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Rank and Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Decile.

LSOA Code (2011)	Approximate Location Within DPD Boundary	Local Authority District Code (2019)	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Rank	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Decile
E01028042	South West area	E07000171	15,856	5
E01028046	East area	E07000171	18,237	6
E01028055	Central	E07000171	3,034	1
E01028057	North East area	E07000171	4,358	2
E01028062	North West area	E07000171	7,504	3
E01028068	West area	E07000171	1,816	1

Table 16: Index of Multiple Deprivation Rank and Deciles for Worksop Central Area (MHCLG, 2019)

- 3.38 The data shows that all of the LSOAs within central Worksop fall in the lower 60% of the Index of Multiple Deprivation rankings. However, the data also identifies the high level of variation in deprivation across the 6 localised areas. Namely through the contrast between the highest ranking of 18,237 and the lowest of 1,806.
- 3.39 The table displays the decile of deprivation for each of the LSOAs. This figure is based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation, where decile 1 represents the most deprived and decile 10 represents the least deprived. For Worksop central, decile 6 is the highest decile figure recorded, with two of the six areas scoring 1.
- 3.40 The deprivation data highlights the impact a variety of variables can have on localised populations, such as life expectancy and education opportunities. This can assist with identifying the social, economic and environmental issues within an area. And be used as evidence to enable the development of appropriate strategies and targeted interventions where people can benefit from additional services or resources. Many of the variables utilised for the Index of Multiple Deprivation are examined for the baseline data gathering for this Scoping Report.

Crime	July 2015	July 2016	July 2017	July 2018	July 2019	July 2020
Anti-social behaviour	96	132	100	111	80	99
Bicycle theft	10	4	0	6	1	5
Burglary	28	20	20	23	24	10
Criminal damage and arson	37	29	30	27	25	28
Drugs	3	4	3	3	12	10
Other theft	14	18	39	37	30	30
Possession of weapons	1	1	2	0	3	6
Public order	12	18	29	16	25	26
Robbery	0	0	4	4	1	0
Shoplifting	40	13	50	48	54	39
Theft from the person	2	2	4	4	4	3
Vehicle crime	34	19	10	16	31	17
Violence and sexual offences	48	51	78	114	96	91
Other crime	2	2	3	11	8	12
Total	327	313	372	420	394	376

Table 17: Number of Crimes in Worksop, Nottinghamshire, July 2015-2020 (UK Crime Statistics)¹¹

- 3.41 The crimes displayed in the table above occurred within a 1 mile radius of Worksop postcode S80 1GS, and are the July recordings from 2015 to 2020. The crime rate from the data shown has remained fairly consistent over the past 6 years and that the most common types of crime in the area are antisocial behaviour, violence and sexual offences and shoplifting.
- 3.42 While the COVID-19 pandemic has probably contributed to an overall reduction in neighbourhood crimes, it is expected that crime will increase to pre-pandemic levels once life returns to normal. It remains unclear how the most recent introduction of government restrictions will affect future crime trends, making it of paramount importance to deliver and invest in the most robust and best evidenced solutions for preventing neighbourhood crime.

¹¹ <https://crime-statistics.co.uk/postcode/s80%201gs>

- 3.43 There are two policing areas within Bassetlaw - West and East. West Bassetlaw policing area covers Worksop, Carlton, Langold and Blyth, and East Bassetlaw covers the rest of the district. The divisional headquarters are based in Worksop which has recently relocated into the Queen's Buildings, which lies within the Worksop central boundary.

Antisocial Behaviour

- 3.44 Bassetlaw District contains 21 Wards, of which 6 are found in Worksop. Data collected for the 2020 Anti-social Behaviour Assessment is shown in the table below. It identifies that for December 2020, five of the Worksop Wards had the highest recorded volumes of anti-social behaviour when ranked with the overall 21 district Wards.
- 3.45 When comparing the volume of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded in December 2019 and December 2020, in four of the six Wards the number of recorded incidents increased. However, it should be noted that breaches of Covid-19 regulations are being recorded as Anti-social Behaviour. Therefore, this will be a factor in the increase of incidents for December 2020.

Ward name	Volume December 2019	Volume December 2020	Rank by Volume (Latest Month 20/21)	% Change
Worksop North West	19	24	1	26%
Worksop South	21	23	2	10%
Worksop North East	4	20	3	400%
Worksop North	8	16	4	100%
Worksop South East	31	15	5	-52%
Worksop East	5	5	13	0%

Table 18: Anti-social Behaviour Assessment Worksop 2019 and 2020 Comparison (Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood Community Safety Partnership 2020).

CCTV Coverage in Worksop Central

- 3.46 The Central area of Worksop is well served and covered by CCTV. In total their area 33 active cameras.

Localised schemes in Worksop Central

- 3.47 Currently there are no active Neighbourhood Watch schemes which cover the Central Area for Worksop. However, other similar style schemes are in place, these include Pub Watch and Shop Watch.
- 3.48 The Pub Watch scheme is a grassroots led organisation consisting of local licensees and currently involves premises located across the whole DPD boundary area. The organisation is supported by Bassetlaw District Council and Nottinghamshire Police, who are regularly invited to attend as guests to Pub Watch meetings. The meetings offer the opportunity for members to review incident reports and issue ban notices to members of the public if required. Recently the NorthNotts BID team provided the members with communication devices so that they are easily able to make contact with each other if incidents do occur within the Central area.
- 3.49 The local authority and the Police and Crime Commissioner are currently applying for funding from the Home Office Safer Streets Fund 2021-2022. If the bid for funding is successful it will provide £432,000 for Worksop in order to implement situational crime prevention for the

Central area. The priority of the fund scheme is to combat neighbourhood crime, focusing on the four crime types of burglary; robbery; theft from the person; and vehicle related theft.

Rough Sleeping in Bassetlaw

3.50 The definition of rough sleeping taken from the Communities and Local Government Guidance- Evaluating the Extent of Rough Sleeping 2010¹² is as follows:

“People sleeping, about to bed down (sitting on/in or standing next to their bedding) or actually bedded down, in the open air (such as on the streets, in tents, doorways, parks, bus shelters or encampments). People in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as stairwells, barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, Stations, or “bashes”).”

3.51 The definition does not include people in hostels or shelters, people in campsites or other sites used for recreational purposes or organised protest, squatters or travellers.

3.52 The Street Outreach Team is funded to work directly with rough sleepers in Nottinghamshire. In order to provide an accurate reflection of the number of rough sleepers in the district, Bassetlaw District Council submits an annual (and bi monthly) figure to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) of how many rough sleepers there are on any particular night. The areas checked for rough sleepers are predominately found in Worksop and Retford. The Worksop areas checked include spaces in the centre such as; the bus station, the library, Bridge Place and around the Council Queen’s building on Potter Street.

The figures from 2010 to 2019 are shown in the table below.

Year	2010	20211	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Count	1	1	2	17	18	23	10	13	16	13

Table 19: Number of rough sleepers recorded in Bassetlaw 2010-2019 (Street Outreach Team 2020).

3.53 The reasons for people rough sleeping and can be due to structural or individual factors. The Homeless and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy 2017-2022¹³ highlighted a number of these factors which impact on the number of rough sleepers within the district. These included: instability in the private rented sector, financial difficulties, relationship breakdown, young people and vulnerable adults, mental health issues and substance abuse. Each situation for a person rough sleeping is potentially very different including the time frame a person has been in the situation and whether it is long or short term.

Health and Wellbeing

3.54 Bassetlaw Hospital is located in Worksop and is one of the key hospitals in the Doncaster and Bassetlaw Hospitals NHS. The Hospital has 170 beds and in the year 2018/2019 treated approximately 145,000 out-patients, 41,000 in-patients and dealt with 50,000 emergencies in the A&E Department¹⁴.

3.55 Services at Bassetlaw Hospital include: A+E facility, children’s services, occupational health, mental health, screening services, maternity, radiography, scanning services, sexual health,

¹²

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6009/1713784.pdf

¹³ <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/housing-services/homeless-and-rough-sleeping-prevention-strategy/>

¹⁴ <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/6019/idp-baseline-assessment-november-2020.pdf>

dermatology, ultrasound, neonatal and pathology. Bassetlaw hospital is also one of the organisations teaching hospitals and provides opportunities through extensive training programmes. Over 20% are trained on-site.

- 3.56 The Bassetlaw Clinical Commissioning Group states there are 15 General Practitioner practices and care centres within the District, with 3 being located in Worksop and 1 of these being within the Worksop Central Area DPD boundary.

Practice	Location	In DPD boundary
Larwood Health Partnership, Worksop	55 Larwood	No
Newgate Medical Group	Newgate Street, Worksop	Yes
Westwood, Worksop	Pelham Street, Worksop	No

Table 20: General Practitioner practices and care centres within Worksop (IDP Baseline Assessment 2020)

Indicator		Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
Life expectancy at birth (male)	Years	78.7	79.4	79.6
Life expectancy at birth (female)	Years	82.5	82.9	83.2
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes	Per 100,000	356.3	334.4	330.5
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	Per 100,000	80.9	73.5	71.7
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	Per 100,000	141.4	133.4	132.3
Suicide rate	Per 100,000	12.9	8.73	9.64

Table 21: Local Authority Health Profiles Bassetlaw 2016-2018 (Public Health England)

- 3.57 The Bassetlaw Local Authority Health Profile 2019¹⁵ produced by Public Health England highlights that the health of the District's population is poor when compared with the England average. Both men and women in the Bassetlaw have lower life expectancy when compared with regional and national averages. The report also noted that life expectancy is 8.7 years lower for men and 6.9 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Bassetlaw than in the least deprived areas. With regard to children, the Nottinghamshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA): Child Poverty (2016)¹⁶ identifies that there are 54 wards in Nottinghamshire identified as target wards, where child poverty levels exceed the national figure of 18%. For Bassetlaw, this includes 5 out of the 25 Wards in the District. The JSNA report states that "children living in areas of high child poverty are less likely to eat five portions of fruit and vegetables per day and have lower levels of physical activity. They are less likely to access regular meals and more than half a million children in the UK are now living in families who are unable to provide a minimally acceptable diets". The Bassetlaw Local Authority Health Profile 2019 identifies about 16.2% of children (3,205) live in low income families and of Year 6 age (10-11 years) 21.0% (255) of children are classified as obese.

¹⁵ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/static-reports/health-profiles/2019/e07000171.html?area-name=bassetlaw>

¹⁶ <https://www.nottinghamshireinsight.org.uk/research-areas/jsna/children-and-young-people/child-poverty-2016/>

3.58 The Health Profile highlights that the health of adults is generally worse than the average for England including in relation to the prevalence of smoking, obesity and percentage of physically active adults. In terms of their own perceptions, as at the 2011 Census, 6.7% of the District's residents reported their health as bad or very bad, with the figure for Worksop being higher at 7.2%.

	Worksop		Bassetlaw		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All usual residents	43,252	100.0	112,863	100.0	53,012,456	100.0
Very good health	18,898	43.7	48,326	42.8	25,005,712	47.2
Good health	14,555	33.7	39,138	34.7	18,141,457	34.2
Fair health	6,674	15.4	17,794	15.8	6,954,092	13.1
Bad health	2,400	5.5	5,912	5.2	2,250,446	4.2
Very bad health	725	1.7	1,693	1.5	660,749	1.2

Table 22: Population health rating for Worksop, Bassetlaw and England (ONS Census 2011)

3.59 With regard to physical activity, the 2011 Census found that a higher proportion residents in Worksop compared to national figures felt that their activity levels were limited. For example, 5.2% of 16-64 year old Worksop residents felt their day to day activities limited a lot compared to 3.6% nationally.

	Worksop		Bassetlaw		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All Usual residents	43,252	100.0	112,863	100.0	53,012,456	100.0
Day to day activities limited a lot	4,861	11.2	12,202	10.8	4,405,394	8.3
Day to day activities limited a little	4,563	10.5	12,409	11.0	4,497,192	9.3
Day to day activities not limited	33,828	78.2	88,252	78.2	43,659,870	82.4
Day to day activities limited a lot: Age 16-64	2,237	5.2	5,283	4.7	1,924,080	3.6
Day to day activities limited a little: Age 16-64	2,480	5.7	6,284	5.6	2,452,742	4.6
Day to day activities not limited: Age 16-64	23,257	53.8	60,194	53.3	29,952,269	56.5

Table 23: Population activity levels for Worksop, Bassetlaw and England (ONS Census 2011)

Education, Skills and Training

Qualifications

	Worksop		Bassetlaw		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
All usual residents aged 16 and over	35,040	100.0	92,702	100.0	42,989,620	100.0
No qualifications	10,567	30.2	26,393	28.5	9,656,810	24.7
Level 1 qualifications	5,214	14.9	13,513	14.6	5,714,441	13.9
Level 2 qualifications	5,752	16.4	15,245	16.4	6,544,614	15.6

Apprenticeship	1,275	3.6	3,847	4.1	1,532,934	4.0
Level 3 qualifications	3,922	11.2	10,453	11.3	5,309,631	12.9
Level 4 qualifications	6,386	18.2	18,761	20.2	11,769,361	23.6
Other qualifications	1,924	5.5	4,490	4.8	2,461,829	5.3

Table 24: Qualification level achieved for residents in Worksop, Bassetlaw and England (ONS Census 2011)

3.60 At the time this data was collected for the 2011 census, it was under previous Governmental legislation where it was compulsory for young people to remain in education until the age of 16. A change in the law in 2013 now requires that young people continue in education until the age of 18. The implications of this include; an increase in the number of full-time students, an increase in the number of people able to access education and higher level qualifications and a reduction in unemployment levels within the 16-18 age bracket.

3.61 With regard to the 2011 census data, it shows that 30.2% of residents in Worksop had no qualifications, which exceeds the no qualification rate for both Bassetlaw (28.5%) and England (24.7%).

3.62 The data shows that the number of residents in Worksop with Level 1 and 2 qualifications exceeded national percentages. Whereas, the apprenticeship, Level 3 and Level 4 qualifications for Worksop all fall below the national rate.

Education

Education Level	Number of facilities in Worksop
Primary	12
Secondary	2
16-18	2

Table 25: Number of education facilities in Worksop (Bassetlaw IDP Baseline Assessment 2020)

3.63 The table above shows that Worksop has a number of education facilities which are spread across Worksop.

3.64 To the North of Worksop Central area and within the Masterplan boundary is North Notts College, which is part of the wider RNN Group. The College provides courses and Apprenticeships for school leavers and adults including Higher Education and skills and specialises in a technical and career focused training and education. The college offers study opportunities from entry level through to level 3 (Equivalent level to A-Levels) as well as Higher Education level courses. The site also houses the National Fluid Power Centre.

3.65 Worksop does not have a University, but it was announced in February 2021, that due to Bassetlaw District Council securing a £3.5 million share of the D2N2 Get Building Fund; a new educational facility – the Worksop Access to Skills Hub (WASH) - will be created through the refurbishment of a long-term vacant building in Worksop Centre. The development will create 50 jobs and support 300 learners¹⁷. The project will be delivered in partnership with the RNN Group (of Colleges) and the University of Derby, who will provide skills and training along with access to University-level education for communities and businesses. Courses will be available

¹⁷ <https://www.d2n2growthhub.co.uk/news/latest-news/d2n2-funding-of-3-5m-awarded-to-create-worksop-access-to-skills-hub/>

in a range of subjects including health and social care; digital and digital transformation; green technologies and low carbon and construction. The planned location for the site is on Bridge Court, in the centre of the town and the Masterplan boundary.

