

# Bassetlaw District Local Development Framework

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT



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**BASSETLAW**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL  
NORTH NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

November 2009



# **Bassetlaw District Council**

## **Local Development Framework**

### **Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report**

November 2009



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## Contents

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY:	5
Introduction to the Sustainability Appraisal	5
The Scoping Report	6
The Sustainability Appraisal Framework	6
Sustainability issues	6
Sustainability appraisal objectives	6
What happens next?	7
SECTION 1: Introduction	9
Local Development Framework	9
Sustainability Appraisal	9
Strategic Environmental Assessment	9
Relationship between SEA and SA	10
Habitat Regulations Assessment	10
Relationship between HRA and SA	10
Sustainable development	10
Purpose of the scoping report	12
SECTION 2: Methodology	13
Guidance for carrying out SA	13
Stages of SA	13
Timetable	13
Map of the area covered by this scoping report	15
SECTION 3: Other relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (Stage A1)	17
Introduction	17
Issues identified from review	17
SECTION 4: Baseline data and characteristics of Bassetlaw (Stage A2)	23
Social Characteristics of Bassetlaw	23
Environmental Characteristics of Bassetlaw	28
Economic Characteristics of Bassetlaw	32
SECTION 5: Identifying sustainability issues (Stage A3)	35
SECTION 6: Developing the SA Framework (Stage A4)	39

SECTION 7: Consultation	45
Next steps	45
APPENDIX 1 – Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes	46
APPENDIX 2 – Baseline indicators	87
Indicator notes	119
Data copyright acknowledgements	120
APPENDIX 3 – How the requirements of SEA are met in this SA scoping report	121
APPENDIX 4 – Stages in the SA	122
APPENDIX 5 – Justification of SA objectives	123
Glossary of terms and abbreviations	131

## List of tables

Table 1 – Timetable for the SA	13
Table 2 – Key messages	18
Table 3 – Sustainability issues	35
Table 4 – Sustainability appraisal objectives	39
Table 5 – The sustainability framework	40
Table 6 – Relationship between SEA topics and SA objectives	42
Table 7 – Relationship between SA objectives and SA themes	42
Table 8 – Internal compatibility of the SA objectives	44



# Non-technical summary

## Introduction to Sustainability Appraisal

- i. The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process is a way of ensuring that all plans and programmes that relate to land use issues are compatible with the aims of sustainable development. This includes the documents that will form the Bassetlaw Local Development Framework (LDF).
- ii. Governments around the world committed to the concept of sustainable development at the Rio summit in 1992. Subsequently, the UK government produced its national strategy for sustainable development. The revised *UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) – Securing the Future*, defined sustainable development as “enabling all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations”.
- iii. The origins of the SA process lie with the European Union’s Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, which acts to ensure that all plans/policies with land use implications take into consideration environmental issues and impacts. The UK’s SA process has widened this scope, to also include consideration of social and economic issues when assessing specific plans and programmes relating to land use issues.
- iv. The SA process comprises a number of stages. The production of this scoping report covers stages A1 to A5 as outlined in the table below.

<b>Stage A</b>	<b>Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives</b>
		<b>A2</b>	<b>Collecting baseline information</b>
		<b>A3</b>	<b>Identifying sustainability issues and problems</b>
		<b>A4</b>	<b>Developing the SA framework</b>
		<b>A5</b>	Consulting on the scope of the SA
<b>Stage B</b>	Developing and refining options and assessing effects	B1	Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework
		B2	Developing the DPD options
		B3	Predicting the effects of the DPD
		B4	Evaluating the effects of the DPD
		B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
		B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPDs
<b>Stage C</b>	Preparing the SA report	C1	Preparing the SA report
<b>Stage D</b>	Consultation on the DPD and SA report	D1	Public participation on the preferred options of the DPD and the SA report
		D2(i)	Appraising significant changes
		D2(ii)	Appraising significant changes resulting from representations
		D3	Making decisions and providing information
<b>Stage E</b>	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD.	E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
		E2	Responding to adverse effects

## The Scoping Report

- v. The scoping report sets out the source of the requirements to carry out SA and other associated environmental assessments, and explains how the SA will be carried out. It also includes a context review of other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. This helps to clarify the role of the Local Development Framework, and the policy context within which it will work. This stage of the SA has also included the collation of baseline information which provides the evidence for identifying key sustainability issues and the basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the Local Development Framework.
- vi. This information feeds into the sustainability appraisal framework which will be used to assess the different options and alternatives being considered when producing the Local Development Framework (LDF).

## The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- vii. The sustainability appraisal framework consists of a series of objectives and indicators. These have been devised with regard to both national and regional sustainability objectives and indicators, as well as to the environmental and sustainability issues assessed to be of key importance in Bassetlaw District Council.

## Sustainability issues

- viii. In order to assess what options would be most sustainable for the future development of Bassetlaw the key sustainability issues affecting the LDF were identified. These have been separated into social, economic, environmental, and spatial issues, although there is inevitably overlap between them. For example certain issues, such as climate change, have environmental, economic, social and spatial implications.
- ix. The key issues identified in this report comprise:
  - Social – housing supply; crime and community safety; health and recreation; and provision of social capital.
  - Economic – business development (existing and new) and job creation; site and infrastructure provision; and town and rural centres.
  - Environmental – preventing loss of priority habitats; protection and enhancement of the green infrastructure; protecting the historic environment; minimising flood risk; efficient use of resources; and minimising the impacts of climate change.
  - Spatial – maximise use of previously developed land; maintaining the character of rural areas; and establishing a strong network of settlements with good access to jobs and services.

## Sustainability Appraisal objectives

- x. A range of SA objectives have been drafted, primarily aligned with regional SA objectives but also taking into account the context review, baseline data and key sustainability issues identified for the District.

Sustainability appraisal objectives
1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Bassetlaw
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities
3. To provide better opportunities for recreation and for people to value and enjoy the Bassetlaw's cultural heritage
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime

Sustainability appraisal objectives	
5.	To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the District
6.	To protect the natural environment and increase biodiversity levels across the District
7.	To protect and enhance the historic built environment and cultural heritage assets in Bassetlaw
8.	To protect and manage prudently the natural resources of the District including water, air quality, soils and minerals
9.	To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials
10.	To minimise energy usage and to develop Bassetlaw's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources
11.	To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available
12.	To create high quality employment opportunities
13.	To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation
14.	To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies

- xi. The indicators selected and included in this Scoping Report are intended to provide a measure of the degree to which the objectives are being achieved, and will be used to monitor the effects of the Local Development Framework.

### What happens next?

- xii. The scoping report provides an early opportunity for interested parties to comment, and ensure that the final SA report is robust enough to achieve its sustainable development objectives when appraising the Local Development Framework. Copies of the SA Scoping Report have been provided to the three main consultation bodies and to other relevant authorities and stakeholders with an interest in the plan area. Section 7 of this report contains details of consultees. Feedback from the consultation process, along with any other additional findings and updates, will be incorporated into the iterative SA process.
- xiii. Once the responses to the consultation on this Scoping Document have been assessed, the Council will move onto formal consultation on the Core Strategy. This will commence with an 'Issues and Options' discussion document in October 2009. Informal consultation with a range of stakeholders will continue throughout the Core Strategy development process, with a view to submitting a final Core Strategy, for examination, in June 2010. This Scoping Report will inform the production of a Sustainability Appraisal, which will be used to assess the impact of proposed policy options during the Core Strategy's development.
- xiv. A simplified non-technical summary will be published alongside the full SA document.

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## Section 1: Introduction

### Local Development Framework

- 1.1 This report comprises the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of LDF Core Strategy. The Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) is the first document being prepared as part of the LDF for Bassetlaw District Council and sets out the overall vision and strategy for the future development of Bassetlaw.
- 1.2 Over time the Core Strategy may be complemented by more detailed documents, setting out site allocations and area specific policies. Collectively, these DPDs will be the basis for decision-making on new development and the use of land.
- 1.3 DPDs will be supported by Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) which also form part of the LDF (DPDs and SPDs are collectively known as Local Development Documents (LDDs)). Further information on the LDF is contained in the District Council's published Local Development Scheme.
- 1.4 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced the requirement to carry out Sustainability Appraisals as an integral part of the preparation of revisions of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) and for new or revised DPDs and SPDs.
- 1.5 Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (PPS12) sets out how SA must be undertaken as part of the preparation of most local development documents in order to test their soundness against social, economic and environmental objectives by ensuring that it reflects sustainability objectives.
- 1.6 European Directive 2001/42/EC (commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA) which was translated into legislation in the UK on 21 July 2004, requires that local authorities undertake an 'environmental assessment' of any plans and programmes they prepare that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment.
- 1.7 European Directive 92/43/EEC - the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) - requires that an appropriate assessment (AA) is made of the impacts of land-use plans on a specified list of sites.

### Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.8 The purpose of SA is to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of projects, strategies or plans, so that the preferred option promotes, rather than inhibits, sustainable development.
- 1.9 Identifying key sustainability issues and the ability to assess the likely effects through SA during the early stages of plan preparation ensures the plan or strategy contributes towards the aim of sustainable development.
- 1.10 SA is an ongoing process undertaken throughout the preparation of a plan or strategy. The aim of the appraisal process is to minimise adverse impacts and resolve as far as possible conflicting or contradictory outcomes of the plan or strategy.
- 1.11 The SA will help demonstrate the inter-relationships between social, economic and environmental issues.
- 1.12 The final SA report should be able to demonstrate how the adopted LDF has addressed the sustainability agenda and how the choices were made between alternative policies and proposals.

### Strategic Environmental Assessment

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

- 1.14 The objective of SEA is stated in Article 1 of the Directive as to *'provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of development plans ... with a view to promoting sustainable development'*. The requirement to undertake SEA applies to LDFs.
- 1.15 SEA should consider the key likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors.
- 1.16 PPS12 makes it clear that planning authorities are able to meet the requirements of SEA within a SA. (See Appendix 3 for the relationship between SEA and SA). This document comprises the initial stage of the SA (incorporating the SEA) for LDFs. It sets out the information required to determine the scope of the appraisal and sets out the framework against which the effects of LDF will be assessed.

### **Relationship between SEA and SA**

- 1.17 SEA and SA are similar processes that involve a comparable series of tasks. The main difference is that SEA focuses on environmental effects, whereas SA covers environmental, social and economic matters.
- 1.18 The requirements to carry out SEA and SA are distinct, but the ODPM (now Communities and Local Government) guidance of November 2005 states that it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process and provides a methodology for doing so. SA goes further than SEA (which is primarily focused on environmental effects) requiring the examination of all the sustainability-related effects, whether they are social, economic or environmental. However, those undertaking the SA should ensure that in doing so they meet the requirements of the SEA Directive. Throughout this document, the term SA is used to refer to the joint SA/SEA process.
- 1.19 Appendix 3 shows how the requirements of SEA are met in this report.

### **Habitat Regulations Assessment**

- 1.20 The Habitats Directive requires that a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) is made of the impacts of land-use plans that are likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site.
- 1.21 Natura sites that are subject to HRA are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive, and/or as Special Protection Area (SPAs) designated under the Birds Directive. Government policy in PPS9 also requires sites designated under the Convention of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites) to be treated as having equivalent status to Natura 2000 sites. Appropriate assessment should also cover these sites.
- 1.22 HRA should be carried out on sites that are within and outside the plan area that could potentially be affected by the plan. Although there are no SPAs or SACs within the LDF area the potential impact of proposals on the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC in Newark and Sherwood and Thorne and Hatfield Moors in Doncaster will require further investigation.

### **Relationship between HRA and SA**

- 1.23 Whilst HRA and SA are separate processes, guidance published by CLG in August 2006 (Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment) recommends that HRA should be undertaken in conjunction with SA. The guidance recommends that relevant evidence gathered should be used to inform both the HRA and the SA.
- 1.24 Unlike SEA that is incorporated with SA, HRA must be reported on separately to SA.

### **Sustainable development**

1.25 Governments around the world committed to the concept of sustainable development at the Rio summit in 1992. Subsequently, the UK government produced its national strategy that set out a vision of simultaneously delivering economic, social and environmental outcomes. Its aims were for:

- social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
- effective protection of the environment;
- prudent use of natural resources;
- maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

1.26 The revised *UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) – Securing the Future*, defined sustainable development as “enabling all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations”.

1.27 The Strategy contains a set of five guiding principles for sustainable development:

**(1) Living within Environmental Limits**

Respecting the limits of the planet’s environment, resources and biodiversity, to improve our environment and ensure that natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.

**(2) Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society**

Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal well-being, social cohesion and inclusion and creating equal opportunity for all.

**(3) Achieving a Sustainable Economy**

Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised.

**(4) Using Sound Science Responsibly**

Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.

**(5) Promoting Good Governance**

Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society, engaging people’s creativity, energy, and diversity.

1.28 These principles form the basis for policy within the UK and for policy to be responsible it must respect all principles. Bassetlaw District Council has a vital role in supporting the aims of these principles and thus sustainable development.

1.29 Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (PPS1) provides guidance on integrating sustainable development within the spatial planning system. In particular, PPS1 promotes urban and rural regeneration that:

- Promotes regional, sub-regional and local economies
- Promotes communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free
- Brings forward land of suitable quality in the right locations
- Gives high priority to ensuring access for all to jobs, health, education, shops, leisure, and community facilities
- Promotes a more efficient use of land.

The Planning Policy Statement 1 Supplement: Planning and Climate Change sets out how the planning system can contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change by:

- Shaping sustainable communities that release the minimum amount of greenhouse gases
  - Are resilient to climate change.
- 1.30 The Integrated Regional Strategy Framework for the East Midlands, 2005, establishes consistency and integration between its strategies and ultimately focuses on achieving a high level of sustainable development in the region.

### **Purpose of this Scoping Report**

- 1.31 The purpose of this scoping report is to decide on the scope and level of detail of the SA. It sets out the results of the initial stage of SA for LDF, including a comprehensive source of baseline information.
- 1.32 This scoping report also suggests a list of sustainability issues and objectives that are relevant to Bassetlaw District Council and sets out the sustainability framework against which the LDF options can be assessed.
- 1.33 The following sections in this report explain the methodology, the results of the first four Tasks in Stage A of SA, how consultation will be carried out, followed by a section explaining the next steps.
- Section 2: Methodology
  - Section 3: Other relevant plans, policies and programmes (Task A1)
  - Section 4: The social, economic and environmental baseline (Task A2)
  - Section 5: Key sustainability issues and problems (Task A3)
  - Section 6: The sustainability appraisal framework (Task A4)
  - Section 7: Consultation (Task A5)
  - Section 8: Next steps



## Section 2: Methodology

### Guidance for carrying out SA

- 2.1 The Council's approach to undertaking SA is based upon the Government guidance document: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (Published by the ODPM, November 2005).
- 2.2 The guidance is designed to ensure compliance with the requirements of the SEA Directive.
- 2.3 In accordance with section 3.1.10 of the guidance, SA objectives are based upon those included in the RSS (March 2009).

### Stages of SA

- 2.4 The Government guidance identifies 5 stages of carrying out an SA (stages A – E). These stages are explained in more detail in Appendix 4.
- 2.5 The five-stage approach as set out in Appendix 4 of this scoping report will be the approach that Bassetlaw District Council will be following in the SA of the Local Development Framework.
- 2.6 This scoping report covers Stage A of the process. Following consultation on this document and the Council's Core Strategy Issues and Options Paper, options will be developed and refined through a process of testing against the SA Framework and predicting and evaluating the effects of the DPD, incorporating potential ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. From this, measures will be proposed to facilitate monitoring of any significant effects of implementing the DPD.
- 2.7 A SA Report will set out the results of the appraisals of the policy options. An initial SA Report will be published alongside the *Preferred Options* and will then be updated when the final draft plan is submitted. Further SA Reports will be published at each key stage in the preparation of the LDF documents.
- 2.8 In Nottinghamshire, a partnership has been formed to carry out the work of the initial stage of SA. The partnership comprises all local planning authorities in Nottinghamshire and the main objective of this joint approach to SA is to simplify the process of collecting baseline information. (Stage A - Tasks 1 and 2).
- 2.9 A common scoping report template, as used here, was developed for use by each of the local planning authorities in the partnership.

### Timetable

- 2.10 The timetable below sets out the schedule for the SA of Local Development Framework.

**Table 1 Timetable for the SA**

Date	Task
August 2009	SA Scoping Report to the three statutory consultation bodies and neighbouring Local Authorities for a five-week consultation period
September – October 2009	Consultation on Local Development Framework Issues and Options Report for six-week period
October to December 2009	Informal and ongoing consultation on Local Development Framework Issues and Options (in accordance with Regulation 25 <sup>1</sup> )

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<sup>1</sup> The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2008.

Date	Task
February 2010	Predicting sustainability effects of preferred proposals for the Core Strategy and preparation of Preferred Options Report
Spring 2010	Consultation on the SA Report and Local Development Framework Preferred Options Report (in accordance with Regulation 28 <sup>2</sup> )
	Consideration of consultation responses and appraisal of significant changes
	Preparation of the final SA Report and preparation of Core Strategy Submission Document
July 2010	Statutory consultation on SA Report and final Core Strategy (in accordance with Regulation 28 <sup>3</sup> )
September 2010	Pre-hearing meeting
November 2010	Start of the hearing by independent inspector
Feb 2011	Receipt of inspector's report
May 2011	Adoption of Core Strategy

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<sup>2</sup> The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2008.

<sup>3</sup> The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2008.