Employment

3.66 Bassetlaw is a largely rural district with a history of coal mining. Over the last 30 years, the District has seen the decline of its traditional industries, particularly in the west which continues to suffer from the effects of the decline and cessation of coal mining and of traditional manufacturing. However, the District includes internationally recognised brands of food production, world class precision engineering and manufacturing.

3.67 Within Bassetlaw, Worksop is a key employment hub, partly because of its proximity to the A1/A57 growth corridors. This is supported by a high level of services and good transport infrastructure. Of the usual residents recorded in Worksop who are aged between 16 and 74, 69.5% are economically active, which is higher than 67.9% for Bassetlaw, but slightly less than the national figure of 69.9% (Census, 2011).

3.68 Employment data from the Department Work and Pensions¹⁸ records 3,817 people in Bassetlaw claiming Universal Credit. This figure rose to 4,028 in March 2019, with the increase being mainly from those claiming while not in employment and based on the ONS mid-year population estimates accounts for 3.43% of the District population.

Local Authority	Not in Employment Feb 2019	In Employment Feb 2019	Total	Not in Employment March 2019	In Employment March 2019	Total
Bassetlaw	2,357	1,457	3,817	2,570	1,460	4,028

Table 26: People on Universal Credit by employment and Local Authority, February 2019 to March 2019 (Department for Work and Pensions)

Worksop	Total
Total Employment	24,000
Part Time	6,000
Full Time	16,000

Table 27: Employment for towns by broad industry groups, (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2018)

3.69 The Business Register and Employment Survey¹⁹ produces estimates on the employment figures for towns for 2018; Worksop Town is defined as a Built Up Area Sub Division (BUASD). The estimates provide a breakdown of the part and full-time employment figures by broad industry. From this it is identified that Worksop's predominant employment sector is manufacturing, which accounts for 25% of the total jobs in the area. In joint second highest position are retail and education, which both account for 12.5% of total employment. It should be noted that the Business Register and Employment Survey did not provide estimates for employment figures for Human health and social work activities, which according to the 2011 census was another

¹⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/universal-credit-29-april-2013-to-14-march-2019>

¹⁹

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/adhocs/12068employmentfortownsbybroadindustrygroupsbusinessregisterandemploymentsurveybres2018>

predominant industry sector which accounted for 14.1% jobs in Worksop. With regard to occupation, Worksop has a slightly lower percentage of people working in managerial, directorial, senior official and professional roles at 20.9% compared to 23.3% in Bassetlaw and 28.4% nationally. Worksop also has a higher than average proportion of people in low skilled elementary roles with 16.4% compared to 14% in Bassetlaw and 11.1% nationally.

- 3.70 The Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020 provides bespoke policies to help create around 11,200 new jobs in the District to 2037, to attract better paid and higher skilled jobs and seek to promote Bassetlaw as an attractive place to live and work²⁰.
- 3.71 The publication of the North Notts Business Improvement District (BID) Business Plan²¹ in 2017 outlined a five year plan and set the foundations through which the organisation would provide co-ordinated, area-based, multi-stakeholder approaches to the improvement of various locations within its boundary. The Worksop Central area is covered under the BID boundary and since its adoption, the BID team has been involved with various initiatives and improvements to benefit business members across all sectors and areas. It does not fund or replace services provided by public agencies, such as the Police or Councils but often works in partnership with these organisations.

Travel to Work Areas (TTWA)

- 3.72 Travel to Work Area is a statistical tool used to identify areas where the population will generally commute to a larger town, city or conurbation for the purposes of employment. There are two types of self-containment that are analysed: the residents self-containment which is the percentage (%) of employed residents who work locally and; jobs self-containment which is the percentage (%) of local jobs taken by local residents.
- 3.73 The Economic Development Need Assessment Part 1 (2019)²² for Bassetlaw identifies that the self-containment rate for Worksop and Retford TTWA is low, with a 66.8% resident self-containment and a 69.6% workplace self-containment. This is lower than all surrounding areas which range between 70-85% for both types of self-containment, but is higher than the TTWA figures for Bassetlaw as a whole.
- 3.74 National comparison of TTWA self-containment figures show that Worksop and Retford TTWA ranks 225th out of 228 TTWAs nationwide for resident self-containment and 218th out of 228 TTWAs for workplace self-containment, with 1 being the highest rate and 228 being the lowest.

TTWA	Residents self-containment (% employed residents who work locally)	Jobs self-containment (% local jobs taken by local residents)
Worksop & Retford	66.8	69.6
Bassetlaw	61.0	58.0

Table 28: Self-containment in Worksop & Retford compared to local authority, Bassetlaw (Economic Development Need Assessment Part 1, 2019)

²⁰ <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/planning-and-building/the-draft-bassetlaw-local-plan/draft-bassetlaw-local-plan-november-2020/draft-bassetlaw-local-plan-november-2020/>

²¹ <https://northnottsbid.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/BID-brochure-A4-web.pdf>

²² <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/3792/bassetlaw-economic-development-needs-assessment-pt-1.pdf>

- 3.75 According to the 2011 Census, the average distance travelled to work by Bassetlaw residents was 17.6 km, which represents an increase from 15.4 km as at the 2001 Census. Comparison of the 2001 and 2011 census data sets for the distance travelled to work by the District's residents highlights that the proportion of people travelling less than 10 km has decreased whilst the proportion travelling over 10 km has increased. The 2011 Census also illustrates that the primary mode of travelling to work for residents in the District is by car or van (44.2%), however the Census data also identifies that 24.1% of Worksop residents do not have access to a car.
- 3.76 Commuting flows indicate that in 2011, a total of 16,220 workers commuted into Bassetlaw from other local authorities whilst 17,164 residents commuted out of the District. Therefore, commuting results in a population decrease of 944 all persons in Bassetlaw²³. Further to this, the location of usual residence and place of work 2011 Census data also indicates that the majority of the District's residents commuted to Doncaster, Sheffield and Rotherham (6,945 people). Doncaster and Rotherham were also the origin of most in-commuters into the local authority area (4,395 people).

Employment Land and Sites

- 3.77 Industrial activity in Bassetlaw is largely focussed around the three main towns of Worksop, Retford and Harworth & Bircotes, and the A1/A77 growth corridors where there are several industrial areas, many of which have experienced continued industrial take-up in recent years. However, these sites are usually located on the edge of the town with recent developments such as those in Worksop at Manton Wood and Vesuvius Way, with the land within the Worksop Central area predominantly consisting of retail and office use employment land.
- 3.78 The employment for towns by broad industry groups, Business Register and Employment Survey²⁴ (BRES) 2018 estimates that retail in Worksop accounts for approximately 3,000 jobs, which places it within the top three employment industries for the area. However, the retail sector is characterised by rapid change and changing consumer needs and as a result, the town centre will need to adapt to new shopping and micro-economic patterns. This may have implications on the level of retail employment in Worksop in the future.

Retail, Community Facilities and Services

- 3.79 The District's main towns of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes are where the larger shops, community facilities and services such as schools and health care facilities are predominantly focused. These provide a range of facilities and services for their own communities whilst providing a service focus and employment opportunities for the surrounding hinterlands.
- 3.80 Major retail facilities in Worksop are focussed in the town centre including the Priory Shopping Centre and also at the out of town Sandy Lane Retail Park. In addition, there are four large out-of-centre superstores. Worksop draws most of its trade from the town itself and the former mining communities to the north and west including Carlton, Whitwell and Creswell particularly for convenience goods. However, the catchment area for comparison goods is curtailed by the proximity of competing centres, as people are prepared to travel further albeit on less frequent

²³ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/WU01UK/chart/1132462277>

²⁴ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/businessregisterandemploymentsurveybresprovisionalresults/2018#regional-estimates>

trips. These include Sheffield and Meadowhall which are the main destinations for leakage, and Doncaster and the Lakeside Outlet Centre to a lesser extent. The retail park at Sandy Lane in Worksop is the largest bulky goods facility for some distance and draws some trade from further afield including Retford where there are few comparable outlets.

Convenience and Comparison Goods

- 3.81 The Bassetlaw Retail and Leisure Study 2017²⁵ found that Worksop is well served by convenience units, and the underrepresentation of town centre convenience floorspace is supported by a number of large out-of-centre foodstores, which are each set over large floorplates. The study also concluded that the level of comparison representation in Worksop, including some multiple large format comparison retailers, is aligned with Worksop's position at the top of the District's retail hierarchy and its function as the District's main retail destination.

Town Centre Uses

- 3.82 A town centre is an area defined on a local authority's policies map and includes the primary shopping area and areas predominantly occupied by main town centre uses within or adjacent to the primary shopping area. The National Planning Policy Framework²⁶ defines main town centre uses as including "retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres); leisure, entertainment and more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, nightclubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities)" Worksop centre offers a mix of commercial, office, retail and residential uses. The boundary for Worksop town centre is defined in the Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan and is shown in the map below.

²⁵ <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/3799/bassetlaw-retail-and-leisure-study.pdf>

²⁶

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

Workshop Town Centre Boundary

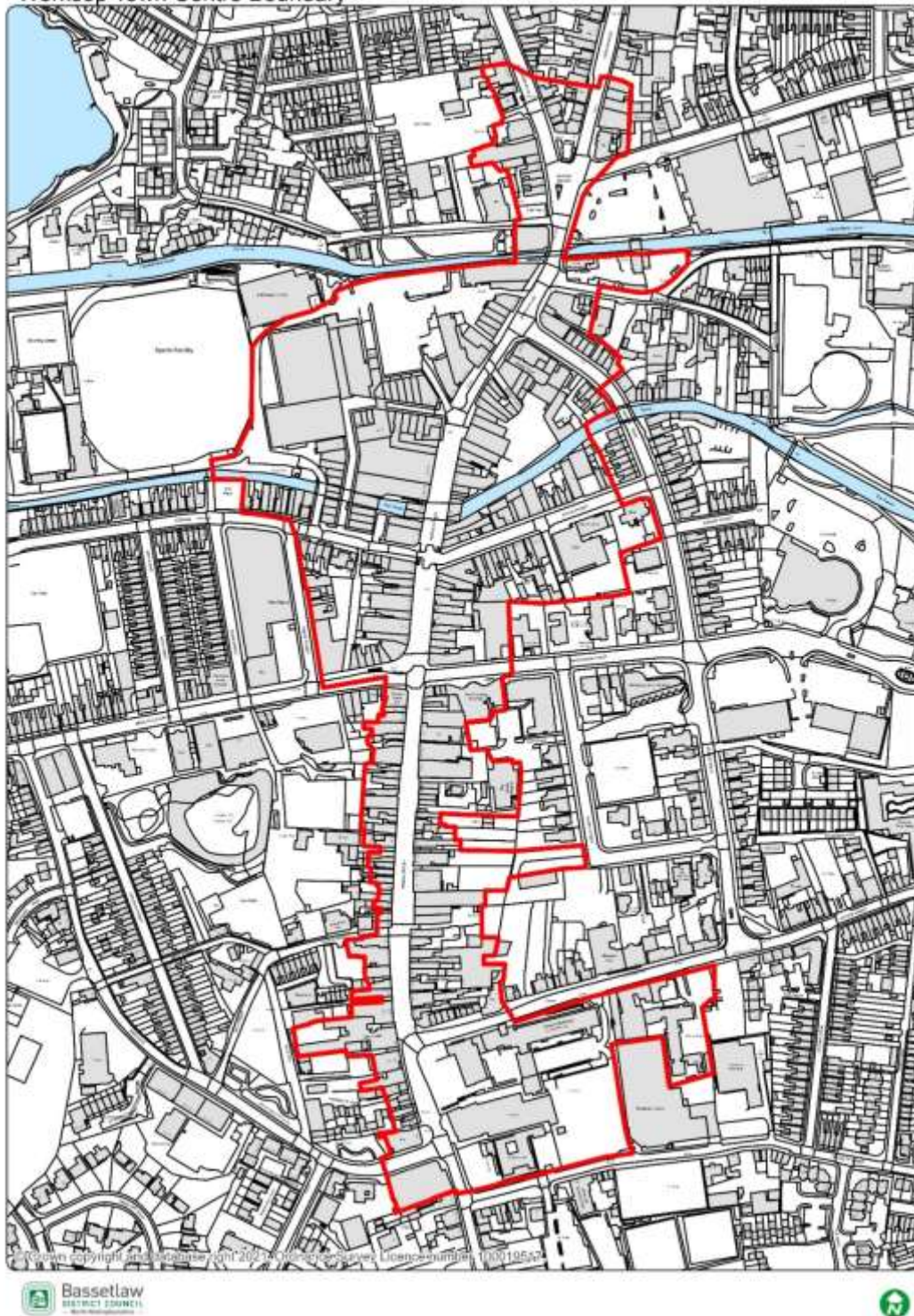


Figure 3 Map of Workshop Town Centre boundary

- 3.83 The core town centre of Workshop focuses in and around of a number of key streets; Bridge Street/Bridge Place, Newcastle Avenue, Gateford Road, and Carlton Road. The majority of the town's retail offer is located along Bridge Place. Workshop's outdoor markets take place along the pedestrianised part of Bridge Street every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. The Council provides stalls and canopies and it attracts a significant draw each day it is hosted. The centre is also bisected from east-west by the River Ryton and the Chesterfield canal. This gives the

centre a unique selling point, with easy access to the towns blue infrastructure. However, the proximity to the water has also proved problematic. As the centre lies within flood zone 2 and 3, flooding can be an issue for businesses and properties.

- 3.84 Investments have previously been made into Worksop town centre. Within the town centre is the Priory Shopping Centre, which offers a range of local, independent and national retailers and in 2009 received a £7 million investment. This enabled a 30,000sqft retail space expansion and the addition of a roof to the previously outdoor centre. At the rear of the centre is ample parking which also increases accessibility. Another example of recent investment was the opening of the Savoy cinema which has added to the accessibility of leisure activities. The cinema was built to represent a new landmark for the town, while complimenting existing building and reflecting the historic setting.

Street/Use Class	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	D1	D2	SUI	Vacant
Bridge Place	18	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
Bridge Street	14	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
The Priory Shopping Centre	18	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	12
Total units in each class	50	9	4	0	2	1	0	3	19

Table 29: Unit Class Use in Primary Retail Frontages, Worksop (Bassetlaw AMR, 2020)

- 3.85 The Primary Retail Frontage area is outlined in the Core Strategy 2011²⁷, is the focus of retail in the town centre and includes sections of three streets within Worksop town centre and totals 88 units. The predominant use in this area is A1 retail which accounts for 57% of the total units. The data from the 2019/20 Authority Monitoring Report, highlights that 22% of the primary retail frontages are vacant, with 63% of these being concentrated within the Priory Centre.

Retail

- 3.86 The Bassetlaw Retail and Leisure Study 2017 recorded a total of 57 retail service units located in the town centre, which cover over 5,390sqm of floorspace. In comparison to national averages, Worksop's provision of retail service units at 15.2% is above the UK town centre average of 13.9%. The study identified that the most common retail services offered in the town centre are hairdressers/barbers and beauty salons, and currently there are 23 hairdressers and/or barbers in the town centre, 8 beauty salons, and 3 tattooists. As such, health and beauty services represent 9.0% of total town centre units.

Leisure

- 3.87 The Bassetlaw Retail and Leisure Study 2017 identified that the percentage of leisure services units in Worksop sits below the national average of 23.3%, with 17.4% of units (65 units) in the town centre being occupied by leisure service providers. The leading leisure service offer in Worksop is provided by cafes and coffee shops. Additionally, there is a high proportion of take-away outlets and public houses. There are only a small number of eat-in style restaurants within the town centre.
- 3.88 Responses to the NEMS Household Survey, which was completed in May 2016 and cited in the Bassetlaw Retail and Leisure Study 2017, specifies that 4.4% of respondents identified the choice of leisure facilities (restaurants, pubs etc.) as the principal reason they would visit Worksop. This is much lower than the response rate received for Retford, as 10.3% of respondents identified the leisure facilities in Retford as one of the main reasons they would

²⁷ <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/1543/cs1adoptedcorestrategy.pdf>

visit the centre. As such, the response for Worksop is reflective of the underrepresentation of such facilities in the town.

- 3.89 The opening of the Savoy Cinema has helped to improve the leisure offer in the town, and has helped to bring visitors to the southern part of the DPD area.

Financial and Business Services

- 3.90 The Bassetlaw Retail and Leisure Study 2017 found that 8.3% (31 units) of Worksop town centre units were occupied by financial and business services, a figure which falls below the national average figure of 10.6%. This trend was also reflected in the proportion of financial and business floorspace, which in Worksop was 7.5% compared to the national average of 8%. Within the town centre estate agents occupy the highest majority of this type of units, followed by banks/buildings societies.

Town Centre Vacancy Rates

Year	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Worksop	39	39	34	51	40	44	38	46	65

Table 30: Number of vacant retail units within the identified Worksop town centre (Bassetlaw AMR, 2020)

- 3.91 The number of vacant units in Worksop Town Centre has been rising since 2017, with a 41% increase in vacancies between 2018/19 and 2019/20. These figures will in part reflect the changing habits of shoppers who increasingly use online services, leading to a reduction of footfall onto highstreets. These rates will also have been impacted by more sudden and localised impacts including the floods of late 2019 and the impacts of Covid-19. A recent site visit to the town found it difficult to assess the impact of Covid-19 on vacancy rates as many units were closed due to the current national and local restrictions.

Cultural Heritage and Townscape

- 3.92 Worksop has a vast and multilayered history, with the Domesday Book of 1086 providing evidence that Worksop existed before the Norman Conquest of England in 1066 and record of the castle and priory being constructed around 1103. Some of this history is still visible today, such as the site of the Castle (a SAM), and the nave, western front and twin towers of the Priory.
- 3.93 The development and completion of the Chesterfield Canal in 1777, moved the town away from being an agricultural centre, by attracting trade, commerce and people into the area. This was further enhanced by the arrival of the Great Central Railway in 1849, and by industries, particularly coal mining. The canals use has changed over the years, with it now mainly being used for recreational activities, by both people visiting the area and by the local community. Likewise the closure of the coal mines in and around Worksop have led to a move away from heavy industry, with the railway also following this trend and now providing a key link for commuters and people visiting Worksop or reaching the surrounding areas.

Heritage and designations

- 3.94 The town has numerous heritage assets and buildings which offer visual reference points. These include old and new structures such as the previously mentioned Priory and the more recently constructed and striking architecture of the Savoy cinema.

Workshop Conservation Area

- 3.95 Workshop Conservation Area was designated on the 6th April 2011, with details of the designated area being outlined in the Workshop Appraisal and Management Plan²⁸. This document provides an assessment of the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and surrounding areas. It clearly defines and records the special interest of the area, to ensure that there is an understanding of what is worthy of preservation.
- 3.96 The Conservation Area covers approximately 0.65 square kilometres and has a perimeter of approximately 9.53 kilometres and contains around 1000 buildings, with the majority being used for retail, service and residential purposes. The historic development of the town of Workshop is centred on two main areas, these being around Bridge Street/Potter Street/Park Street to the west and Workshop Priory to the east. As a result, areas within the Workshop Central DPD are situated within the Workshop Conservation Area which is outlined on the map below.

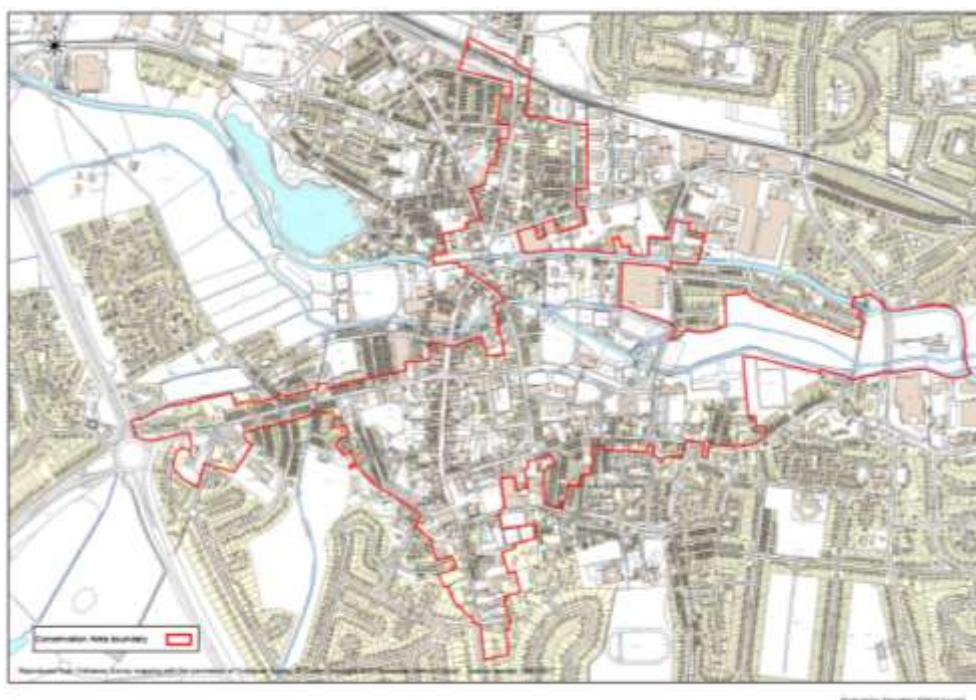


Figure 4 Workshop Conservation Area boundary map

Mr Straw's Conservation Area

Mr Straw's Conservation Area lies to the north of Workshop Town Centre, and includes sites within the Workshop Central DPD boundary. The overall Conservation Area is situated along the former turnpike road connecting the town with Carlton in Lindrick/Doncaster (Carlton Road) and the historic road to Blyth (Blyth Road). Most buildings within the Mr Straw's Conservation Area were constructed in the Victorian, Edwardian and George V periods, on land at the northern edge of the town. The area which falls within the Workshop Central DPD boundary is centred on the NorthNotts College site which lies between the Carlton Road and Blyth Road junction. The main building at NorthNotts College is in the neo-Georgian style and was designed by Nottinghamshire County Council architect L.E. Maggs. Details of the designated area are outlined in the Mr Straw's Conservation Area Appraisal²⁹. The boundary for Mr Straw's Conservation Area is shown on the map below.

²⁸ <https://data.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/7726/workshopcaaapril2011revised.pdf>

²⁹ <https://data.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/7685/camrstrawsappraisal.pdf>



Figure 5 Mr Straw's Conservation Area boundary map

Listed Buildings

3.97 Listed buildings are the most significant buildings which are recognised due to their historical and architectural special interest. These buildings are distributed across 5 distinctive areas:

1. Castle & Market character area
2. Priory & Bracebridge character area
3. Canal Character area
4. Millhouses Character area
5. Station Character area

3.98 In total Worksop has 116 listed buildings, with Worksop Central containing around 50 Grade I and II buildings.

Ward	Number of Listed Buildings
Worksop East	16
Worksop North East	3
Worksop North	6
Worksop North West	9
Worksop South East	15
Worksop South	67

Table 31: Number of Listed Buildings in Worksop by Ward (British Listed Buildings³⁰)

Scheduled Ancient Monument

3.99 Castle Hill comprises a 'motte' or castle mound, surrounded by a ditch on all sides. A smaller hill exists to the west, which is possibly the site of a guard tower. The hill contains a natural outcrop

³⁰ <https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/england/nottinghamshire#.X4QnuuRYaNM>

of sandstone, which has been artificially increased in height, this extra material being visible due to erosion on the north side. The castle may have had either a timber palisade or shell keep (stone enclosure) around the top, although there are no above-ground remains to confirm this. A bailey or outer enclosure may have extended to the south although this is not included in the scheduled area. In addition, the majority of the likely bailey site is covered in development, including buildings and hard surfacing.

Unlisted buildings and structures

3.100 Worksop also has a number of buildings and structures which are unlisted but are considered to have special architectural or historic significance locally (non-designated heritage asset). For example, if a building is the work of a particular noteworthy local architect or builder, it may carry historic significance.

3.101 The identification of positive buildings (as discussed above) is by no means exhaustive and the 'list' of buildings identified may change at a later date. The absence of any building on this list does not necessarily mean that it is of no interest or that it makes no positive contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. The identification of buildings listed by association comes within Section 1 (5) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990). Advice should always be sought from the Conservation Team at the District Council.

Unscheduled archaeological remains

3.102 Throughout the Worksop Conservation Area, an abundance of archaeological remains have been identified by Nottinghamshire County Council and recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER should be consulted prior to the submission of any application that may impact upon archaeological deposits.

Heritage at Risk

3.103 The English Heritage 2019/2020 Indicator Data Local Authority Profiles³¹ identified 24 Heritage at Risk entries for Bassetlaw.

3.104 Worksop has one identified structure on the Heritage at Risk Register³². This is the Worksop Priory gatehouse, Cheapside, which is also a Grade I listed building. The gatehouse, dates back to early C14, with a slightly later south porch containing what is believed to be the only surviving English medieval 'walk through' shrine. The gatehouse requires comprehensive repair, as demonstrated by a condition survey funded by grant aid from Historic England. An initial body of repairs focusing on the shrine, funded by a Repair Grant for Places of Worship, was completed summer 2016. Further repairs are needed to the interior, exterior stonework, rainwater goods and statues.

3.105 The Worksop Conservation area also appears on the Heritage at Risk Register, and is identified by Historic England as being in very bad condition but with low vulnerability. The area contains 60 listed buildings and a scheduled monument.

³¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/heritage-counts/indicator-data/#Section7Text>

³² <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/har-2020-registers/mid-har-register2020/>

3.106 As a part of the Mr Straw's Conservation Area also falls within the DPD boundary, it is important to ensure that any special architectural or historic interest regarding the character or appearance of the area and associated buildings should be preserved or enhanced.

Urban Green Infrastructure

3.107 The Bassetlaw Open Space Assessment Update November 2020³³ states the district has an extensive open space network totalling 488.41ha. This includes a series of multi-functional spaces such as; parks and gardens, amenity green spaces, children's play areas, semi/natural green spaces, civic spaces, churchyards and allotments of differing sizes.

Settlement	No of Open Spaces	Total Area (ha)	Provision per 1000 people (ha)
Worksop	90	170.2	4.46

Table 32: Open space provision in Worksop (Open Space Strategy, 2020)

3.108 Open spaces in Worksop provide numerous benefits for local communities, including improving health and wellbeing with access to leisure and recreational activities. With 170.2 ha of Open Space, Worksop holds around 35% of the Districts total provision across 90 sites.

Analysis Area	Parks & Gardens		Amenity Greenspace		Children's Play areas		Allotments		Semi/Natural	
Current Provision Standard ha/1000 population	0.61		1.03		0.14		0.28		2.4	
	Current provision	+/-	Current provision	+/-	Current provision	+/-	Current provision	+/-	Current provision	+/-
Worksop	0.10	-0.51	1.63	0.60	0.10	-0.04	0.35	0.07	1.98	-0.41

Table 33: Standards of Open Space Provision for Worksop (Open Space Study, 2020)

3.109 Standards for Open Space are used to analyse the adequacy of, and gaps in the provision within the locality of Worksop. The data shows gaps in provision for access to Parks and gardens, children's play areas and semi/natural open space within Worksop.

3.110 Open Space in Worksop Central is limited, with no community woodland, gardens or allotments being located within the DPD boundary. Outdoor sports facilities are also limited with only two sites being located in the Central area, both are private which may create limitations in accessibility for public use. Amenity green space is located in the Central area, however it is currently underutilised and not of a high quality.

3.111 The most prominent Open Space feature with the DPD boundary is The Canch, which is a five minute walk from the town's main shopping area of Bridge Street. The area provides access to 4.8ha of public open space with both the River Ryton and Chesterfield Canal run through it, enabling access to both blue and green infrastructure. The site is owned and managed by Bassetlaw District Council, and retained the Green Flag Award for 2019/20. Overall, the area holds ecological value as well as providing multifunctional uses for leisure, heritage and a number of community assets including:

³³ <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/6008/open-space-assessment-update-2020.pdf>

- Children's Water Fountain Splash Park
- Plaza-style skate park
- Adizone Outdoor Gym Area (with performance area)
- Junior and Toddler Play Equipment
- Multi-Use Games Area
- Formal Gardens
- Sensory Garden
- Aurora Wellbeing Centre (former Library)
- Public Conveniences
- The public can also request to hold activities and events in The Canch

Biodiversity

3.112 Biodiversity is defined as the variety of plants (flora) and animals (fauna) in an area, and their associated habitats. Biodiversity is important in its own right and has value with regard to quality of life and amenity. The importance to preserve it is acknowledged from local to international level. Bassetlaw has a rich and varied natural environment including a range of sites designated for their habitat and conservation value.

3.113 Bassetlaw has in excess of 290 Local Wildlife Sites, a number of these sites are in close proximity to Worksop town to the north, south and west. Within the Worksop Central boundary, they include the Chesterfield Canal and Sandhill Lake. There are 19 Sites of special scientific interest (SSSI) across the district, none of which fall within the Worksop Central boundary.

3.114 The Impact Risk Zones (IRZs)³⁴ are a GIS tool developed by Natural England to make a rapid initial assessment of the potential risks posed by development proposals to: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites. The tool has identified that the Worksop Central area is within the Impact Risk Zone for Clumber Park SSSI. The Council has commissioned a Recreational Impact Assessment for the Clumber Park SSSI and Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC, both of which overlap with the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. This will establish a zone of influence for the site. The Draft Local Plan also states that this study will identify potential management and mitigation measures, which will feed into future iterations of the Local Plan and the Habitats Regulations Assessment.

3.115 The northern part of Sherwood Forest extends into Bassetlaw and contain an area which is identified as a potential proposed Special Protection Area (ppSPA). Natural England has indicated that the site will be considered for future designation as a SPA on account of supporting populations of breeding nightjar and woodlark. The populations found in the Sherwood Forest region are believed to represent more than 1% of their total breeding populations in the UK. While referred to as a 'site' the site comprises a number of small areas which appear to provide optimal breeding habitats, these factors also contribute to part of the site being recognised as an Important Bird Area.