## Map of the area covered by this scoping report



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## Section 3: Other relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (Stage A1)

### Introduction

- 3.1 The first stage of SA involves reviewing relevant international, national, regional and local policy guidance, plans and strategies to identify their key requirements, and assess their relationship to the Local Development Framework.
- 3.2 The review makes specific reference to any environmental protection objectives, targets or requirements established at the international, European or national level to comply with the SEA Directive.
- 3.3 Appendix 1 sets out the review of all documents and strategies considered relevant to the Local Development Framework. It establishes the environmental, social and economic situation and allows opportunities and synergies between the plans and the Local Development Framework to be identified, as well as any potential conflicts. It contains issues and objectives, targets, the implications for the Local Development Framework and the implications for the SA.
- 3.4 The sustainability objectives that will be used to assess the Local Development Framework will need to demonstrate their compatibility with the aims and objectives of the Government's 'Securing the Future' document, the Integrated Regional Strategy, the Regional Spatial Strategy SA objectives and the Bassetlaw Sustainable Community Strategy.
- 3.5 It should be noted that although sustainability objectives, targets and indicators used for the purpose of testing the social, economic and environmental effects of policies are distinct from plan objectives, there are many areas of overlap.
- 3.6 There is no definitive list of plans that must be reviewed, although current government guidance on Sustainability Appraisal suggests a number that will commonly be reviewed in most SAs. A review of these and others that are deemed relevant to the Local Development Framework have been included in Appendix 1. The list of relevant documents will be kept under review.

### Issues identified from review

- 3.7 The detailed analysis or 'scoping' of sustainability objectives, targets and indicators derived from the plans, policies and programmes identified in Appendix 1 considers both the implications for Local Development Framework and for developing the SA Framework.
- 3.8 The following list contains the key messages from the reviews of plans, policies and programmes included in Appendix 1. It shows how each issue is related to the social, economic and environmental themes of SA and the SEA topics identified in paragraph 1.13.
- 3.9 The key messages list is split into different themes:
  - Accessibility and transport
  - Air quality
  - Biodiversity and habitats
  - Business development and the economy
  - Climate change
  - Community safety
  - Education
  - Employment
  - Energy
  - Flood risk
  - Health



- Historic Environment
- Housing
- Land use
- Landscape
- Resources
- Rural
- Sustainable communities
- Waste
- Water.

3.10 Each of the key messages identified relate to sustainable development in Bassetlaw District Council.

**Table 2 Key messages**

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<b>Accessibility and transport</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Embed accessibility in decisions affecting provision, location, design and delivery of services in both urban and rural areas</li> <li>• Improve social inclusion by making services more accessible</li> <li>• Tackle crime and fear of crime on public transport</li> <li>• Improve the quality and safety of pedestrian and cycling networks</li> <li>• Improve public transport networks</li> <li>• Encourage more people to walk and cycle</li> <li>• Reduce impact of travel on the environment</li> <li>• Maximise the use of existing roads infrastructure and avoid inappropriate development</li> <li>• Reduce traffic and in particular journeys made by car</li> <li>• Improve public transport</li> <li>• Reduce traffic noise, pollution and congestion</li> <li>• Improve the freight network to reduce amount of road freight</li> <li>• Promote sustainable transport</li> </ul>	Accessibility Planning Guidance PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPS6 PPG13 PPG17 Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity UK Climate Change Programme Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Economic Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy Bassetlaw Services and Facilities Study Northeast Bassetlaw Forum – Improved Transport Facilities Study	Requires objectives to enable the development of a sustainable transport infrastructure that reduces overall levels of travel and ensures accessibility to key services (e.g. health services, education, employment sites, and leisure facilities), the provision of safe walking and cycling routes, and safe accessible public transport.
<b>Air quality</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent and reduce the detrimental impact on human health, quality of life and the environment</li> <li>• Reduce pollution</li> <li>• Ensure that new development does not reduce air quality</li> </ul>	Air Quality Strategy for England PPS23	Requires objectives to prevent pollution and protect air quality.
<b>Biodiversity and habitats</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and promote biodiversity</li> <li>• Conserve threatened species</li> <li>• Ensure that land uses (including agriculture) does not threaten biodiversity</li> <li>• Protect, restore and improve habitats including woodland, and aquatic ecosystems</li> <li>• Create and integrate habitats in urban spaces and in the built environment</li> </ul>	EU Habitats Directive EU Birds Directive Biodiversity Strategy for England Rural White Paper PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPG2 PPG17 PPS9 Integrated Regional Strategy Local Biodiversity action plan for Nottinghamshire Bassetlaw Nature Conservation	Requires objectives to protect, enhance and improve biodiversity and habitats.

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	Strategy Bassetlaw Environmental Sites Assessment	
<b>Business development and the economy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider the location of new business with regard to accessibility and the local environment</li> <li>Ensure that the location of industry and commerce brings benefit and not harm to local communities</li> <li>Support efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure and other sectors</li> <li>Regenerate deprived areas through business development</li> <li>Ensure location of development makes efficient use of existing infrastructure</li> <li>Understand future demands for business land</li> <li>Develop economic capacity and expertise</li> <li>Increase economic diversity</li> <li>Maximise economic benefit from tourism</li> <li>Encourage growth in high value, high growth, high knowledge economic activities</li> <li>Ensure that economic growth goes hand-in-hand with high quality environment</li> <li>Develop flourishing local economies</li> <li>Understand future demands for land including type of land and location</li> <li>Encourage inward investment</li> <li>Promote the vitality of town centres by promoting and enhancing existing centres</li> </ul>	Good practice guide on planning for tourism Rural White Paper PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPG4 PPS6 Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Economic Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy Northern Sub-Region Employment Land Review Bassetlaw Services and Facilities Study	Requires objectives to ensure there is sufficient land for business development; to ensure that businesses are located in the correct places and that local communities (especially deprived communities) benefit from them; to ensure that businesses do not cause harm to the communities in which they are situated; and to encourage diversity and high value, high growth, knowledge intensive economic activities, including tourism.
<b>Climate change</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage low or zero carbon communities</li> <li>Minimise the effects of climate change on human health and on the environment</li> <li>Ensure that new development is able to cope with climate change</li> <li>Spatial planning should contribute to sustainable communities and the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions</li> </ul>	PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPS22 UK Climate Change Programme Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Economic Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy Nottinghamshire Climate change Framework Bassetlaw Draft Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Requires objectives to reduce carbon dioxide emissions that contribute to climate change; and to ensure that new development is able to cope with the effects of climate change.
<b>Community safety</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce crime and the fear of crime</li> </ul>	PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) Integrated Regional Strategy Bassetlaw Cleaner, Safer, Greener Strategy Bassetlaw Sustainable Community Strategy	Requires objectives to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and change behaviour that is often linked with crime.
<b>Education</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the quality of educational facilities</li> <li>Improve educational attainment</li> </ul>	Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Economic Strategy Bassetlaw Sustainable Community Strategy	Requires objectives that will improve educational attainment.
<b>Employment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce worklessness</li> <li>Improve skills to help reduce unemployment and deprivation</li> </ul>	Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Economic Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy	Requires objectives to improve employment skills and levels. and to

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure supply of employment land</li> </ul>	<p>Northern Sub-Region Employment Land Review Bassetlaw Services and Facilities Study Bassetlaw Sustainable Community Strategy</p>	<p>ensure supply of employment land.</p>
<p><b>Energy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seek secure, clean affordable energy</li> <li>Reduce amount of energy consumed</li> <li>Generate energy at local levels</li> <li>Increase energy efficiency of homes and businesses</li> <li>Increase the amount of renewable energy produced</li> <li>Invest in the energy infrastructure</li> <li>Recover energy from waste</li> </ul>	<p>Supplement to PPS1 PPS22 UK Sustainable Development Strategy Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Economic Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy Nottinghamshire Climate change Framework</p>	<p>Requires objectives to improve energy efficiency of new development and to encourage alternative ways of generating energy.</p>
<p><b>Flood risk</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safeguard land used to manage floodwater</li> <li>Avoid inappropriate development on floodplains</li> <li>Ensure new development does not afford risk elsewhere</li> <li>The sequential test from PPS25 is the central pillar. Preference should be given to the location of development in Flood Zone 1 before consideration is given to Flood Zone 2 and then Flood Zone 3.</li> </ul>	<p>PPS6 PPS25 Water Framework Directive Regional Spatial Strategy River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan Bassetlaw Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</p>	<p>Requires objectives to minimise flood risk by considering where development should take place, and by protecting floodplains.</p>
<p><b>Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve health and access to quality health facilities</li> <li>More opportunities for walking and cycling</li> <li>Improve access to open space and leisure opportunities</li> <li>Understand the economic benefits of better health in the community</li> </ul>	<p>PG17 PPS23 Integrated Regional Strategy</p>	<p>Requires objectives to improve health by providing opportunities for walking, cycling, sport and leisure activities.</p>
<p><b>Historic Environment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect historic buildings, Conservation Areas and the wider historic environment</li> <li>Protect our archaeological and geological heritage</li> <li>Enhance heritage assets</li> <li>Provide opportunities to value our heritage</li> <li>Increase knowledge and understanding of our past</li> </ul>	<p>PPG15 PPS15 (Draft) Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment</p>	<p>Requires objectives to secure protection for historic assets and identify opportunities for enhancement where appropriate</p>
<p><b>Housing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce homelessness</li> <li>Reduce the number of empty homes</li> <li>Improve affordability across the housing market</li> <li>Increase the supply of houses</li> <li>Provide a supply of high quality, well designed, energy efficient housing appropriate to needs of the community including family homes, homes to meet the needs of the ageing population and social housing</li> </ul>	<p>Barker Review PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPS3 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites UK Climate Change Programme Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy Northern Sub-Region Strategic Housing Market Assessment Bassetlaw Gypsy and Traveller</p>	<p>Requires objectives to ensure that the housing stock is of a high quality and meets the requirements of all sectors of the community.</p>



Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New homes to be energy efficient, zero carbon by 2016 and able to cope with the effects of climate change</li> <li>Provide adequate amount of land for gypsies and travellers</li> </ul>	Accommodation Needs Assessment Bassetlaw Homelessness Strategy Bassetlaw Area Housing Strategy (July 2008 Supplement)	
<b>Land use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased density of housing</li> <li>Maximise the use of brownfield land for housing, business and commercial development</li> <li>Prioritise the re-use of existing buildings</li> <li>Promote good design</li> </ul>	PPS1 PPS3 PPS6 Regional Spatial Strategy Regional Economic Strategy	Requires objectives to ensure that best use of land is made prioritising the re-use of land and buildings, and housing development at higher densities.
<b>Landscape</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conserve and enhance the rural and built landscape</li> <li>Open up access to the countryside</li> <li>Provide opportunities to value our heritage</li> <li>Bring improvements to the physical environment through quality design</li> <li>Protect the historic environment</li> <li>Protect our archaeological and geological heritage</li> <li>Mitigation against harm to the landscape</li> </ul>	PPG2 PPS7 PPG15 PPS15 (Draft) PPG16 Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment	Requires objectives to protect and enhance the natural and built environment; and to encourage people to enjoy their local heritage.
<b>Resources</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote development that minimises the use of resources</li> <li>Prevent soil loss</li> </ul>	UK Sustainable Development Strategy Integrated Regional Strategy Bassetlaw Draft Water Cycle Study Scoping Report	Requires objectives to promote development that minimises the use of resources.
<b>Rural</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevent decline in some rural communities</li> <li>Promote rural renewal</li> <li>Development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside</li> </ul>	The Rural White Paper PPG2 PPS7 PPG17 Rural White Paper Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity	Requires objectives to ensure sustainable communities in the countryside.
<b>Sustainable communities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote social cohesion and inclusion in both urban and rural communities</li> <li>Support vulnerable groups</li> <li>Reduce deprivation, focusing on most deprived areas</li> <li>Tackle poverty in urban and rural areas</li> <li>Increase social interaction</li> <li>Improve social development of children</li> <li>Improve quality of life</li> <li>Create clean, attractive, quality, safe urban spaces</li> <li>Access to quality health, education, housing, transport, shopping and leisure services</li> <li>Ensure equality of opportunity in housing, employment and access to services</li> <li>Recognise that different people have different needs</li> </ul>	Diversity and Equality in Planning good practice guide The Urban White Paper PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) PPS6 PPS7 PPG17 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity UK Sustainable Development Strategy Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Economic Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy Bassetlaw Cleaner, Safer, Greener Strategy Bassetlaw Sustainable Community Strategy Bassetlaw Services and Facilities	Requires objectives to create attractive, safe, sustainable communities.

Key messages from review of relevant plans, policies and programmes	Source of message	Implications for the SA Framework
	Study	
<b>Waste</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce amount of municipal, commercial and construction waste produced</li> <li>• Recycle, compost or re-use waste</li> <li>• Minimise harm to the environment and human health from waste treatment and handling</li> <li>• Disposal of waste to be considered the last option</li> <li>• Waste should be considered as a resource</li> </ul>	EU Waste Framework Directive RSS8 PPS10 Waste Strategy for England Integrated Regional Strategy Regional Spatial Strategy East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy Waste Local Plan Bassetlaw Cleaner, Safer, Greener Strategy	Requires objectives to reduce or re-use waste, and to prevent harm to human health and the environment from waste.
<b>Water</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve water efficiency</li> <li>• Reduce amount of water used by domestic properties</li> <li>• Lessen effects of flood and drought</li> <li>• Reduce water pollution</li> <li>• Enhance and protect aquatic water systems</li> <li>• Promote the use of SUDS where appropriate</li> </ul>	EU Water Framework Directive Biodiversity Strategy for England Environment Agency Water Resources Strategy for England Bassetlaw Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Bassetlaw Draft Water Cycle Strategy Scoping Report	Requires objectives to improve water efficiency, protect water systems, and to lessen the effects of flood and drought.

## Section 4: Baseline data and characteristics of BASSETLAW LDF (Stage A2)

- 4.1 The SA Guidance which includes the SEA Directive require the collection of baseline information on social, economic and environmental characteristics of the area and in order to provide the basis for predicting and monitoring effects of the policies with Local Development Framework. The baseline information will also help to identify sustainability issues and potential ways of dealing with them.
- 4.2 The baseline data collected is set out in Appendix 2 and includes local, regional and national comparators to provide a baseline against which the current data for the area can be compared. The baseline data table also includes targets and trends where possible.
- 4.3 It should be noted that not all information is currently available but the data will continue to be refined and updated as work on the SA report proceeds and as data becomes available through increased monitoring capacity.
- 4.4 The main aim of the SA is that each of the objectives are underwritten with comprehensive and up-to-date baseline information, using indicators that can be monitored over time.
- 4.5 The indicators used to support each of the SA objectives are included in Table 4: Sustainability Framework, in Section 6.
- 4.6 The Scoping Report seeks to set out key baseline trends in Bassetlaw and the implications these will have in the development of the Sustainability Appraisal. The ongoing recession will have a significant impact on certain trends i.e. housing completions and employment, although most monitoring data will not yet show these trends due to the time lag in information becoming available. The future implementation of forthcoming DPDs is therefore likely to be slowed down, however, Bassetlaw District Council will continue to work to ensure the investment needed to sustain development in the area is in place to enable high and sustainable rates of growth when the market recovers.

### Social Characteristics of Bassetlaw

#### Settlements and Population

- 4.7 Bassetlaw is the northernmost District in Nottinghamshire covering an area of around 63,000 hectares and a population of approximately 111,000. The District borders South Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Lincolnshire with the River Trent forming the eastern boundary.
- 4.8 Although a relatively large area, it has only just over 2% of the region's population. As a rural District the population density is low (1.69 per hectare) compared to that of the region (2.67) and the rest of England (3.77). The highest population concentrations occur in the two towns of Worksop and Retford (41,000 and 21,500 people) which subsequently accommodate the greatest range of employment opportunities and services and facilities respectively.
- 4.9 Harworth Bircotes is the third largest settlement with a population of approximately 7,600, while the remaining population of Bassetlaw is scattered across a large number of small villages and hamlets. In its broadest terms Bassetlaw can be viewed as split in two: the rural east and the more urbanised west. The eastern 'side' of the District is overwhelmingly rural in character, with a large number of attractive villages and hamlets (several covered by Conservation Areas) scattered across the area. Many of these lie on the floodplain of the River Trent. While a number of the larger villages have a reasonable range of services, including schools and health services, it is generally fair to say that most rely on larger settlements, notably Retford and Gainsborough (in neighbouring West Lindsey), for retail and other key services.

Age	Bassetlaw (%)	East Midlands (%)	England (%)
0-15	18.8	17.7	19.05
16-29	15.2	16.9	18.32
30-44	21.4	20.3	22.12
45-64	24.8	21.3	21.86
65+	20.1	18.0	18.64

- 4.10 Population growth has been a prominent trend in recent years and this trend looks set to continue. The Office for National Statistics identifies a projected population of 131,000 by 2026 – a potential increase of 17.5%. Much of this growth can be seen as a result of in-migration and is also evident in increased rates of house building.
- 4.11 Despite a growing population, the above table indicates that Bassetlaw's population is an ageing one. Although the number of 0-15 year olds in the District is higher than the regional average, there are significantly higher numbers of 45-64 and 65+ year olds, with fewer 16-29 year olds than both the regional and national average. These figures therefore have potential social care and healthcare implications and raise questions about levels of appropriate accommodation provision.
- 4.12 Ethnicity data for Bassetlaw shows that the District has a relatively low diversity of population, particularly in comparison to the larger surrounding urban conurbations, with 97.5% of residents being *White British*. The next largest ethnic groups are *White Other* and *Asian British* at 1.2% and 1.1% respectively.

## Transport

- 4.13 Bassetlaw is located on key strategic transport infrastructure in the form of the A1, providing linkages to the M18 and access to the M1 via the A57. These routes allow ease of access to both East Midlands Airport and Robin Hood Airport Doncaster Sheffield.
- 4.14 There are a number of other A-roads in Bassetlaw with the A631 running across the north of the District, from Rotherham through to Gainsborough. The A60 runs from Nottingham to Doncaster via Mansfield and Worksop. The A619 to the west links Worksop to Chesterfield and the A614 runs south towards Nottingham. Three other A-roads radiate out from Retford.
- 4.15 The East Coast Mainline railway between London and Edinburgh runs through Bassetlaw. This rail connection means that Retford is less than an hour and a half from London Kings Cross. The Lincoln to Sheffield line also crosses the District East to West, stopping in Retford, Worksop and Shireoaks.
- 4.16 A good bus service operates around the principal urban areas of Worksop and Retford, however, as with many rural areas, bus services are infrequent throughout the wider District, making access to services by car a necessity for most residents.