3.116 As Sherwood Forest ppSPA is not located within the Worksop Central area none of the policies within the Development Plan Document would result in development within the likely boundary

³⁴ <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/5ae2af0c-1363-4d40-9d1a-e5a1381449f8/sssi-impact-risk-zones-england>

of Sherwood Forest ppSPA itself, therefore impacts from physical damage or loss of onsite habitat can be screened out.

3.117 The area of Central Worksop is located approximately 2km away from the ppSPA at the nearest point, therefore, development could result in likely significant effects if the habitat supports qualifying species from within the European site, for example a habitat that is used for foraging by birds (usually referred to as 'functionally linked' habitat). Therefore a precautionary approach should be taken with any plans or projects that could affect the site and it should also be considered an important area in terms of biodiversity.

3.118 There are no European Sites within Bassetlaw District, however the Bassetlaw Local Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)³⁵ identifies four sites that lie within 15km of the boundary. These are:

- Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC.
- Hatfield Moor SAC.
- Thorne Moor SAC.
- Thorne and Hatfield Moors SPA.

The HRA notes that Central Worksop is located around 13.5km from Sherwood Forest Visitor Centre and that The Sherwood Forest Visitor Centre is within 150m of the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC.

3.119 Biodiversity within Worksop has benefited from numerous planting initiatives. These have namely occurred in The Canch and have involved local schools, community groups and organisations, including Bassetlaw District Councils Open Spaces Team. This has led to the creation or improvement of habitat areas in order to benefit wildlife. These initiatives have included the planting of bulbs, native hedgerows and woodland plants.

3.120 Grant funding has also helped to increase local biodiversity, such as the funding awarded by the Environment Agency through Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust to improve wildlife habitats alongside the River Ryton. This led to projects including; the installation of various bird nesting and bat boxes, the introduction of pre-planted coir rolls of native water marginal plants alongside the banks of the river and tree planting on the adjacent Jubilee Field.

Blue Infrastructure

3.121 Worksop provides access to ample blue infrastructure as Worksop is bisected east to west by the River Ryton, which for the most part flows adjacent to the Chesterfield Canal and passes Sandhill Lake.

3.122 While the watercourses around Worksop are physical constraints in themselves, access to the Cuckoo Way Canal towpath, Sandhill Lake and other surrounding areas of open space, enable the river corridor and canal to offer recreational value and provide an off-road link between one end of the town and the other. However, the presence of the waterways is more noticeable in some areas than others. For example, where the River Ryton runs directly through the centre of town, buildings such as those around the Priory Shopping Centre have been developed over the watercourse, which means the rivers presence is not always easily identifiable or accessible

³⁵ https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/5991/hra-report-for-further-reg-18-consutlation_autumn-2020.pdf

by the community or visitors. This built up environment in such close proximity to the River Ryton has also led to problems in the past with flooding.

3.123 The Chesterfield Canal has an accessible towpath along its entire 46 miles, which means it is used by people both on and off the water, and is popular with numerous recreational activities.

3.124 To the West of Worksop centre is Sandhill Lake, another Local Wildlife Site (LWS), which reopened to the public in 2010 after receiving funding for improvements under the Nottinghamshire County Council's 'Local Improvement Scheme'. The site offers access to semi-natural green space and a path to walk around the lakes 1.21 mile circumference. It is also in close proximity to the Chesterfield Canal, the River Ryton and a National Cycle Route. Due to the significant populations of fish in the lake, it is used recreationally for organised angling. A reoccurring issue is that the surrounding areas are often the location of anti-social behaviour, and leads to the area being utilised inappropriately.

Transport

Rail

3.125 The town centre is in walking distance to key infrastructure such as the train station which is located toward the North of the DPD area. It is owned and operated by Northern Rail and is served by two passenger routes bringing Sheffield and Lincoln within 30 minutes of the town:

- The Robin Hood line which runs from Nottingham to Worksop;
- The Northern Rail Sheffield to Lincoln line which runs broadly east to west passing through both Worksop and Retford Stations.

3.126 The rail service provides direct access to a range of larger retail and employment areas, such as Nottingham and Sheffield, including Meadowhall.

Station Name	Entries & Exits (2019-20)	Entries & Exits (2018-19)	Entries & Exits (2017-18)	Interchanges (2019-20)
Retford	541,674	519,976	506,908	118,210
Worksop	474,830	440,390	458,970	30,510

Table 34: Estimates of Rail Usage (ORR, 2020)

3.127 The data above taken from the Office of Rail and Road³⁶ shows that despite having the largest population within the District, Worksop train station is utilised by less people annually than the station at Retford. This includes the number of interchanges recorded for Worksop being significantly less than those recorded for Retford in 2019-20. However, the data also identifies that usage of both stations increased between 2018-19 and 2019-20, with an estimated 7.8% increase at Worksop station.

3.128 The station itself supports a number of commercial units and within the wider site business units, many of which are vacant and/or underused.

3.129 Two car parks are located at the station both are well used. Northern Rail identify opportunities to enhance cycle parking and charging of electric vehicles.

³⁶ <https://dataportal.orr.gov.uk/statistics/usage/estimates-of-station-usage>

Car

3.130 The Infrastructure Delivery Report- Baseline Assessment³⁷, published in November 2020 states that Bassetlaw District has an extensive road network with road connectivity being considered good, particularly within the west of the District and from the two major towns of Worksop and Retford. Worksop itself lies at the junction of several important regional roads including the A57 between the M1/Sheffield and the A1/Lincoln; the A60 between Nottingham/Mansfield and Doncaster; and the A619 from the M1/Chesterfield.

3.131 Car ownership levels follow closely with District and National trends, with the majority of households, 43.8%, in Worksop having access to one car or van.

	Worksop		Bassetlaw		England	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>All Households</i>	18,316	100.0	47,667	100.0	22,063,368	100.0
No cars or vans in household	4,414	24.1	9,571	20.1	5,691,251	25.8
1 car or van in household	8,017	43.8	20,543	43.1	9,301,776	42.2
2 car or van in household	4,688	25.6	13,372	28.1	5,441,593	24.7
3 car or van in household	913	5.0	3,072	6.4	1,203,865	5.5
4 car or van in household	284	1.6	1,109	2.3	424,883	1.9
Sum of all cars or vans in the area	21,339	-	61,483	-	25,696,833	-

Table 35: Car or van availability in Worksop, Bassetlaw and England (Census, 2011)

3.132 The previous Transport Assessment³⁸ was published in 2010. Since then Bassetlaw District Council and Nottinghamshire County Council have made successful funding bid applications to the D2N2 and Sheffield City Region LEAs for highway improvement schemes to be delivered, this has included several locations in Worksop. A revised Bassetlaw Local Plan Transport Study Update³⁹ has since been published which provides an update on road capacity issues and identifies transport infrastructure improvements for the future. Again, many of the improvement sites are located in Worksop.

3.133 Parking and accessibility to town centres is vital. These can either be council or privately owned. There are 11 designated council car parks in the Worksop central area providing a total of 969 spaces, with an additional 91 disabled spaces. There are two short-stay car parks and 10 long-stay car parks currently in use. These car parks are displayed on the table below. Private parking is also available, notably for the town centre this includes parking at the rear of the Priory Centre.

Location	Short Stay	Long Stay	Ordinary Spaces	Disabled Spaces
Town Hall Central		*	94	6

³⁷ <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/6019/idp-baseline-assessment-november-2020.pdf>

³⁸ <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/1656/bstransportstudy.pdf>

³⁹ <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/3814/bassetlaw-district-transport-study-update-jan-2019-complete.pdf>

Location	Short Stay	Long Stay	Ordinary Spaces	Disabled Spaces
Castle Hill		*	60	8
Central Avenue		*	160	18
Ebenezer Terrace		*	31	2
Farr Park Central		*	43	7
Gateford Road Central		*	129	9
Lead Hill Central	*		71	5
Memorial Avenue Central		*	102	10
Newgate Street East Central		*	84	9
Newgate Street West Central		*	61	8
Priorswell Road		*	67	4
Queen Street Central	*		67	5
Total Spaces			969	91

Table 36: Designated Council Car Parks in Worksop Centre (Bassetlaw Local Plan Transport Study Update)

3.134 Parking is available at Worksop train station, with 100 spaces available at a charge of £2 per day. There is no parking provided at Worksop bus station, although the Queen Street car park is a short distance away.

Pedestrian Movements and Cycling

3.135 Walking plays an important everyday role in urban areas. This is especially true for Worksop Town Centre as the main north-south connection along Bridge Street/Bridge Place is pedestrianised. The area is also positioned on an incline, with the higher land located near Potter Street, and the lower ground surrounding Bridge Place.

3.136 The incline and the location of the central area car parks enhance the feeling that there is a split between the upper and lower areas of the centre. With distinct and separate uses by the public for the two areas despite them being in walking distance from each other. This was reflected in the Nexus visit to the town centre in 2016, which later informed the Bassetlaw Retail and Leisure Study 2017. The study found that southern end of the town centre (where Bridge Place becomes Park Street) has a significantly lower volume of pedestrian activity and a higher number of vacant units. In contrast the greatest levels of pedestrian traffic were evident along the pedestrianised sections of Bridge Street and in and around The Priory Centre. The study also noted the high footfall around the bus terminus to the east, which is located 170m from Bridge Street.

3.137 The local cycle network in Worksop makes cycling between residential areas, work and leisure possible, whilst National Cycle Network (NCN) routes 6 and 647 connect Worksop to Sheffield to the west, Nottingham to the south and Lincoln to the east. The NCN route 6 passes through the centre of Worksop before continuing south eastwards into Clumber Park.

3.138 However, there is a lack of cycling infrastructure, such as designated cycle lanes and cycle storage, in the town centre, which can be problematic for connectivity and safety in the pedestrian zones, such as along Bridge Street.

Bus and Coach Services

3.139 Services from the bus station provide connections in and around Worksop Central and to nearby centres, including Retford, Harworth, Dinnington and Doncaster. The Bassetlaw District

Transport Study 2019⁴⁰ Identifies 16 bus routes which serve as part of the Worksop service network and are displayed in the table below. From the timetable information it is clear that Worksop evening services are currently limited.

Service No.	Operator*	Route	07:00-09:00	09:00-17:00	17:00-19:00	Evening
4/4A	SEM	Worksop-Manton-Worksop	6	6	6	<1
5/5A	SEM	Worksop-Gateford-Worksop	1.5	4	2.5	<1
6	SEM	Worksop-Shireoaks	1	1	0	0
7/7C	SEM	Worksop-Shireoaks/Rhodesia - Shireoaks- Worksop	2	2	1.5	-
19/19A/19B	SEM	Worksop-Dinnington-Rotherham	5.5	6	6	2.5
21	SEM	Worksop-Harworth-Doncaster	2.5	2	2	1.5
22	SEM	Worksop-Doncaster	5	4	4.5	2
25/25X	SEM	Worksop-Harworth-Doncaster	2.5	2	2	0.5
42	SEM	Wensleydale-Worksop-Manton-Retford	2.5	2	1.5	-
43	SEM	Worksop - Manton - Retford	3	2	2	0.5
77	SEM/SC	Chesterfield-Staveley-Clowne-Worksop	4	4	4.5	2
108	NCCTS	Worksop Town Service	-	1	-	-
209	SEM	Edwinstowe-Worksop	1	1	1	<1
Sherwood Arrow	SEM	Worksop-New Ollerton	2.5	2	1.5	1
T3	TM	Barlborough-Worksop Tesco (Thursdays only)	0	1	0	0
T6	TM	Worksop Tesco-Harthill (Wednesdays only)	0	1	0	0

Table 37: Bus Services in the Worksop Area (Bassetlaw District Transport Study 2019)

(*SEM: Stagecoach East Midlands, SC: Stagecoach Chesterfield, NCCTS: NCC Transport Services, TM: TM Travel).

3.140 With regard to coaches, Worksop is served by one coach service, operated by National Express. Service 450 runs once daily and links Retford to London via Worksop, Nottingham and Milton Keynes.

Climatic Factors/ Climate Change

3.141 Rising global temperatures will bring changes in weather patterns, rising sea levels and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather. The effects of climate change will be experienced internationally, nationally and locally with certain regions being particularly vulnerable.

3.142 Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is identified as being one of the key greenhouse gases which are being produced by human activity and contributing to climate change. As a result, reducing CO₂ emissions in the atmosphere is a national target to reduce climatic impact. This is driven by the

⁴⁰ <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/3814/bassetlaw-district-transport-study-update-jan-2019-complete.pdf>

Climate Change Act (2008)⁴¹, which sets a legally binding target of at least a 34% reduction in UK emissions by 2020 and, as per the 2019 amendment, aims for target of net zero (i.e. 100% reduction in emissions) by 2050, against a 1990 baseline.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bassetlaw	9.3	8.3	8.6	7.9	8.3	8.1	7.5	7.6	7.2	6.9
East Midlands	8.6	7.8	8.1	7.4	7.6	7.5	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.2
England	8.0	7.2	7.4	.7	7.0	6.8	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.3

Table 38: CO2 Emissions Per Capita 2008-2017 (tonnes CO2 per person) Bassetlaw, East Midlands and England (BEIS 2019).

3.143 The table above from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics 2005 to 2017⁴², shows Bassetlaw's per capita CO2 emissions for the period 2008 to 2017. The district's emissions have fluctuated over this period (reflecting in part the economic recession) but have consistently been higher than national and regional. In 2017, per capita emissions stood at 6.9 tonnes CO2 per person compared to 5.3 tonnes nationally and 6.2 tonnes regionally. The main source of CO2 emissions in the Bassetlaw is transport with 377.1 kilotonnes generated in this sector in 2017. This compares with 196.0 kilotonnes from domestic and 230.2 kilotonnes from industry and commercial use over the same period.

3.144 In order to try and reach Government targets on the path to net zero by 2050, a ban on petrol and diesel cars is likely to come into effect by 2030. As a result increased provision is required for the increase in demand for Electric Vehicles (EV) and EV charging points. Currently within the DPD boundary only one publically accessible Council owned car park has EV charging points, these are located at Newgate East. Other publicly accessible charging stations are available in Worksop, but these are located further out of town on private car parks at the large supermarket sites of Asda and Tesco and at the Bannatyne Health Club.

Land Use

3.145 Due to its rural landscape, the majority of land within Bassetlaw District is classified as greenfield and agricultural land. In contrast, as Worksop is the main urban centre for the district, it has a mix of urban land uses, such as residential, commercial and business uses.

3.146 More urban localities such as Worksop usually have a higher rate and availability of brownfield land. The brownfield register records the location of potential sites for redevelopment in the District and Worksop. The use of this land is supported by government policy set out in the NPPF (paragraph 111) which encourages the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed, provided that it is not of high environmental value. Currently within Worksop Central there are a number of identified brownfield sites. These are identified in the following table.

Brownfield sites within DPD boundary	On Brownfield register
19-99 Cresswell Road	No
Land off Turner Road	No
Car Park and Builders Yard, gteford Road	Yes

⁴¹ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents>

⁴² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2018>

Bus Garage, Hardy Stret	No
Former gas works, Beaver Street	No

Table 39: Brownfield Land in Worksop Central

Landscape

3.147 National Character Areas (NCA) are natural subdivisions of England and are based on a combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and economic activity. In total there are 159 National Character Areas which follow natural, rather than administrative boundaries.