## Housing

- 4.17 In 2009 the Council recorded a total of 49,392 households in Bassetlaw. Of this total number of dwellings 16% are under Council/RSL ownership, which exceeds the regional average and the national average considerably, whilst the owner occupied and private rented dwelling stock is, at 84%, almost equal to the regional average and 1.7% more than the national average. These figures are therefore reflected in average Council Tax bands for the District where over half of the properties in Bassetlaw come under Band A. This is more than double the national figure and 14.11% more than the figure for the East Midlands.

Housing Type	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
Detached	33.0%	32.3%	22.5%
Semi-Detached and Terraced	59.9%	57.5%	57.4%
Flat, Maisonette and Apartment	6.7%	9.8%	19.6%

- 4.18 Semi detached and terraced houses are the most common types of dwelling in Bassetlaw. The above table shows that this percentage share is similar to figures across the rest of the region and England as a whole. However, compared to the average percentage of flats, maisonettes and apartments in England, Bassetlaw and the East Midlands have a considerably lower percentage share.
- 4.19 At 5.4% Bassetlaw has a higher percentage of vacant properties than both the regional and national average.
- 4.20 At £145,332 affordability of market housing in Bassetlaw is favourable compared to the regional and national averages, although affordable housing remains a key issue, particularly in more rural areas. The Northern Housing Market Assessment undertaken by Fordham Research, provides an analysis of the current state of the housing market and the needs arising for housing provision. Through this, the proposed target for Bassetlaw is for 45% of new housing to be affordable. This is 5% above the targets recommended for the other local authorities within the same HMA area. Over the financial year 2007/2008, 62 affordable dwellings were built in the District, with another 13 under construction and a further 66 with valid planning permission, but which have yet to be built. In comparison, only 15 affordable dwellings were completed in 2005/2006 and 38 completed in 2006/2007.
- 4.21 Total house build completions between 2005 and 2008 totalled 1,306 dwellings. House prices in the District have generally increased in recent years although the national economic slowdown leading into the recession has ultimately led to prices stagnating.
- 4.22 While Bassetlaw does not have a large Gypsy and Traveller population in relation to other districts in the East Midlands region, its numbers are increasing and its unauthorised sites appear to be increasing more than in neighbouring areas<sup>4</sup>. Most in unauthorised sites would prefer to be in residential authorised accommodation and current sites are full to capacity and some suffer overcrowding.
- 4.23 Over the financial year 2007/2008 there have been five new permanent gypsy and traveller pitches provided. Given that the Regional Spatial Strategy suggests an additional 43 gypsy and traveller pitches should be provided during the period 2001 to 2026, Bassetlaw needs to deliver an additional 38 gypsy and traveller pitches by 2026.

## Health

- 4.24 The health and well being of the local population is an important factor in influencing social and economic factors such as economic activity and deprivation. According to the latest census data, the average life expectancy rates for both males and females are slightly below that of the regional and national averages as seen in the table below. Similarly, infant mortality rates in the District are higher than regional and national figures.

<sup>4</sup> Bassetlaw District Council Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (Fordham Research, December 2005)

	Bassetlaw	East Midlands	England
<b>Life Expectancy</b>			
Male	76.7	77.3	77.32
Female	80.3	81.3	81.55
<b>Infant mortality (rate per 1000)</b>			
	5.7	5.2	5.1

- 4.25 Along with the above figures, Bassetlaw also has a higher than average number of Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance claimants at 5.7% compared to the regional level of 3.9% and the national figure of 4.2%.
- 4.26 There are personal factors such as alcohol abuse, smoking, diet and physical activity that can either enhance or damage the health and well being of the local population. There can also be a significant number of wider influences on health including, local services, access to food, working hours and conditions of the local environment, which can all have a detrimental effect on society.
- 4.27 Bassetlaw Hospital, Worksop, is one of the key hospitals in the Doncaster and Bassetlaw Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. The Hospital has 300 beds. Each year, the hospital treats around 33,000 patients along with 38,000 emergencies in the A&E Department.

## Crime

- 4.28 Crime in the community is a cause of concern for all people in the area. While the same types of crime occur in both rural and urban locations the frequency varies according to location and concentrations generally occur in the larger settlements and can be linked to pockets of deprivation. Although crimes such as burglary and vehicle crime occur in both rural and urban areas, rural areas provide different types of targets such as farms. Police resources and response times differ between urban and rural areas and can be a factor influencing people's perceptions of safety.

## Retail and Leisure

- 4.29 Bassetlaw, in many respects, forms an extension to the Yorkshire and Humberside region as the district is closer to Sheffield and Doncaster than it is to Nottingham to the south. This is reflected in shopping patterns within the district with most people looking to the Yorkshire towns and surrounding retail parks/malls/outlets for their non-food shopping requirements rather than Nottingham or smaller East Midland centres such as Lincoln, Mansfield or Chesterfield.
- 4.30 Major retail facilities in Worksop include the Priory Shopping Centre and Sandy Lane Retail Park. In addition there are two 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 both categories of goods is curtailed by the proximity of competing centres. For convenience goods these include Doncaster to the north, Retford to the east, Mansfield to the south and Dinnington and Clowne to the west. For comparison goods, for which people are prepared to travel further albeit on less frequent trips, there are the same competing centres plus Sheffield and Meadowhall that are the main destinations for leakage, and Doncaster 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.
- 4.31 Retford town centre serves the surrounding rural communities, which tend to be smaller settlements with fewer local facilities than the villages in the west of the district. There are few retail facilities in Retford outside the town centre other than a Focus DIY store. Two large supermarkets on the periphery of the town centre help retain local convenience goods expenditure.

- 4.32 Retford draws most of its trade from the town itself and the surrounding rural communities. However, like Worksop, the catchment area for both categories of goods is curtailed by the proximity of competing centres and particularly for non-food. For convenience goods these include Doncaster to the north, Gainsborough to the east, Newark and Ollerton to the south and Worksop to the west. For comparison goods, there are the same competing centres plus Doncaster Lakeside Outlet Centre and to a lesser extent Sheffield and Meadowhall, Lincoln, Mansfield and Newark. The bulky goods retail warehouse offer in Retford is very limited and there is a high leakage rate for these classes of goods that normally generate fairly localised shopping patterns.
- 4.33 According to Goad, Worksop town centre has c. 68,900 sq m of commercial floorspace of which 32,000 (46%) is occupied by comparison goods retailers, 6,100 sq m (9%) is occupied by convenience goods retailers, 25,400 sq m (37%) is occupied by services and 5,500 sq m (8%) is vacant. In comparison to the Goad UK averages there is an over-representation of comparison goods floorspace (UK 39%), an under-representation of convenience goods floorspace (UK 14%), service floorspace is around the UK average level and vacancies are slightly below<sup>5</sup>.
- 4.34 Retford town centre has c. 55,200 sq m of commercial floorspace of which 19,800 (36%) is occupied by comparison goods retailers, 14,000 sq m (25%) is occupied by convenience goods retailers, 18,800 sq m (34%) is occupied by services and 2,750 sq m (5%) is vacant. In comparison to the Goad UK averages there is an under-representation of comparison goods floorspace (UK 39%), an over-representation of convenience goods floorspace (UK 14%), service floorspace is just below the UK average level and vacancies are well below. The over-representation of convenience goods floorspace in the centre is accounted for by the inclusion of the two edge / out-of-centre supermarkets (Asda and Morrisons) within the Goad town centre boundary / survey area<sup>6</sup>.
- 4.35 As with retail provision, many leisure facilities and cultural activities such as cinemas and theatres are catered for by the Sheffield, Doncaster, Newark and Lincoln catchment areas. In contrast, however, the District has a number of good quality golf courses and Worksop, Retford and Harworth all have leisure centres with swimming and indoor sports facilities. Worksop also has the independent North Nottinghamshire Arena and a number of schools in the area also offer indoor sports facilities and all-weather pitches.

## Education

- 4.36 In terms of skills and educational attainment within Bassetlaw, 14.6% of the working age resident population (people aged 16-74) have no qualifications. The percentage of people of working age educated to NVQ2 (equivalent to 5 GCSE's at grades A\*-C) is 58.8%. This compares poorly to regional and national figures, having significant implications for the employment opportunities available to residents.
- 4.37 Figures for those educated to NVQ3 (equivalent to 2 A levels) show the District performing more favourably, although still below the proportions at both regional and national level. The proportion of those in Bassetlaw of working age with level 4 qualifications<sup>7</sup> is approximately 25.4%, which is only marginally below the regional figure (25.5%). Nationally, however, this figure is 28.31%.
- 4.38 While there are primary schools in many of the smaller villages across the rural parts of the District, secondary schools and sixth form/further education colleges are generally located in larger settlements. There are no universities in Bassetlaw. Housing growth will generate a demand for education provision both at primary and secondary levels. No university and a lack of a wider range of employment opportunities in the area leads to out-migration, whilst a lack of more basic skills may be a deterrent to potential investors in the area.

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<sup>5</sup> Bassetlaw District Council Retail Needs Assessment (2009)

<sup>6</sup> Bassetlaw District Council Retail Needs Assessment (2009)

<sup>7</sup> Level 4/5 qualifications cover: First Degree, Higher Degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND; Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical Doctor; Qualified Dentist; Qualified Nurse; Midwife; or Health Visitor.