3.148 The Sherwood NCA⁴³ contains the settlements of Mansfield, Worksop, Retford and Ollerton around its peripheries and sits on an aquifer that provides water to the area. The NCA extends north from Nottingham, principally coinciding with an outcrop of sandstone which forms a belt of gently rolling hills. Historically it was managed as woodland and remains a well wooded area. The oak and birch wood pasture in the heartland of Sherwood Forest and more recent pine plantations, contribute strongly to the sense of place. Large estate parklands, heathland, open arable land and a strong mining heritage also characterise the area.

Contaminated Land

3.149 Land contamination can impact on health and cause damage to the wider environment including: watercourses, aquifers and buildings. Contaminated land means land that has been affected by increased levels of hazardous substances such as heavy metals, non-metals, organic compounds e.g. Petroleum Hydrocarbons and radioactive materials. Local Authorities have a statutory duty to deal with contaminated land within their area. The Town and Country Planning Act 1990⁴⁴ also gives powers to Local Authorities to ensure that land that is contaminated is cleaned up so that it is suitable for its proposed use. Other bodies, such as the Environment Agency, are also involved in bringing sites back into beneficial use through land contamination work.

3.150 As the current government and local authority are actively promoting the redevelopment of brownfield sites, it is important to ensure that elevated levels of contamination identified on any sites is reduced to levels which no longer pose a significant risk to human health or the wider environment.

3.151 There are multiple potential contaminated land sites distributed throughout the Worksop Central Area, the approach taken to their reuse and remediation would need to be assessed on an individual basis. The causes of potential land contamination include previously industrial sites, former gas works, former landfills and the presence of underground tanks.

Air Quality

3.152 In fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 Local Air Quality Management⁴⁵, local authorities have an obligation to review and assess the air quality within their regions. In Bassetlaw this is address through the Air Quality Annual Status Report ⁴⁶(ASR). In the 2019 status report Bassetlaw District Council compared the monitoring data obtained during the twelve

⁴³ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/1401066?category=587130>

⁴⁴ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents>

⁴⁵

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69348/pb13566-lqm-policy-guidance-part4-090302.pdf

⁴⁶ <https://data.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/6786/air-quality-report-2019-pdf.pdf>

months from January 2018 to December 2018, with the annual air quality objectives as defined in the Air Quality Regulations. The report concluded that there were no exceedances of the air quality objectives.

3.153 The Government set out its plans for dealing with all sources of air pollution, making air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy in the Clean Air Strategy 2019⁴⁷. It complements three other UK government strategies, the Industrial Strategy, Clean Growth Strategy and the 25 Year Environment Plan. Historically, air quality within Bassetlaw has consistently complied with the UK Air Quality Strategy (AQS) objectives. The District in general benefits from a very good standard of air quality. However, there are hotspots where pollution has been shown over a number of years to be close to the legal limits. This includes in Worksop, in locations where standing traffic during busy periods causes air quality to be impacted. These areas are kept under close review to ensure that traffic related pollution is not above the health-based objectives.

Waste and Recycling

3.154 While Bassetlaw District Council is the waste collection authority for the area it is Nottinghamshire County Council who is responsible for waste management. The Statistics on waste managed by local authorities in England in 2018/19 report by the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) identified that within the East Midlands region, Bassetlaw had the lowest household recycling rates at 25%⁴⁸. This is compared to a 60% recycling rate in Derbyshire Dales which is the best performing local authority in the region.

Region	Position	Authority	Recycling Rate	Percent of Total Recycling that is Organic
East Midlands	Lowest	Bassetlaw District Council	25%	31%
East Midlands	Highest	Derbyshire Dales District Council	60%	55%

Table 40: Local authorities with the highest and lowest household recycling rates in East Midlands in 2018/19 (DEFRA 2019)

Noise

3.155 Due to the mix of uses in Worksop DPD area, there is potential for noise pollution from some activities, particularly relating to industrial uses or from commercial uses in the evening e.g. late night clubs and bars. Currently if complaints are made from the public surrounding noise they are submitted to the Environmental Health department at Bassetlaw District Council, who keep a record of the incidents and their locations. Areas which have higher rates of recorded noise incidents within the Central area are around Victoria Square, Cuckoo Wharf and Church Walk. These complaints are often from residential properties and relate to the late night usage associated with licensed premises in the area such as pubs. Other sources of noise in and around the Central area are from industrial processes at the flour mill and the train station.

⁴⁷

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/770715/clean-air-strategy-2019.pdf

⁴⁸

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/918853/201819_Stats_Notice_FINAL_accessible.pdf#:~:text=%EF%82%B7%2010.8%20per%20cent%20of%20all%20local%20authority,per%20cent%29%20from%202017%2F18.%20%EF%82%B7%20Waste%20sent%20for

3.156 Noise complaints usually come as a result of newly licensed premises if they are located within a more residential area, so less likely to receive noise complaints if proposals would be an extension to the existing night time economy area of the town

Water

3.157 The most important watercourse that runs through Worksop is the River Ryton, which is a tributary of the River Idle.

Flood Risk

3.158 Following the statutory duties set out in the Flood and Water Management Act 2010⁴⁹, the Council is legally required to take a leading role in local flood risk management. Local research has been undertaken across the district to understand the flooding issues and to identify areas which are at higher risk. This data is presented in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2019⁵⁰(SFRA). The Level 2 SFRA is currently being updated for Worksop and is due in March 2021.

3.159 The 2019 report identifies that Worksop has susceptibility to flooding, especially from fluvial, surface water and sewer flooding.

Summary of flood risk in Worksop

3.160 Flood history shows that Bassetlaw has been subject to flooding from several sources of flood risk, with the principal risk being fluvial from watercourses within the district. Additionally, there are recorded incidents of surface water flooding, particularly in the main urban areas of the district. The most recent severe flooding incident in Worksop Central occurred in November 2019, with 308 reported incidents of internal flooding, 128 properties and 180 businesses⁵¹. The flooding also affected the public highways in the town and many gardens and curtilages. This was the third time the area had been affected by flooding in 12 years.

3.161 The fluvial flooding risk in Worksop Central area is attributed to its proximity to the River Ryton, which means areas of the centre lie in flood zones 2 and 3a and 3b. Whereby, flood zone 2 represents the 1 in a 1000 year probability of flooding, and flood zone 3 represents the 1 in a 100 year probability of fluvial flooding.

3.162 Following recent flooding events, the Environment Agency are now undertaking work to review and update the modelling data for the River Ryton through Worksop. This, once complete, will provide the most up-to-date data for the Ryton and help inform future decision about flood management and investment in flood defences in the future. It will also form the starting point for identifying required flood risk mitigation measures within new development.

3.163 Flood warnings, along with evacuation plans, can inform emergency flood plans or flood response plans. The Environment Agency is the lead organisation for providing warnings of fluvial flooding (for watercourses classed as Main Rivers) and coastal flooding in England. Flood Warnings are supplied via the Flood Warning System (FWS) service, to homes and business within Flood Zones 2 and 3.

⁴⁹ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents>

⁵⁰ <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/3802/bassetlaw-strategic-flood-risk-assessment.pdf>

⁵¹ <https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/2885328/section19reportworksopnovember2019.pdf>

3.164 There are currently seven Flood Alert Areas (FAA) and twenty Flood Warning Areas (FWAs) covering significant parts of the Bassetlaw area. The table below identifies the Flood Alert Areas relevant to Worksop Centre.

Flood Warning Code	Flood Warning Name	Watercourse	Coverage
034FWFRYWORKSP	River Ryton at Worksop Town Centre including Shireoaks	River Ryton	Flood warning from Shireoaks to Worksop (city centre) (approx.6km long)
034FWFRYSHELLY	River Ryton at Worksop, Shelley Street	River Ryton	Flood warning within Worksop city centre

Table 41: Flood Warning Areas in Worksop (Bassetlaw Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2019)

3.165 Bassetlaw has experienced a number of historic surface water flooding incidents. The risk of flooding from surface water occurs at a number of prominent overland flow routes in the district; these predominantly follow topographical flow paths of existing watercourses or road networks in urban areas, with some isolated flow-routes through properties by virtue of run-off. The Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) provided by Bassetlaw District Council shows that several communities are at risk of surface water flooding in the District, including Worksop, which has areas in the centre which have a 1 in 30, 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 chance of surface flooding occurring in a given year. Areas of particular concern include Central Avenue, King Street, Hardy Street and Priorswell Road.

3.166 The Severn Trent Water HFRR register indicates a total of 208 recorded incidents of sewer flooding in Bassetlaw District administrative area. Anglian water had no recorded incidents in Bassetlaw. The settlements with the most recorded incidents include Retford, Worksop and Costhorpe. Historical incidents of flooding are detailed by Severn Trent Water through their HFRR registers, details of these incidents relating to Worksop shown in the table below. This database records incidents of flooding relating to public foul, combined or surface water sewers and displays which properties suffered flooding.

Post Code	Locality	Recorded Flood Incidents
S80 1	Worksop	8
S80 2	Worksop	6
S80 2LY	Worksop	1
S81 0	Worksop	2
S81 7	Worksop	21

Table 42: Hydraulic Flood Risk Register (HFRR) Register recorded flood incidents Post Code (Bassetlaw SFRA 2019)

3.167 Another significant water course that runs through the centre of Worksop is the Chesterfield canal. Canals do not generally pose a direct flood risk as they are a regulated waterbody. There is however a rare but residual risk from canals from overtopping and embankment failure (breach and sudden escape of the water retained in the canal channel) and the 2011 Nottinghamshire Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment⁵² identifies that the Chesterfield canal has experienced historical flooding incidents. For future planning, specific breaches in the Canal at

⁵² <https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/1598/pfra-1.pdf>

Retford and Worksop were modelled for the 2009 SFRA, using a strategic 2D modelling approach. The 2009 SFRA noted that a “breach could occur at any location where the canal is higher than the surrounding land; these results should be taken as examples of the flood risk if breaches should occur”. The results therefore do not provide a complete picture of areas that could be affected by a breach in the Chesterfield Canal across the District.

Water Resource

3.168 Bassetlaw is served by two water companies, Severn Trent and Anglian Water.

3.169 The IDP Baseline Assessment 2020⁵³ states that discussions with relevant bodies in the Bassetlaw Water Cycle Study 2010 are up to date. The Bassetlaw Water Cycle Study 2010⁵⁴ identified that both companies serving the district are in water surplus, with resources exceeding demands. The report also identified potential risks to water supplies within Bassetlaw. These included; deteriorating groundwater quality within aquifers, the effects of climate change on water resources and demand, water supply resilience issues and the Environment Agencies Review of Consent process which may reduce licensed abstractions.

Water Quality

3.170 In general, water quality within Bassetlaw is of good quality and has complied with current water objectives over the latest Environment Agency reporting periods. However, the Bassetlaw Water Cycle Study 2010, found that none of the watercourses are currently achieving ‘good ecological statuses or ‘good ecological potential’ under the Water Framework Directive⁵⁵ (WFD). The River Ryton currently has high levels of nitrates and phosphates which need to be monitored as it is currently rated poor under the WFD for phosphates, and moderate ecological status.

3.171 Large parts of Bassetlaw are underlain by aquifers covered by Source Protection Zones. These zones are designed to protect the groundwater from contamination. It is important that these zones are protected from development. As one of the key water suppliers to Worksop Severn Trent adopts a strict “no development” policy in SPZ1 areas. Therefore, land within an SPZ 1 owned by Severn Trent is subject to strict control measures on land use.

3.172 Severn Trent advise that limitations are extended to SPZ 2 areas as well. However, if this is not possible, then they strongly advise that developers are required to adopt suitable control measures and best industry practice when locating and designing SUDS in the SPZ 2 areas. A suitable train of treatment should be implemented where infiltration SUDS are designed in SPZ 2. Where development is located within SPZ3 it is recommended that the EA pollution prevention guidance is followed to ensure that development does not result in contamination of water. Especially where infiltration SuDS are proposed.

⁵³ <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/6019/idp-baseline-assessment-november-2020.pdf>

⁵⁴ <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/2028/bswcsummary.pdf>

⁵⁵ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02000L0060-20141120>

3.173 The Worksop Central DPD boundary is covered by 3 areas. An area to the north is located in Zone 2- Outer Protection Zone, an area to the South West which is not covered by a SPZ and finally the remaining area is under Zone 3- Total Catchment⁵⁶.

Waste Water

3.174 There are 24 wastewater treatment works located within and serving the Bassetlaw study area under the responsibility of Severn Trent.

Wastewater Treatment Works	Receiving watercourse	Development Areas Draining to Works
Worksop (Manton)	River Ryton	Worksop

Table 43: Wastewater Treatment Works for Worksop (IDP Baseline Assessment 2020).

3.175 The Bassetlaw Water Cycle Study 2010 found that four of the assessed waste water treatment works, including Worksop are already exceeding their volumetric consents and, therefore, have no capacity to treat further flows from new development in the area unless they apply for, and are granted, an increase to their flow consent by the Environment Agency.

Water and Climate Change Allowance

3.176 The European Environmental Agency⁵⁷ states that climate change consequences relating to water resources include; increases in temperature, shifts in precipitation patterns and snow cover, and a likely increase in the frequency of flooding and droughts. As a result, climate change has the potential to impact flood risk. To increase resilience to flooding, potential impacts can be considered through Climate Change Allowances which provide predictions of anticipated changes for; peak river flow, peak rainfall intensity, sea level rise and offshore wind speed and extreme wave height. Allowances for different climate scenarios over different epochs, or periods of time, over the coming century are used by the Environment Agency to provide advice on flood risk assessments and strategic flood risk assessments.

3.177 Worksop is within the Humber river basin district and table 44 identifies the Environment Agency's anticipated changes to peak river flow for the area through peak river flow allowances.

Allowance Category	Total potential change anticipated for the '2020s' (2015 to 2039)	Total potential change anticipated for the '2050s' (2040 to 2069)	Total potential change anticipated for the '2080s' (2070 to 2115)
H++	20%	35%	65%
Upper end	20%	30%	50%
Higher central	15%	20%	35%
Central	10%	15%	20%

Table 44: peak river flow allowances for the Humber river basin district (based on a 1961 to 1990 baseline)⁵⁸

3.178 The ranges identified in the table above are based on percentiles, with a percentile describing the proportion of possible scenarios that fall below an allowance level. The 50th percentile is

⁵⁶

<https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?mapService=EA/SourceProtectionZonesMerged&Mode=satial>

⁵⁷ <https://www.eea.europa.eu/archived/archived-content-water-topic/water-resources/climate-impacts-on-water-resources>

⁵⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances#table-1>

the point at which half of the possible scenarios for peak flows fall below it, and half fall above it. In order to decide which allowance range applies to a development or plan, additional information is needed, for example the flood risk vulnerability classification⁵⁹. This information is then used to produce flood risk assessments. It should be noted that the Humber river basin covers a wide catchment area, therefore, the impact of climate change on peak river flow may not be the same in all river catchments in a river basin district.

Trends that are likely to occur without Sustainability Appraisal intervention

3.179 The Baseline information from the previous section of the report identifies the current situation within Worksop Central area. This has been informed by trend data where it has been available. Analysis of this data also enables prediction of the likely future trends within the DPD area, should policies and proposals in the Worksop Central DPD not be implemented.