## Deprivation

- 4.39 Under the 2007 Indices of Deprivation, out of 354<sup>8</sup> Local Authorities in England, Bassetlaw ranks at 94 – an average score, in comparison to some of Bassetlaw’s neighbours who score as high as 185 and as low as 55.
- 4.40 There are some prominent areas of deprivation within Worksop in particular, but smaller pockets of deprivation do also exist in Retford, Harworth, other smaller settlements and in the rural areas, where due to the spatial dispersal of settlements people can experience difficulties in accessing services and facilities and fully participating in the labour market, particularly if not having access to a car.

## Environmental Characteristics of Bassetlaw

### Biodiversity

- 4.41 Biodiversity brings benefits to local communities through benefiting health, improving the local economy, maintaining environmental quality and providing recreation and educational resources for people of all ages. However, throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century the impacts of development have had a dramatic impact. Rapid and widespread losses of species and habitats have been sustained, even amongst those that were formerly common and widely distributed.
- 4.42 The main reasons for these losses are sourced in agricultural intensification, forestry and population growth. Changes in agricultural practices include widespread use of pesticides, increased mechanisation and decline in traditional management practices, along with drainage of wetlands, ploughing of species-rich grasslands, and removal of hedgerows. In the drive for self-sufficiency in timber production, forestry resulted in many ancient woodlands being converted to conifer plantations and large areas of heathland planted with trees. Population growth and built development (including infrastructure, collieries and sand quarries) has led to loss of natural habitat.
- 4.43 Bassetlaw and Nottinghamshire’s biodiversity resource is, therefore, significantly reduced from what it was in the recent past. Figures from Nottinghamshire County Council indicate that around 97 percent of the county’s flower-rich meadows have been lost since the 1930s and 90 percent of our heathland has been lost since 1920s.
- 4.44 The Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Nottinghamshire (1998) identifies priorities for the county and individual districts according to Regional Character Areas, (as identified in the Nottinghamshire Landscape Guidelines (1997)). These different areas help distinguish the geological attributes that give rise to the varying environmental conditions of the county and in Bassetlaw these include the Trent Washlands; the Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands; the Idle Lowlands; the Magnesian Limestone Ridge; and Sherwood. Biodiversity priorities for Bassetlaw include:
- Oak-birch woodland
  - Lowland Heathland
  - Unimproved neutral grassland
  - Lowland wet grassland
  - Reedbed Rivers and Streams
  - Bats
  - Otter
  - Water vole
  - White clawed crayfish

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<sup>8</sup> Lower numbers most deprived, higher numbers least deprived)



- Grizzled skipper and dingy skipper

## Protected Environments

- 4.45 The Bassetlaw Environmental Sites Assessment (2009) identifies all designated environmental sites in the District that are particularly sensitive to new development, identifying areas of constraint and opportunity within the natural environment. These designations include Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), Ancient Woodland and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs).
- 4.46 There are 19 SSSIs in Bassetlaw, covering an area of 1361 hectares (ha). The Government's Public Service Agreement (PSA) target is to have 95% of the SSSI area in favourable or recovering figure by 2010. In Bassetlaw the figure is 84% (2009).
- 4.47 Biodiversity is ultimately lost or conserved at the local level. Through the Local Area Agreement process, Local Authorities now have a statutory duty to report to central Government on national indicator 'NI 197 Improved Local Biodiversity'. Biological SINCs are Local Wildlife Sites that are considered to have county-level biological significance. SINCs are reviewed each year, by the Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre, monitoring locally significant biodiversity gains and losses. The period 2008-2009 shows a net gain of 1.8ha.

## Water

- 4.48 The main flood risk within Bassetlaw is from fluvial flooding. In Worksop, the River Ryton, flowing from west to east, passes through culverts in the town centre that are generally too small to carry a 1 in 100 annual chance flood, which means that water backs up and floods out onto the surrounding land, some of which is in the town centre. Areas of particular concern include Central Avenue, King Street, Hardy Street and Priorswell Road.
- 4.49 In Retford, the River Idle flows from south to north with one of its key tributaries, Retford Beck, joining from the east. The Idle has few formal defences as it flows through the town, with some areas susceptible to a 1 in 20 year annual flood chance, and few features to prevent a 1 in 100 year annual chance flood spilling over and affecting properties around Chancery Lane. Some backing up of floodwater occurs at culverts under Albert Road and Bridgegate in the town centre. Lower reaches of Retford Beck are heavily culverted and lack capacity to convey flows, resulting in flooding at culvert entrances.
- 4.50 Key villages are identified in the SFRA are those with a history of flooding or have previously been considered in planning policy as potential locations for development. These include Clarbrough, Hayton and Welham where drainage problems are exacerbated through infilling development and lack of supporting infrastructure; Sturton-le-Steeple and Beckingham are located on clay-based soils with poor sewer networks; Walkeringham and North Leverton where land drainage pumps into the Trent; and other low-lying Trent villages such as West Stockwith, Misterton, Cottam, Rampton, Laneham and Dunham-on-Trent. Harworth is also regarded as having sewerage capacity problems.
- 4.51 Climate change has the potential to significantly increase the consequences of flooding therefore, where available, data which allows for the effects of climate change has been included in the SFRA.
- 4.52 Severn Trent have been faced with problems related to elevated Nitrate levels within some of their boreholes<sup>9</sup>. This leads to abstraction due to the cost of treatment. Although they may not pumping at licensed limits, it may be difficult to meet the demands of future population growth. There are no surface water abstractions for public water supply in the Bassetlaw area. Therefore, the Bassetlaw area will become more reliant on imported water from neighbouring catchments.
- 4.53 In addition, the Bassetlaw Water Cycle Strategy Scoping Report provides an overview of issues relating to clean water and wastewater infrastructure capacity, water resource

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<sup>9</sup> Severn Trent Water Resources Management Plan 2009, (vol 1)

availability, water quality and potential ecological impacts of development. This indicates that the east of the district lies within an area of 'serious water stress', whilst the west of the district, lies within an area of 'moderate water stress'.

- 4.54 There are no expected treatment capacity issues in terms of treating wastewater generated from the proposed development within Bassetlaw, although management of surface water has the potential to act as a constraint to development within Bassetlaw due to space requirements and the need to reduce runoff rates and volumes to limit discharges. Water quality impacts in main rivers and small watercourses, drains and ditches in Bassetlaw also require management.

## Open Space

- 4.55 The Bassetlaw Open Space Study (2009) reviews the existing provision within the District.
- 4.56 There is provision of at least one park and garden in each major settlement across the District (Worksop and Retford). Although provision is limited within the rural analysis areas this is to be expected as, with the exception of Harworth there are no settlements with significant populations to generate need for such provision. The majority (87%) of survey respondents rate the availability of parks/gardens in Bassetlaw in terms of quantity as "about right". A much smaller proportion (10%) consider there to be 'not enough', suggesting that new provision is not a priority.
- 4.57 Kings Park in Retford is the only Green Flag status site in the District although other sites that could be considered in the future include the Canch and Langold Country Park.
- 4.58 In total, 23 open spaces in Bassetlaw, totalling just over 137ha, are classified as natural and semi-natural greenspaces. Survey results show that the rural nature of the area, with easy access to the countryside, impacts upon resident expectations in terms of natural greenspace availability. On this basis there are no gaps in the provision of natural greenspace in Bassetlaw. Although there is no provision in Tuxford, residents generally appear to accept that they have to access provision by either travelling to Retford or outside of the District into Newark and Sherwood.
- 4.59 There are 132 amenity greenspace sites, totalling just over 110ha across Bassetlaw. They are most often found in housing estates and function as informal recreation spaces or as open spaces along highways that provide a visual amenity. A further 53 sites provide activities for children and young people, totalling just over 26ha. The vast majority of BDC sites are unclassified play areas, owned by parish councils, therefore do not have an annual inspection and are not classified. The majority of users would walk to access provision, but significant gaps in provision are identified on the outskirts of the major settlements. Given that there is no dedicated budget allocated for play area renovations, it is of concern that the sustainability of new play areas still requires attention.
- 4.60 Other areas of open space provision in the District include 42 allotment sites, equating to just over 42ha, 89 cemeteries, equating to almost 57ha and nine civic spaces covering three hectares.

## Air Quality

- 4.61 There are no Air Quality Management Areas in Bassetlaw. This may largely be attributed to the relatively low population density and subsequent low concentrations of development. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita are however higher than the regional average, although again this may be due to the rural nature of the District resulting in greater car dependency.

## Energy

- 4.62 The UK is facing a future of unprecedented change with emissions of carbon dioxide likely to contribute to climate change at a more rapid rate than at any time in the last 10,000 years. Cutting back on emissions now and in the future will go some way to prevent the worst effects, but our past emissions mean that some degree of change is now inevitable.

- 4.63 DEFRA figures from 2006 indicate carbon dioxide emissions per capita in Bassetlaw are approximately 10.22 tonnes per annum. This is almost 0.9 tonnes more than the average for the East Midlands, although having the A1 running through the District does affect these figures. However, since 2006 a number of renewable energy initiatives have been established within Bassetlaw, including a 2MW wind turbine at the B&Q distribution centre in Worksop and large-scale biomass crop production in East Drayton, which supplies a number of small-scale initiatives in the locality. With Bassetlaw District Council having signed up to the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change it is committed to promoting energy efficiency and minimising the environmental impacts of new development through the LDF.