Future trends

3.180 The Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan proposes significant change in Worksop to 2037, including the provision of at least 2,400 new dwellings in Worksop Outer Area and a minimum of 660 new dwellings in Worksop Central Area.

3.181 It is very difficult to predict the nature of future trends, as they depend on a wide range of factors including the global and national economic climate, and decisions made at regional and county level. From the baseline assessment the following trends are likely to continue:

Social

3.182 The District's population is projected to increase by 17.8 % by 2037 equating to more than 20,700 additional residents compared with 2018. This increase in population will impact on the districts main town of Worksop. The increased population will require more services (health, education, recreation, shopping), access to parks and open space, public transport, waste management etc. as well as placing more demand on existing services. Although the DPD area currently has a younger age structure compared to the rest of the district, the HEDNA shows significant increases are expected in the elderly and retirement age population which could lead to demand for specific facilities.

3.183 Deprivation is likely to continue to be widespread within Worksop Central Area. This could potentially put pressure on existing services and facilities, such as healthcare provision. Planned investments in the DPD area, such as with the Bridgecourt educational centre may lead to improvements and accessibility to education achievement within the Worksop area as might improvements to green infrastructure provision and better walking and cycling infrastructure.

Environmental

3.184 Crime or the perception of crime continues to be a problem within the Worksop Central area and the DPD will need to facilitate improvements to create safe and attractive environments.

3.185 All new development will need to be designed and built within the context of a changing climate. The presence of the river in the Worksop Central has meant that it has always been at higher risk to flooding. However, changes to climate in recent years have seen the instance of flooding in the town centre increase. Without appropriate flood mitigation or appropriate site allocations, flooding will likely occur more regularly and be a problem in the future.

⁵⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change#Table-2-Flood-Risk-Vulnerability-Classification>

- 3.186 Overall for water quality within Bassetlaw none of the watercourses are currently achieving 'good ecological status' or 'good ecological potential' under the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The River Ryton currently has high levels of nitrates and phosphates which need to be monitored as it is currently rated poor under the WFD for phosphates, and moderate ecological status. Without appropriate monitoring and mitigation, this may become worse in the future.
- 3.187 Increase in population and housing in and around the Central area will likely result in more vehicles, which may present problems of congestion, especially during peak times. An increase in vehicular traffic may also impact on the air quality within the DPD which already contains hot-spots which are already close to legal limits. The DPD must ensure that all new development is supported by appropriate infrastructure to mitigate any adverse impacts on the town's infrastructure.
- 3.188 It is reasonable to assume that the majority of the heritage assets located in Worksop centre would be protected without the DPD (since works to them invariably require consent). However, elements which contribute to their significance could be harmed through inappropriate development in their vicinity. Opportunities to enhance assets may also be missed.
- 3.189 As the population of the district and Worksop is expected to increase, waste generation is expected to commensurate with this increase as well. This could place pressure on existing waste management facilities. However, it is envisaged that recycling/reuse rates would increase.

Economic

- 3.190 It will be important for Worksop Central area to safeguard and enhance its town centre offer, as failure to attract indigenous and inward investment may result in a weakening of the local economy in Worksop.
- 3.191 The DPD area contains some of the most deprived communities in the District, with the population increases expected, economic growth and concentrated regeneration efforts will be essential to facilitate new employment opportunities. A lack of economic growth is likely to be felt most within these deprived areas, where wages and average household income is low.
- 3.192 There is a need for the economy to diversity into higher value sectors such as creative and digital, low carbon and green energy, healthcare and technological sectors as failure to do so may result in continuing low average wage levels and low skilled jobs.

Key Sustainability Issues in Workso Central Area

From the analysis of the baseline presented in the preceding sections, a number of key sustainability issues affecting the Workso Central Area have been identified. These issues are summarised in the table below.

Environment- Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Sustainability Theme	Sustainability Issues	Town Centre opportunities	Possible Planning Policy Options for Workso Central	SEA Topic(s)
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Town Centre contains two Local Wildlife Sites (Chesterfield Canal and Sandhill Lake) which require protection and enhancement Increased public access to Local Wildlife Sites may potentially have negative impacts on biodiversity. Proximity to Clumber Park SSSI and Sherwood ppSPA: within 5km 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More limited opportunities to incorporate a net gain in biodiversity on site, but there are strategic opportunities in the Town Centre to capture off site measures, in line with the Governments Environmental Bill. Waterways, green buildings and public realm provide potential to enhance ecological connectivity and/or create ecological corridors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve and enhance biodiversity assets including sites designated for their nature conservation value, waterways and locally important semi natural greenspace, and enhance connectivity between each. Actively identify site(s) within the boundary to deliver off site biodiversity net gain and make provision for minimum 10% net gain, Promote opportunities to green the urban landscape particularly relating to buildings, streets and public realm. Create space for trees and street trees to help meet the 20% target for canopy cover in line with England's Tree Strategy. Ensure biodiversity is not adversely affected by new development. Creation and implementation of a recreational management plan to 	Biodiversity Fauna Flora

Sustainability Theme	Sustainability Issues	Town Centre opportunities	Possible Planning Policy Options for Workshop Central	SEA Topic(s)
			protect sensitive habitats e.g. Sandhill Lake and Chesterfield Canal.	
Green and Blue Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Centre has links to strategic green and blue infrastructure, including the River Ryton, the Chesterfield Canal, Sandhill Lake and The Canch. Has little neighbourhood/local green space for every day recreation. Green space can provide multiple benefits including for recreation, health, movement and flood management and biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the production of the Workshop Central GI Strategy: Identify opportunities for enhancement of GI and BI, including creation of additional space and the improvement of connections between networks for wildlife and people. Identify funding opportunities for GI & BI schemes. Identify opportunities to improve the multi functionality of the GI and BI networks Identify space for water to go 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and create new multifunctional GI spaces and connections to existing GI and BI. Protect and enhance existing green/blue infrastructure assets. The creation and implementation of a recreational management plan to protect GI sensitive habitats e.g. Chesterfield Canal and Sandhill Lake. Space for tree planting and street trees Create safe, accessible GI and BI for all, and improve measures at existing Identify opportunities for local food growing/community orchards Consider opportunities for waterspaces to include appropriate leisure uses Safeguard space for flood management and drainage Requirement for developer contributions to make provision for new/improved green infrastructure 	Biodiversity Water Landscape Material Assets

Sustainability Theme	Sustainability Issues	Town Centre opportunities	Possible Planning Policy Options for Workshop Central	SEA Topic(s)
Transport / Highways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Town Centre experiences high levels of traffic, including through traffic, which leads to busy roads particularly in the morning and evening peaks The Town Centre provides good access to Public Transport. Workshop Bus Station and Workshop Railway Station are located within the Workshop Town Centre DPD boundary. National Cycle Network route 6 runs through the Central area but connectivity beyond this is limited so there is a need to improve connectivity for cyclists within the Central area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the production of the Workshop Central transport Assessment identify: highway improvements Improve connectivity for cycling to and through the town centre to adjoining neighbourhoods, interchanges and for more cycle storage facilities. Approximately 24% of households in Workshop do not have a car; this accounts for around 4,400 households. Whilst much of the area has good public transport accessibility levels, improvements could be made. Improve walking routes, connecting the town centre to waterways and open spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement for necessary developer contributions to improve transport infrastructure. The use of travel assessments and travel plans for all relevant new development, particularly for school and workplaces. Requirement for schemes to be functionally well designed, to be accessible by a range of modes of transport. Proposals should improve connectivity / permeability within and around the town centre. Provide for new walking and cycling routes and facilities, and where appropriate improve the quality and accessibility of existing Improve access to public transport by locating development within close proximity to bus/rail station and stops. To locate new development within 15 minute walk/cycle of local shops, community facilities and services, and jobs so as to reduce the need to travel. A requirement for higher density housing within the DPD area would reduce the need to travel by private vehicle. 	Air Human Health Population Material Assets

Sustainability Theme	Sustainability Issues	Town Centre opportunities	Possible Planning Policy Options for Workshop Central	SEA Topic(s)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Car parking requirements and standards for new development, including car free neighbourhoods. Public land within the town centre provides more opportunities for the creation of EV charging hubs e.g. public car parks. 	
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The decline of retail has resulted in an increase in vacant units in the Town Centre. This has resulted in a less vibrant Town Centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to adopt policies that promote a mix of uses that generate vibrancy and support the vitality of the Town Centre including leisure and education uses, which will create vibrant neighbourhoods. Achieving the right type and mix of development which will enhance the town centre environment will encourage inward investment into the town centre to help deliver regeneration priorities. Opportunity to introduce a range of housing to the DPD area to encourage better positive use of places and spaces during the day/evenings/weekends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify a vision and priorities for each of the seven character areas in the Masterplan Identify policies which promote a mix of appropriate land uses which respond to opportunities and constraints Site allocation policies Safeguard land for strategic infrastructure improvements e.g. flood management/transport works 	Landscape Material Assets
Water: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality and supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of the Town Centre – especially along the River Ryton are located within Flood Zones 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the production of the DPD SFRA identify: Opportunity to create an improved waterfront environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategic approach to managing the volume water through the town centre. This will be linked to 	Water Biodiversity Climatic Factors Human Health

Sustainability Theme	Sustainability Issues	Town Centre opportunities	Possible Planning Policy Options for Workshop Central	SEA Topic(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Risk 	<p>and 3 which are considered to be of a high-risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular flooding events within parts of the town centre. The River Ryton channel is particularly narrow in some locations and existing infrastructure such as bridges contribute to a build-up of water volume in wetter periods. Current water storage capacity within the town centre is limited and comprises largely of open space or sports facilities such as the Canch Park and Cricket Ground. Chesterfield Canal can regularly be polluted by rubbish and walkways alongside are of poor quality. There is little space for boat moorings along the canal. 	<p>along both the River Ryton and the Chesterfield Canal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements to water quality through improved public realm. Opportunities to create a sustainable and effective flood prevention scheme in partnership with partner organisations such as the Environment Agency and Canals and Rivers Trust. Opportunity to produce a Flood Risk Strategy for the town centre. Opportunities for development sites to contribute towards reducing the flood risk within the town centre. 	<p>a wider flood prevention scheme led by the Environment Agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential for pooling (off-site) contributions to assist with the delivery of a strategic flood prevention scheme. Onsite mitigation requirements through the incorporation of flood prevention measures through design/layout and through the use of SUDS. Improvements to the surrounding waterfront environment and water quality and linked to the open space/design policies following advice from the Environment Agency and the Canals and Rivers Trust. 	Material Assets
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in climate change is a key issue facing the town. Buildings of the future will need to be able to adapt to increased temperatures, drier summers and wetter winters. The main source of carbon dioxide is from combustion of fossil fuels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for communities and buildings to adapt to the likely effects of climate change. Adaptive public realm Opportunity to include climate change mitigation through green and blue infrastructure Increase options for sustainable transport 	<p>Reducing carbon emissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to address climate change through seeking opportunities to deliver renewable energy schemes where appropriate. <p>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The requirement for the use of sustainable construction methods. 	Climatic Factors Air Human Health Water

Sustainability Theme	Sustainability Issues	Town Centre opportunities	Possible Planning Policy Options for Workshop Central	SEA Topic(s)
	<p>i.e. through electricity generation, or vehicle emissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current lack of green buildings and energy efficient buildings in Worksop. • Need to conserve natural resources e.g. through energy efficiency, conservation of materials and water. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The requirement to meet relevant environmental building and design standards. <p>Adaption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The requirement for good design through the inclusion of energy efficient materials and products, and renewable energy within development schemes. • The requirement for good design which improves connections/accessibility, reducing the need to travel by private vehicle. 	
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main source of air pollution is the large volumes of road and air traffic. • Air pollution hotspots are located in Worksop, where pollution has been shown over a number of years to be close to the legal limits. • The need to minimise the emission of pollutants within the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using renewable energy technology in design to improve air quality • The use of low carbon and sustainable construction methods to reduce emissions • The use of electric vehicle charging points to reduce emissions • To make sure development is to the highest standard of design efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy options covered by the Transport and Climate Change themes are relevant to air quality • Requirement for Air Quality Assessment for identified uses expected to have an adverse impact on air quality 	Climatic Factors Air Human Health
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise is generated from the range and mix of uses found in the town centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review operating hours • The use of Noise Assessments to monitor an area to establish a baseline and then project likely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of relevant criteria in site allocations policies to secure mitigation to address any impacts identified 	Human Health

Sustainability Theme	Sustainability Issues	Town Centre opportunities	Possible Planning Policy Options for Worksop Central	SEA Topic(s)
		impacts of new developments on the environment and suggesting possible mitigation strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement for noise assessments for development within specific zones expected to experience noise caused by existing land uses due to the effect it would have on amenity and established businesses. Inclusion of a policy which seeks to ensure development is functionally well designed 	
Resource Use and Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2018/19 the area covered by Bassetlaw District Council had a recycling rate of 25%, which was the lowest recycling rate in the East Midlands. There are multiple potential contaminated land sites distributed throughout the Worksop Central Area, these would need to be assessed on an individual basis. Some sites may have viability constraints due to contamination / remediation requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity for the Council to increase recycling rates and provide facilities for dealing with waste locally. Opportunity to redevelop / remediate brownfield sites Opportunity for the incorporation of well-designed / well-functioning waste facilities within the town centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to make best use of existing buildings, vacant brownfield land, and infrastructure. Requirement for a contaminated land survey/report as part of relevant site allocation policies (the general requirement is covered by the Local Plan). The requirement for remediating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land as part Incorporation of well-designed recycling waste facilities into development schemes and within the Town Centre Policies relating to developer contributions for infrastructure and affordable housing should take into consideration any 	

Sustainability Theme	Sustainability Issues	Town Centre opportunities	Possible Planning Policy Options for Workshop Central	SEA Topic(s)
			abnormal costs of land reclamation / construction where necessary.	
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term visions for the development and demand for new housing and other needs can result in inappropriate development and demolition, which can affect the character of a historic area or individual building. Potentially, the loss of character by incremental change is the biggest pressure. • There is potential for the character of the conservation area to be harmfully affected by change, e.g. through insensitive housing development. • Ongoing sustainable use of heritage assets, as management and maintenance can be more costly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity for regeneration to benefit and enhance the historic environment e.g. through the Townscape Heritage Project • Bringing older buildings back into use through regeneration. • Bringing older buildings back into use through regeneration is offers the opportunity to consider repurposing existing building fabric in the town centre and making use of embodied carbon in contrast to increasing carbon footprint through new build. • Supporting the sustainable use of the Castle SAM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve and enhance the historic environment and their settings, including Heritage at Risk within the DPD area or adjoining areas. • The need to seek opportunities to bring vacant heritage assets back into viable use to protect their long-term future. • The need to protect and enhance the town's cultural heritage assets and their settings. • To protect non-designated heritage assets and enhance these where possible. • The need to tackle heritage at risk. • The need to ensure public realm contributes positively towards the historic environment • The need to provide opportunities to promote enjoyment of and access to cultural heritage 	Cultural Heritage Material Assets Landscape
Landscape and Townscape –	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential for the character of the landscape and townscape to be harmfully affected by change, e.g. through insensitive housing development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality of new developments and the quality of public realm, civic spaces and general soft/hard landscaping is of high importance to the attractiveness of the town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to promote high quality design that respects local character and distinctiveness, including through use of design codes. 	Cultural Heritage Material Assets Landscape

Sustainability Theme	Sustainability Issues	Town Centre opportunities	Possible Planning Policy Options for Workshop Central	SEA Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> But there is potential through quality design to improve the landscape/townscape of the DPD area such as through the reuse of vacant/underused land and buildings. 	<p>centre as a destination for business and investment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise opportunities associated with new development to enhance townscape character, public realm and the quality of the urban environment. Seek enhancements to improve accessibility to increase attractiveness for walking and cycling and access for all by creating safe, direct and permeable routes. Use good quality hard landscaping materials which complement the setting and are easy to maintain. Where appropriate provide high quality street furniture and landscaping whilst minimising street clutter. Developer contributions to contribute towards the improvement and maintenance of the public realm in that vicinity. Public realm should show consideration for the historic character. Consider incorporating green infrastructure to improve connectivity for wildlife, mitigate against the impact of climate change and improve the amenity value. 	

Social- Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Sustainability Theme	Sustainability Issues	Town Centre opportunities	Possible Policy Options	SEA Topic(s)
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is also a shortage of affordable (rented / part-owned) homes within the town centre and district. • Issues with financial accessibility to the housing market • Concentration of HMOs within the DPD area • Lack of diversity in housing type within the area • Lack of high quality housing particularly for families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council's housing service indicates that the provision of family accommodation for social affordable rent is a priority. • Provision of diversity in the mix and type of housing within the area • Provision of high quality housing • Continuation of the management of HMOs through the Article 4 policy mechanism • Renewal of existing Council owned properties and their environments to better meet needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirement for high quality homes which enhance the Town Centre. • Encouraging the re-use of vacant buildings/upper floors for residential development • To contribute appropriately to the District's objectively assessed housing need including for affordable housing. • The need to provide an adequate supply of land for housing in line with Local Plan requirements • Ensure that the right type of homes are delivered to meet the needs of a range of households with different needs. • The need to support higher densities in the Town Centre and land in close proximity to public transport interchanges • Site allocations policies to address area-wide issues such as for housing renewal • Ensure sites of 10 or more make appropriate contributions to affordable housing provision and sites of 50 or more provide for older peoples housing 	Population Material Assets Human Health

Sustainability Theme	Sustainability Issues	Town Centre opportunities	Possible Policy Options	SEA Topic(s)
Regeneration and Social Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD): Bassetlaw is ranked 106 out of 317 Local Authorities in England, meaning it falls within the 35% most deprived areas nationally. Within the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) that make up the town centre, there is significant contrast between their IMD rankings with the highest ranking being 18,237 and the lowest being 1,806. Perception of crime and antisocial behaviour (which is disproportionate to actual level of crime) could possibly lead to negative effects upon the health of residents. Antisocial behaviour, violence and sexual offences and shoplifting with the town centre is a concern. This could have a possible negative effects upon the social and economic well-being of the town centres. There are areas within the town centre with people who are without work; with health problems; in fuel and housing poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to ensure the environment is well designed in order to discourage anti-social behaviour Public realms could incorporate elements of a safe and accessible neighbourhoods e.g. sufficient lighting, disability access and CCTV coverage Community involvement initiatives to instil responsibility for public realm e.g. Community garden planting box Selective housing renewal to create more positive environments for living with housing designed to current day standards Space for start-up businesses and independent businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate homes within 15 minutes of essential community facilities, including health, education, leisure, local services and shopping Use of design and layout of development to reduce crime, vandalism, graffiti and fear of crime. Encourage and support a balanced town centre mix of uses, including retail, residential, leisure, and recreation. The public realm should be designed to improve the wider environment for all. Through site allocation policies ensure larger sites and housing renewal areas provide healthy neighbourhoods to meet needs. Social enterprise policy that supports mix of uses to meet local business, housing, cultural needs. 	Population Human Health

Sustainability Theme	Sustainability Issues	Town Centre opportunities	Possible Policy Options	SEA Topic(s)
Health and Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population is aging and this will require additional services and facilities to support its well-being. • Life expectancy for both males and females in Worksop is lower than the national average. • 7.2% of Worksop residents reported to have bad or very bad health compared to 6.7% in Bassetlaw and 5.4% in England. • There is a lack of provision in leisure activities associated with the evening and night-time economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worksop has a younger population structure compared to the rest of the District. This would support a dynamic mix of uses. • Improved access to a range of accessible and inclusive activities can enhance the quality of life of residents and visitors. • More diverse provision of leisure activities • To support the development of healthy neighbourhoods through active design and multifunctional open spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A design policy which promotes safe, healthy, active and inclusive places to live. • New housing, public buildings and workplaces should be accessible for all people. • Protection and enhancement of open space provision. • Healthy place making promoted through 15 minute neighbourhoods. • The need to safeguard existing health care and community facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities and services to meet needs arising from new development. • Support and encouragement for leisure and recreation uses. • Support and encouragement for a mix of uses which would encourage people of all ages to visit, live or work in the Town Centre. • Space for outdoor seating and social interaction to promote a sense of community 	Population Human Health

Economic- Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

Sustainability Theme	Sustainability Issues	Town Centre Opportunities	Possible Policy Options	SEA Topic(s)
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a number of vacant units in need of re-use or redevelopment. In Worksop, 22% of the primary retail frontages were vacant in 2019/20 and despite previous investment 63% of these were concentrated within the Priory Centre. Due to the impacts of Covid-19, a number of workers are having to work from home. This has resulted in a reduction in footfall in the Town Centre. Number of vacant units in the centre has been increasing annually since 2017. The need to improve the resilience of businesses and the economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to a local shopping opportunities. The majority of businesses in the town centre are small or medium sized enterprises. Vacant units can support new SMEs. Support a more diversified mix of uses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of local shopping facilities where necessary. Protection of employment land and premises where necessary and providing opportunities for extension and growth. Supporting the diversification of the town centre economy, including promoting cultural, leisure and recreational development for national, independent businesses and start-ups. The need to provide a range of quality sites to support business growth and development with supporting transport, public realm and digital infrastructure. Support the vitality, viability and uniqueness of the town centre. Support for the protection and enhancement of the town cultural offer 	Material Assets Population
Education and Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30.2% of residents in Worksop had no qualifications, which exceeds the no qualification rate for both Bassetlaw (28.5%) and England (24.7%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need to raise educational attainment and skills in the local labour force. There are opportunities within the town centre for new education facilities and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance education, training and local employment opportunities. The need to support the development of innovative and knowledge-based businesses, 	Population

Sustainability Theme	Sustainability Issues	Town Centre Opportunities	Possible Policy Options	SEA Topic(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of residents in Worksop with Level 1 and 2 qualifications exceeded national percentages. Whereas, attainments for apprenticeships, Level 3 and Level 4 qualifications fall below the national rate. 3.43% of Bassetlaw residents were claiming Universal Credit in or out of employment in March 2019. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for provide more jobs in key D2N2 growth sectors such as digital and creative industries and green and low carbon sector Opportunities for employment and skills training through large scale employment development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> digital and creative industries and green and low carbon sector jobs. Secure employment and skills packages through relevant site allocation policies 	

Appendix 4: Significance criteria to be applied in the SA of site options and policies

Significance criteria to be applied in the SA of site options and policies

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
1. Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure: To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green and blue infrastructure network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it conserve and enhance international designated nature conservation sites (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar Sites)? • Will it conserve and enhance nationally designated nature conservation sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest? • Will it conserve and enhance Local Nature Reserves and Local Wildlife Sites? • Will it consider local BAP requirements and UK protected species? • Will it conserve and enhance species diversity, and in particular avoid harm to indigenous species of principal importance, or priority species and habitats? • Will it offer protection to existing corridors and opportunities to create and 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would have a positive effect on European or national designated sites, habitats or species (e.g. enhancing habitats, creating additional habitat or increasing protected species populations). The policy/proposal would create new habitat and link it with existing habitats or significantly improve existing habitats to support local biodiversity. The policy/proposal would have significant positive effects on protected geologically important sites. The policy/proposal would significantly enhance Worksop Central's green and blue infrastructure network.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would have a positive effect on sub-regional/local designated sites, habitats or species. The policy/proposal would improve existing habitats to support local biodiversity. The policy/proposal would have positive effects on protected geologically important sites. The policy/proposal would enhance Worksop Central's green and blue infrastructure network.
		0	Neutral/No effect	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would have negative effects on sub-regional or local designated sites, habitats or species (e.g. short term loss of habitats, loss of species and temporary effects on the functioning of ecosystems). The policy/proposal would lead to short-term disturbance of existing habitat but would not have long-term effects on local biodiversity. The policy/proposal would have minor negative effects on protected geologically important sites. The policy/proposal would adversely affect the District's green and blue infrastructure network.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would have negative effects on European or national designated sites, habitats and/or protected species (i.e. on the interest features and integrity of the site, by preventing any of the conservation objectives from being achieved or resulting in a long term

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	enhance/connect habitats to offer a wider network? • Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process? • Will it enhance ecological connectivity and maintain and improve the green and blue infrastructure			decrease in the population of a priority species). These effects could not be reasonably mitigated. The policy/proposal would result in significant, long term negative effects on non-designated sites (e.g. through significant loss of habitat leading to a long term loss of ecosystem structure and function). The policy/proposal would have significant negative effects on protected geologically important sites. The policy/proposal would have a significant adverse effect on the District's green and blue infrastructure network.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
2. Housing: To ensure that the District's housing needs are met.	• Will it meet the District's objectively assessed housing need, providing a range of housing types to meet current and emerging need for market and affordable housing? • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? • Will it make best use of Worksop Central's existing housing stock?	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would provide a significant increase to housing supply and would provide access to decent, affordable housing for residents with different needs (e.g. housing sites with capacity for 100 or more units).
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would provide an increase to housing supply and would provide access to decent, affordable housing for residents with different needs (e.g. housing sites of between 1 and 99 units). The policy/proposal would make use of/improve existing buildings or unfit, empty homes. The policy/proposal would promote high quality design.
		0	Neutral/No effect	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would reduce the amount of affordable, decent housing available (e.g. a net loss of between 1 and 99 dwellings).
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the amount of affordable, decent housing available (e.g. a net loss of 100+ dwellings).

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to ensure the provision of good quality, well designed homes? • Will it deliver housing to meet the needs of the elderly and those with special needs? 	?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
3. Economy and Skills: To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it deliver local economic growth? • Will it provide a supply of flexible, good quality employment land to meet the needs of the Workso Central's existing businesses and attract inward investment? • Will it help to diversify the local economy and support the delivery of the District's Regeneration and Growth Strategy, Nottinghamshire Growth Plan, Sheffield City Region and the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan? • Will it provide good quality, well paid employment opportunities that meet the needs of local people? • Will it increase average income levels? • Will it improve the physical accessibility of jobs? 	++	Significant Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would significantly encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure which would lead to a more diversified economy, maximising viability of the local economy and reducing out-commuting.</p> <p>Is it located within an area that would support economic growth, this would include town centre locations or a major/existing employment area.</p> <p>The policy would support a mix of employment and commercial uses e.g. relating to retail, leisure and recreation, education, tourism or financial and professional services, offices.</p>
		+	Positive	<p>The policy/proposal would encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure. The policy/proposal would provide accessible employment opportunities.</p> <p>Is it located within close proximity to a town centre or a major/existing employment area.</p> <p>The policy would support a mix of employment and commercial uses e.g. relating to retail, leisure and recreation, education, tourism or financial and professional services, offices.</p>
		0	Neutral/No effect	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would have negative effects on businesses, the local economy and local employment (e.g. it would result in the loss of jobs).
		--	Significant Negative	<p>The policy/proposal would have significant negative effects on business, the local economy and local employment (e.g. policy/proposal would lead to the closure or relocation of existing significant local businesses).</p> <p>The policy/proposal would result in the loss of existing educational</p>

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote a low carbon economy? • Will it improve access to training to raise employment potential? • Will it increase levels of qualification? • Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors? • Will it promote investment in educational establishments? 			establishments without replacement provision elsewhere within the District.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
4. Regeneration and Social Inclusion: To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it maintain and enhance community facilities and services? • Will it enhance accessibility to key community facilities and services including schools and public transport? • Will it help to promote shared community use and the co-location of services and facilities? • Will it protect and enhance the vitality and viability of Worksop Central? • Will it tackle deprivation in Worksop Central's most deprived areas and reduce inequalities? • Will it contribute to regeneration initiatives? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would create new, or significantly enhance existing, community facilities and services. The policy/proposal would significantly improve social and environmental conditions within deprived areas and support regeneration. The policy/proposal would significantly enhance the vitality and viability of the District's town centres. The policy/ proposal includes provision of affordable housing.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would enhance existing community facilities and services. The policy/proposal would improve social and environmental conditions within deprived areas. The policy/proposal would enhance the vitality and viability of the District's town centres.
		0	Neutral/No effect	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would reduce the accessibility, availability and quality of existing community facilities and services. The policy/proposal would have an adverse effect on the vitality and viability of the District's town centres.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would result in the loss of existing community facilities and services without their replacement elsewhere within the District. The policy/proposal would have a significantly adverse effect on the vitality and viability of the District's town centres. The