## Landscape

- 4.64 Bassetlaw lies across five Regional Character Areas (RCAs). These comprise different geological formations that give rise to the varying landscape characteristics found within the District. The RCAs within Bassetlaw include:
- The Trent Washlands;
  - The Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands;
  - The Idle Lowlands;
  - Sherwood and;
  - The Magnesian Limestone Ridge
- 4.65 Bassetlaw's Draft Landscape Character Assessment divides landscape units into *Policy Zones* according to their characteristic features, their condition and sensitivity, indicating whether actions affecting each area should seek to conserve, reinforce, restore or create. The study indicates that large swathes of Bassetlaw, notably the area east of Retford and to the south of Worksop, should be conserved. Whilst areas requiring conservation should ensure protection of features of importance it does not preclude new forms of development altogether. Only a small number of landscape units require landscape creation.
- 4.66 The intention is not to fossilise change, but to provide the context for policy-making, planning and landscape management decisions that sustain the character and diversity of the countryside.

## Waste

- 4.67 While Bassetlaw District Council is the waste collection authority for the area it is Nottinghamshire County Council who are responsible for waste management. The majority of the 44,120 tonnes of domestic waste collected each year from the 49,647 households within district is processed at the Veolia plant in Mansfield. In view of this, there are no major waste issues for Bassetlaw, although, in line with the waste hierarchy, there are aspirations to minimise waste production through re-use and recycling.
- 4.68 Since the scheme was introduced in 2002, 49,055 households have been provided with a second blue wheeled bin for the collection of recyclable materials to reduce the amount of waste we take to landfill. Known as the 'Twin Bin' scheme, one bin is collected each week on an alternating basis. This scheme has seen a year on year increase in recycling across the district and has enabled us to reach a recycling rate of almost 24% in 2008.

## Land Use

- 4.69 The most intensive areas of land-use within Bassetlaw are around the main urban areas of Worksop and Retford with the greatest variety of land-uses found here. However, in addition to this, the greatest concentrations of derelict or vacant land are also found in these areas and on some more peripheral strategic sites such as the former Firbeck and Shireoaks colliery sites.

- 4.70 Given the rural nature of much of the rest of the District arable and pastoral farming are amongst the most intensive land-uses in the area, with pockets of historic and current mineral extraction and forestry mixed with industry and recreation.

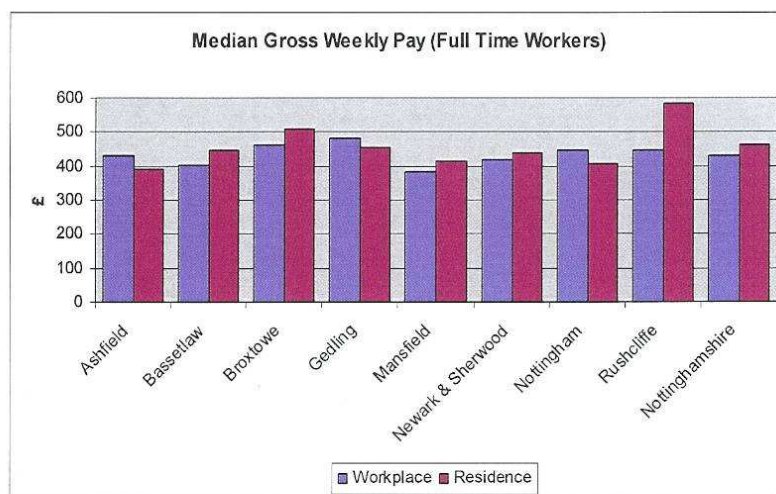
## Heritage

- 4.71 Bassetlaw has a rich heritage which has shaped the built environment from the monastical centre of Worksop Priory and the Dukery estates of Welbeck Abbey and Clumber Park to the revolutionary Chesterfield Canal.
- 4.72 The District's heritage is reflected by the number of statutory designations. With the second highest number of listed buildings in Nottinghamshire, at 1086, the district's most architecturally or historically special buildings are well protected. New additions to this list are still identified and designated, with three new designations being made since 2007.
- 4.73 The oldest designations in the District relate to the archaeology of Bassetlaw. The District's earlier settlements that are no longer identified by buildings such as post Norman conquest motte and bailey castles and deserted mediaeval villages are recognised scheduled ancient monuments. There are 31 sites are currently designated as scheduled ancient monuments.
- 4.74 One of the County's main attractions is Clumber Park, originally the ducal seat of the Duke of Norfolk and one of the estates that form the Dukeries. The landscaped parkland at Clumber is one of four registered parks and gardens in Bassetlaw.
- 4.75 Historic settlements in Bassetlaw, including parts of the towns of Worksop and Retford, are designated conservation areas. Many of the rural villages in the District are designated as conservation areas, ensuring the protection of many vernacular buildings. Bassetlaw has 20 conservation areas, two of which have been designated since 2006.
- 4.76 The County Council maintain a register of listed Buildings at Risk for the District that includes all grades of listing. English Heritage maintain a national register of grade I and II\* buildings, with 10 buildings in Bassetlaw entered on this register, including the grade I listed 14th century Worksop Priory gatehouse and the grade I listed Worksop Manor Lodge. The buildings at risk register is continually monitored and when buildings are repaired are removed from the register. Conversely buildings are recommend to be added to the register when necessary to ensure that the Council is fully informed of the condition of the district's built heritage and can direct resources and advise accordingly to building or owner. Due for release during 2009 is English Heritage's new register of conservation areas at risk. It is anticipated that two of the conservation areas in Bassetlaw will be included on the list.

## Economic Characteristics of Bassetlaw

- 4.77 Bassetlaw is a largely rural District with a history of coal mining. Its towns range from small villages to larger towns, many of which grew up around coal mining activities. Agriculture is more prevalent in the more rural East Bassetlaw. Over the last 30 years, Bassetlaw has seen the decline of its traditional industries, particularly in the west of the District which continues to suffer from the decline of coal mining and, more recently, manufacturing.
- 4.78 Although it has risen sharply over the last year reflecting the recession, unemployment in Bassetlaw has been lower than national and regional levels for the last few years. This followed a lengthy period before 2003 when the District's unemployment rate was higher than County, regional and national averages. Figures from 2007 indicate that only 4.75% of the working age population are unemployed with approximately 42,600 jobs in Bassetlaw, a fall of 6.1% since 1998, in contrast to significant employment gains in that period in the East Midlands (+9.2%) and nationally (+9.2%).
- 4.79 While in light of the current economic climate these figures may have altered somewhat, the dominant job sectors in the area are services (70.6%) and manufacturing (17.6%). In the service sector this figure is almost 7% and 13% below the regional and national averages respectively, however, in manufacturing this is around 2% more than the regional average and over 5% more than national levels.

- 4.80 The Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Headline Economic Assessment 2009 (Draft) June 2009 (HEA 2009) cites a report commissioned by the Local Government Association from consultants PACEC that provides a local dimension on the theme of “recession to recovery”. Nottinghamshire falls into three different PACEC economic areas. Bassetlaw is part of the Sheffield Doncaster area that ranks amongst the most vulnerable whilst Newark is part of an area around Lincoln predicted to be least vulnerable to adverse impact.
- 4.81 Reductions in development and capital investment are also symptomatic of the lack of availability of finance to local businesses. Despite the implementation of the Government's quantitative easing strategy and large ‘bail-out’ assistance packages, banks appear to have failed to substantially increase lending in favour of rebuilding their own reserves. This not only impacts on developers, but also on all sectors and their supply chains.
- 4.82 The impact of the recession also feeds through to the area's retail sector where visits to the high streets evidence closures such as Woolworths, Connaught House and The Flower Box in Worksop and Subway and Woolworths in Retford.



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings via NOMIS

- 4.83 Bassetlaw has a significantly higher proportion of residents in professional and associate professional occupations (31%) compared with the region (26.7%) and nationally 28.3%). At the same time, the District's proportion of residents in lower skilled occupations (35.6%) is lower than the East Midlands but slightly above the national average (34.4%). An analysis<sup>10</sup> of the median gross pay for those working in Bassetlaw and the pay of people living in Bassetlaw suggests that residents are commuting to areas outside the District for higher paid employment.
- 4.84 The economic strengths of the District, which will influence its ability to support new employment space in future, are:
- good transport accessibility to most parts of the District. Whilst some rural areas in East Bassetlaw remain remote the majority of the District benefits from reasonable access to the M1, A1, the East Coast Mainline and Robin Hood Airport;
  - strong recent growth and competitive advantages in transport and communications and distribution sectors;
  - some potential to capitalize on proximity to growth at Robin Hood airport;
  - rural area provides good quality of life advantages.

The challenges to the District's ability to adapt and grow include:

<sup>10</sup> Headline Economic Assessment 2009 (Draft) June 2009

- the District's lack of a clear business image and identity;
- its small local economy giving a smaller base from which to generate growth;
- its relatively low representation in office based sectors and knowledge based sectors;
- competing effects from nearby economic centres nearby, such as Sheffield and Doncaster;
- a relatively lower rate of business start-ups;
- need for public sector funding to bring forward many employment sites and incubation/enterprise premises;
- low levels of inward investment and relocations from elsewhere.