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? • Will it promote participation in cultural activities? • Will it enhance the public realm? • Will it align investment in services, facilities and infrastructure with growth? • Will it enhance social inclusion by providing increased opportunities for people to access housing e.g. affordable housing provision? 			policy/proposal would result in new residential development being inaccessible to existing services and facilities.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
5. Health and Wellbeing: To improve health and reduce health inequalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it avoid locating development in locations that could adversely affect people's health? • Will it maintain and improve access to green and blue infrastructure, open space, leisure and recreational facilities for all? • Will it maintain and improve access to children's play areas? • Will it increase the opportunities for physical activity and accessibility of 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would have strong and sustained impacts on healthy lifestyles and improve well-being through physical activity, recreational activity, improved environmental quality, etc. Different groups within the society are taken into consideration and policy/proposal would deliver new healthcare facilities and open space; and the policy/proposal would support the reduction of crime and the fear of crime through design and other safety measures. The policy/proposal includes provision of affordable housing.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would have strong and sustained impacts on healthy lifestyles and improve well-being through physical activity, recreational activity, improved environmental quality, etc. Different groups within the society are taken into consideration and/or policy/proposal would deliver new healthcare facilities and/or open space; and the policy/proposal would support the reduction of crime and/or the fear of crime through design and other safety measures.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	recreational services and facilities? • Will it improve access to health and social care facilities and services? • Will it reduce health inequalities? • Will it meet the needs of the District's ageing population? • Will it support those with disabilities and promote accessible buildings and public spaces? • Will it promote community safety? • Will it reduce actual levels of crime and anti-social behaviour? • Will it reduce the fear of crime? • Will it promote design that discourages crime? • Will it align healthcare facilities and services with growth? • Will it minimise noise levels associated with new development and avoid locating sensitive development in areas affected by noise?	0	Neutral/No effect	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would reduce access to healthcare facilities and open space. The policy/proposal would lead to an increase in reported crime and the fear of crime in the District. The policy/proposal would have effects which could cause deterioration of health.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would result in the loss of healthcare facilities and open space without their replacement elsewhere within the District. The policy/proposal would lead to a significant increase in reported crime and the fear of crime. The policy/proposal would have significant effects which would cause deterioration of health within the community (i.e. increase in pollution)
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
		+/?	Positive/uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which it is managed. Whilst there is uncertainty, there is potential to deliver the strategic objective through appropriate mitigation.
		-/?	Negative/uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which it is managed. Mitigation is potentially more challenging and would require greater intervention by the authorities due to the severity of the current situation.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it enable more people to access housing and contribute to meeting the District's affordable housing need? 			
6. Transport: To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce travel demand and the distance people travel for jobs, employment, leisure and services and facilities? Will it encourage a shift to more sustainable modes of transport? Will it encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport? Will it help to address highways capacity issues and reduce traffic congestion? Will it deliver investment in the District's/ Worksop Central's transportation infrastructure and support proposals identified in the Local Transport Plan? Will it capitalise on the Worksop's good transport accessibility, links to Robin Hood Airport, Worksop Station and the new Worksop Bus Station? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly reduce need for travel, road traffic and congestion. The policy/proposal would create opportunities/incentives for the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods. The policy/proposal would significantly reduce out-commuting. The policy/proposal would support investment in transportation infrastructure and/or services.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would reduce need for travel. The policy/proposal would encourage the use of sustainable travel/transport of people/goods.
		0	Neutral/No effect	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, increasing road traffic and congestion.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would significantly increase the need for travel by less sustainable forms of transport, substantially increasing road traffic and congestion. The policy/proposal would result in the loss of transportation infrastructure and/or services.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment and public health? • Will it help deliver traffic management and calming measures to reduce road injuries? • Will it reduce the level of freight movement by road? 			
7. Land Use and Soils: To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote the use of previously developed (brownfield) land and minimise the loss of greenfield land? • Will it make best use of and reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land in Worksop Central? • Will it encourage the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure? • Will it prevent land contamination and facilitate remediation of contaminated sites? • Will it maintain and enhance soil quality? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would encourage significant development on brownfield land. The policy/proposal would result in existing land / soil contamination being removed. The policy/proposal would protect best and most versatile agricultural land.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would encourage development on brownfield.
		0	Neutral/No effect	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would result in development on greenfield or would create conflicts in land-use. The policy/proposal would result in the loss of agricultural land.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. The policy/proposal would result in land contamination.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
8. Water: To conserve and	• Will it result in a reduction of run-off of pollutants to	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would lead to a significant reduction of wastewater, surface water runoff and pollutant discharge so that the quality of

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
enhance water quality and resources.	nearby water courses that lead to a deterioration in existing status and/or failure to achieve the objective of good status under the Water Framework Directive? • Will it improve ground and surface water quality? • Will it reduce water consumption and encourage water efficiency? • Will it ensure that new water/wastewater management infrastructure is delivered in a timely manner to support new development?			groundwater and/or surface water would be significantly improved and all water targets (including those relevant to biological and chemical quality) would be met/exceeded. The policy/proposal would lead to a significant reduction in the demand for water. The policy/proposal would support investment in water resources infrastructure.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would lead to a reduction of wastewater, surface water runoff and/or pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater or surface water would be improved and some water targets (including those relevant to biological and chemical quality) would be met/exceeded. The policy/proposal would lead to a reduction in the demand for water.
		0	Neutral/No effect	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to an increase in the amount of waste water, surface water runoff and pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater or surface water would be reduced. The policy/proposal would lead to an increase in the demand for water.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to a significant increase in the amount of wastewater, surface water runoff and pollutant discharge so that the quality of groundwater or surface water would be decreased and water targets would not be met. The policy/proposal would lead to deterioration of the current WFD classification. The policy/proposal would lead to a significant increase in the demand for water placing water resource zones in deficit over the lifetime of the Severn Trent Water and/or Anglian Water Water Resources Management Plans. The policy/proposal would result in the capacity of existing wastewater management infrastructure being exceeded without appropriate mitigation.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
9. Flood Risk: To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to avoid or reduce the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure? • Will it ensure that new development does not give rise to flood risk elsewhere? • Will it manage effectively, and reduce the likelihood of, flash flooding, taking into account the capacity of sewerage systems? • Will it discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding? • Will it deliver sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs) and promote investment in flood defences that reduce vulnerability to flooding? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located within the 1 in 100 year floodplain).
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would reduce flood risk to new or existing infrastructure or communities (currently located 1 in 1000 year floodplain).
		0	Neutral/No effect	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective. It is anticipated that the policy will neither cause nor exacerbate flooding in the catchment.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 1000 year floodplain. The policy/proposal would result in development classed as 'highly vulnerable' being located within Flood Zone 2 or development classed as 'more vulnerable' being located within Flood Zone 3a. or 'essential infrastructure' being located within Flood Zones 3a or 3b.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would result in an increased flood risk within the 1 to 100 year floodplain. The policy/proposal would result in development classed as 'highly vulnerable' being located within Flood Zone 3a or development classed as 'more vulnerable' being located within Flood Zone 3b.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
10. Air Quality: To improve air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it maintain and improve air quality? • Will it avoid locating development in areas of 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly improve air quality.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would improve air quality.
		0	Neutral/No effect	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	existing poor air quality/odour? • Will it minimise emissions to air including odour from new development?	-	Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to a decrease in air quality.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to a decrease in air quality and would result in new AQMAs being declared.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
11. Climate Change: To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change.	• Will it minimise energy use and reduce or mitigate greenhouse gas emissions? • Will it plan or implement adaptation measures for the likely effects of climate change? • Will it support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy in the District/ Workso Central and reduce dependency on non-renewable sources? • Will it promote sustainable design and layout that is energy efficient, minimises greenhouse emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change?	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the District. The policy/proposal would significantly reduce energy consumption or increase the amount of renewable energy being used/generated.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the District. The policy/proposal would increase resilience/decrease vulnerability to climate change effects. The policy/proposal would reduce energy consumption or increase the amount of renewable energy being used/generated. The policy/proposal would support/encourage sustainable design.
		0	Neutral/No effect	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the District. The policy/proposal would not increase resilience/decrease vulnerability to climate change effects.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to a significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the District. The policy/proposal would increase vulnerability to climate change effects.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
12. Resource Use and Waste: To	• Will it minimise the demand for raw materials and assist in maximising the use of	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would reduce the amount of waste generated through prevention, minimisation and re-use. The policy/proposal would significantly reduce the amount of waste going to landfill through

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).	recycled and secondary materials (including aggregates)? • Will it promote the use of local resources? • Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported? • Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling? • Will it avoid sterilisation of mineral reserves? • Will it support the objectives and proposals of the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan? • Will it assist or facilitate compliance with the waste hierarchy (i.e. reduce first, then re-use, recover, recycle, landfill)? • Will it compromise the ongoing operation of existing waste management facilities? • Will it support investment in waste management facilities to meet local needs? • Will it support the objectives and proposals of the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy?			recycling and energy recovery. The policy/proposal would support/encourage investment in waste management facilities.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would reduce the amount of waste going to landfill through recycling and energy recovery. The policy/proposal would encourage the use of sustainable materials.
		0	Neutral/No effect	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would result in an increased amount of waste going to landfill. The policy/proposal would increase the demand for local resources.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would result in a significantly increased amount of waste going to landfill. The policy/proposal would significantly increase the demand for local resources. The policy/proposal would result in inappropriate development within a minerals safeguarding area.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
13. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to conserve and enhance existing features of the historic built environment and their settings, including archaeological assets? • Will it reduce the instances and circumstances where heritage assets are identified as being 'at risk'? • Will it promote sustainable repair and reuse of heritage assets? • Will it protect or enhance the significance of designated heritage assets and their settings? • Will it protect or enhance the significance of non-designated heritage assets and their settings? • Will it promote local cultural distinctiveness? • Will it improve the quality of the built environment, and maintain local distinctiveness and historic townscape character in Worksop Central? • Will it help to conserve historic buildings, places and spaces that enhance local distinctiveness, character and 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would protect and enhance the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with national designations (including their setting). The policy/proposal will make use of historic buildings, spaces and places through sensitive adaption and re-use allowing these distinctive assets to be accessed. The policy/proposal would result in an assets(s) being removed from the At Risk Register.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would protect and enhance the sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with local designations (including their setting). The policy/proposal will increase access to historical/cultural/archaeological/architectural buildings/spaces/places.
		0	Neutral/No effect	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to the deterioration of and/or harm to sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with local designations. The policy/proposal would temporarily restrict access to historical/cultural/archaeological/architectural buildings/spaces/places.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would lead to the deterioration of and/or harm to sites, areas and features of historic, cultural, archaeological and architectural interest with national designation or result in the destruction of heritage assets (national or local). The policy/proposal would permanently restrict access to historical/cultural/archaeological/architectural buildings/spaces/places. The policy/proposal would result in an asset being placed on the At Risk Register.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.

SA Objective	Guide Questions	Effect	Description	Illustrative Guidance
	<p>appearance through sensitive adaptation and reuse?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Bassetlaw's cultural heritage? • Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value? 			
14. Landscape and Townscape: To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it conserve and enhance landscape character and townscapes? • Will it promote high quality design in context with its urban landscape? • Will it protect and enhance visual amenity? 	++	Significant Positive	The policy/proposal would offer potential to significantly enhance or protect landscape/townscape character.
		+	Positive	The policy/proposal would offer potential to enhance landscape/townscape character.
		0	Neutral/No effect	The policy/proposal would not have any effect on the achievement of the objective.
		-	Negative	The policy/proposal would have an adverse effect on landscape/townscape character.
		--	Significant Negative	The policy/proposal would have a significant adverse effect on landscape/townscape character.
		?	Uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.
		+/?	Positive/uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which it is managed. Whilst there is uncertainty, there is potential to deliver the strategic objective through appropriate mitigation.
		-/?	Negative/uncertain	The policy/proposal has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which it is managed. Mitigation is potentially more challenging and could require greater intervention by the Council.

Appendix 5: Site Appraisal Criteria for housing and employment sites (including mixed use)

Site Appraisal Criteria for housing and employment sites (including mixed use)

SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Score
1. Biodiversity and Geodiversity: To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green and blue infrastructure network.	Proximity to: -statutory international/national nature conservation designations (SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI, National Nature Reserve, Ancient Woodland); -local nature conservation designations (Local Nature Reserve, Local Wildlife Site) -Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)	No international/national designations within 500m of site and no local designations (including RIGS) within 100m of site.	0
		Within 100m of a locally designated site (including RIGS)/Within 500m from an international/national site or within 5km of the Sherwood Forest ppSPA .	-
		Within 100m of a statutory international/national designated site (including the Sherwood Forest ppSPA) or locally designated site (including RIGS) within the site option.	--
2. Housing: To ensure that the District's housing needs are met.	Number of (net) new dwellings proposed/loss of dwellings.	100+ dwellings (3ha or more).	++
		1 to 99 dwellings (up to 2.9ha)	+
		0 dwellings.	0
		-1 to -99 dwellings (-2.9ha or more).	-
		-100+ dwellings (-3ha or more).	--
3. Economy and Skills: To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.	Net employment land provision/loss.	New employment site or located within a town centre (i.e. accessible employment) or adjacent to a major/existing employment area.	++
		Located within 800m of a town centre or a major transport hub e.g. railway station (i.e. providing reasonable access to employment)	+
		No change.	0
		Partial loss of employment.	-
		Complete loss of employment.	--
4. Regeneration and Social Inclusion: To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.	Walking distance to key services including: • GP surgeries	Within 800m of all services and/or a town centre	++
		Within 800m of one or more key services and/or a local centre, and/or within 2,000m of all services/a town centre.	+
		Within 2,000m of a key service.	0

SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Score
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary schools Secondary schools Post Offices Proximity to town and local centres. Employment sites will have no effect on this objective.	In excess of 2,000m from all services/a town centre.	-
5. Health and Wellbeing: To improve health and reduce health inequalities.	Access to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GP surgeries Open space (including sports and recreational facilities) Proximity to GP surgeries is not relevant to employment sites, therefore these will be assessed on the basis of proximity to open space only.	Within 800m walking distance of a GP surgery and open space.	++
		Within 800m of a GP surgery or open space.	+
		Within 1,200m of a GP surgery or open space.	0
		In excess of 1,200m from a GP surgery and/or open space.	-
		Loss of open space or sports/recreational facilities.	--
	Addressing crime and the fear of crime	Located within an area monitored by CCTV	+
	Noise pollution e.g. music venue, industrial uses	If proposed residential is located above a licensed premises or restaurant operating outside normal working hours there is potential for adverse noise impact	--
		Given for combined effects such as a negative score being given in relation to noise, but positive for everything else	+/-
6. Transport: To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	Access to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> bus stops railway stations cycle routes 	Within 400m of a bus stop and 800m railway station and a cycle path.	++
		Within 400m of a bus stop or 800m of a railway station or a cycle path.	+
		More than 400m from a bus stop and 800m of a railway station and from a cycle path.	-
	Development of brownfield / greenfield/ mixed land	Previously developed (brownfield) land	++
		Mixed greenfield/brownfield land.	+/-

SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Score
7. Land Use and Soils: To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.	Development of agricultural land including best and most versatile agricultural land (Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) grades 1, 2 and 3)).	Greenfield (not in ALC Grades 1, 2 or 3).	-
		Greenfield (in ALC Grade 1, 2 or 3).	--
8. Water: To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.	Proximity to Groundwater Source Protection Zones	Not within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone	0
		Within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone	--
9. Flood Risk: To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.	Presence of Environment Agency Flood Zones. Assessed without mitigation. *Add EA comments on support for schemes provided that a Flood Prevention/mitigation Scheme is implemented	Within Flood Zone 1.	0
		Partly or fully within Flood Zone 2 (but not within Flood Zone 3).	-
		Partly or fully within Flood Zone 3a/b	--
10. Air Quality: To improve air quality.	It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective. There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS) within the District, and proximity to sustainable transport links is considered separately under SA objective 6.	N/A	N/A
11. Climate Change: To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change.	It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective as effects will depend largely on the design of sites and onsite practices. Proximity to sustainable transport links is considered separately under SA objective 6.	N/A	N/A
		Outside a Minerals Safeguarding Area	0

SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Score
12. Resource Use and Waste: To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).	Development in Minerals Safeguarding Areas. *The assessment is based on the assumption that minerals would not be extracted.	Within a Minerals Safeguarding Area	--
13. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	Effects on designated heritage assets and archaeology. Assessed without mitigation.	N/A – potential for significant positive. Outcome unknown until planning application submitted.	++
		N/A – potential for positive. Outcome unknown until planning application submitted.	+
		No concerns raised by BDC officers	0
		Potential minor effect identified by BDC officers The potential for mitigation to address negative impact will be identified in the SA findings. The score will remain unchanged as this would be dependent on the outcome of a planning application.	-
		Potential significant effect identified by BDC officers. The potential for mitigation to address negative impact will be identified in the SA findings. The score will remain unchanged as this would be dependent on the outcome of a planning application.	--
14. Landscape and Townscape: To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.	Effect on the townscape, including important views identified in the Worksop Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	Development on site would protect the landscape i.e. it is a brownfield site	++
		Identified as an area for improvement in the Worksop Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	+/?
		Identified as an area contributing to the character of the Conservation Area in the Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	-/?
		Loss of public realm	--
		Change of use proposed/no alterations to exterior	0