## Section 5: Identifying sustainability issues (Stage A3)

- 5.1 Through the analysis of the baseline data and officer knowledge, a number of sustainability issues have been identified.
- 5.2 Where possible the following table sets out the role of the Local Development Framework in tackling identified issues. The key issues are set out under the four themes used by the East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (2005) to group the regional sustainability objectives, although some will be crosscutting issues. The key issues are listed in no particular order of importance.
- 5.3 SEA requires that consideration be given to the likely evolution of each of the issues without the implementation of Local Development Framework. This will be explored in more detail at later stages of the SA.

**Table 3 Sustainability issues**

Key issue	Potential influence and likely evolution of issue without LDF	Possible role of LDF
<b>Social</b>		
Supply of affordable homes.	Major – With no formal policy in place BDC has no firm basis from which to specify locations and make demands on developers as to the provision of affordable housing.	Identify appropriate sites and manage their delivery. Deliver targets set in RSS, ensuring a balanced mix of types, tenures and densities. Set policies on design, integrating new developments within existing communities. Allow for affordable housing development in areas where development would not usually be permitted.
Adequate supply of land for housing.	Major – Without allocated strategic sites and managed delivery development only occurs on a piecemeal basis.	
Reduce crime levels, minimise risk and increase community safety.	Moderate – Inconsistent approaches to design and layout of new development, potentially missing opportunities to design-out crime and enhance community safety.	Facilitating high-quality development ensures community pride and a sense of shared ownership. Improve natural surveillance through design (i.e. public and pedestrian areas overlooked, lighting, CCTV), clear demarcation between public and private space.
Improve amounts of and access to open space, recreational and health facilities.	Moderate/major – Development of facilities on an ad-hoc basis, rather than planned/evidence-based, means an inconsistent approach that does not always meet the needs of communities.	Protect the existing supply, identify areas of need and ensure delivery as part of new developments through s106 agreements.
Minimise risks to health.	Minor – Issues may still be addressed as material considerations in planning applications and by Environmental Health.	Limit development that is likely to have harmful effects on the health and well-being of the community -i.e. air/noise/light pollution, restoration of dangerous structures/buildings at risk.
Facilitate development of social capital.	Major – Without identifying needs and establishing a consistent approach future developments may lead to capacity of existing resources being exceeded	Protect existing and ensure provision of new schools, community buildings and medical facilities. Ensure capacity exists to accommodate population growth incurred through increased housing development.

Key issue	Potential influence and likely evolution of issue without LDF	Possible role of LDF
	resulting in inadequate levels of service.	
<b>Economic</b>		
Support growth and development of existing businesses.	Moderate/major – Inadequate policies and strategies with which to assess proposals can lead to applications being refused and businesses relocating outside Bassetlaw.	Flexibility to accommodate site expansion or relocation to new premises within the district, particularly in rural areas. Delivery of necessary infrastructure improvements.
Provision of a range of quality sites, infrastructure and wider environment for business development.	Major – Loss of land best suited for business development to other uses, inability to attract inward investment and economic growth. Potential impact on job provision and overall prosperity.	Ensure a range of quality employment land is allocated and are deliverable. Provide the infrastructure necessary for businesses to thrive in the modern economy.
Vibrant town and rural centres.	Major – Uncontrolled development dilutes the vitality and viability of centres.	Identify and protect from out of centre development that would undermine vitality and viability. Encourage investment in the range of services to enhance the quality of centres and support growth of the evening and leisure economy.
Support development of innovative and knowledge-based businesses	Minor/moderate – Development still occurs but in a less co-ordinated manner.	Support the development of such businesses through provision of appropriate sites, infrastructure and educational needs to support long-term sustainability.
<b>Environmental</b>		
Prevent loss of priority habitats.	Moderate/major – Harmful forms of activity still occur. Lack of protection for non-statutory designated sites.	Identify and protect areas of importance. Develop policies to prohibit development that would result in detrimental impacts on key wildlife habitats.
Protect and enhance the District's green infrastructure.	Moderate/major – Development of facilities on an ad-hoc basis, rather than planned/evidence-based, means an inconsistent approach that does not always meet the needs of communities.	Emphasise the multifunctionality of green infrastructure assets and its development and management alongside the built environment. Promote development of a district-wide network, creating linkages between individual elements, making the natural environment accessible, setting greenspace standards.
Protection and enhancement of the historic environment	Moderate/major – Without more detailed policies relating to design and the location of new development significant losses and damage to the quality of the historic environment are likely to increase.	Identify areas of constraint and special historic interest, setting appropriate policies. Set policies that will ensure appropriate design and location of new development and to enhance and restrict losses of historic assets.
Avoid un-necessary development in	Major –	Identify areas of constraint and set clear



Key issue	Potential influence and likely evolution of issue without LDF	Possible role of LDF
flood risk areas.	Planning officers have a less-informed approach to addressing flood risk issues across the District.	policies to assess and mitigate potential risk.
Ensure the efficient use of resources.	Moderate – Building regulations will ensure increased building energy efficiency. Increased chance of losing more greenfield sites for development.	To promote re-use of previously developed land. Encourage use of innovative building materials and increase energy and water efficiency in new buildings. Ensure compliance with the 'waste hierarchy' during demolition, construction and use of developments
Minimise the impacts of climate change.	Major – Continued difficulties in delivering renewable energy projects without suitable policies to assess impacts. To conserve water resources as a means climate change adaptation.	Set requirements for energy efficiency and use of renewable energy. Criteria-based policies will be set for the assessment of large and small-scale renewable energy schemes. Policies will seek to conserve water resources both within new development and the wider environment.
<b>Spatial</b>		
Provide job opportunities in sustainable locations.	Moderate/major – Without land allocations and infrastructure provision it will be harder to compete in attracting investment. Unsustainable patterns of growth occurring on a piecemeal basis.	To establish a hierarchy that allows for new development in accessible locations, close to existing communities and services and facilities required ensuring long-term sustainability.
Maximise re-use of previously developed land.	Major – More development occurring on Greenfield sites and less controlled pattern of development without strategic site allocations.	Policies will seek to avoid the un-managed spread of development on greenfield sites.
Maintain the character of rural areas.	Major – Increased amounts of development inappropriate to its setting. Potential coalescence of settlements with fringe growth expanding.	To protect identified character areas.
Establish a strong and sustainable network of settlements with good access to essential services.	Major – Housing development occurring in an unplanned way with lack of service provision to support growing populations.	To establish a settlement hierarchy that facilitates sustainable patterns of growth. Development of new services and facilities should be located where they will provide the greatest benefit.

- 5.4 Some problems in achieving the targets linked to plans, policies and programmes can be identified through the scoping process. Particular issues that stand out from this appraisal include those in relation to environmental protection and climate change.
- 5.5 Under the Biodiversity Strategy for England it would appear that Bassetlaw will not meet the target of bringing 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites into favourable condition by 2010. However, figures from recent years show that significant steps have been taken towards achieving this, with the above target seemingly achievable within coming years,

- particularly with improved strategies and approaches to land management and the introduction of National Indicator 197.
- 5.6 Also, 2010 targets for the percentage of energy requirements derived from renewable and decentralised sources, for the East Midlands (set out in the RSS) appear to be unachievable. However, it is acknowledged that these targets are ambitious and contributions are dependent on the number of applications that come forward for renewable energy developments.
- 5.7 The LDF also has a significant role in delivering the elements required in bringing into fruition the vision of the Bassetlaw Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS). The SCS aspires to make Bassetlaw a place where *'everyone has the opportunity to live, work, learn and enjoy leisure time and take pride in working together to create a safe, fair and healthy environment, now and for future generations'*.
- 5.8 Sustainable communities are places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all. For communities to be sustainable, they must offer:
- Decent homes at prices people can afford
  - Good public transport
  - Schools
  - Hospitals
  - Shops
  - A clean, safe environment.
- People also need open public space where they can relax and interact and the ability to have a say on the way their neighbourhood is run.
- 5.9 It is intended that the aims and objectives of the SCS are fully reflected in the LDF and the SA Framework so as to effectively meet the needs identified at the local level.

## Section 6: Developing the SA framework (Stage A4)

- 6.1 Following the review of plans, policies and programmes and taking into account the analysis of the baseline data and the identification of sustainability issues, a series of sustainability objectives have been devised. Indicators are taken from these objectives in order to test the sustainability of the Local Development Framework.
- 6.2 The objectives are based on those in the RSS SA framework but have been adapted to address the key sustainability issues most relevant to the Bassetlaw LDF.

**Table 4 Sustainability appraisal objectives**

Sustainability appraisal objectives
1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Bassetlaw
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities
3. To provide better opportunities for recreation and for people to value and enjoy the Bassetlaw's cultural heritage
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime
5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the District
6. To protect the natural environment and increase biodiversity levels across the District
7. To protect and enhance the historic built environment and cultural heritage assets in Bassetlaw
8. To protect and manage prudently the natural resources of the District including water, air quality, soils and minerals
9. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials
10. To minimise energy usage and to develop Bassetlaw's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources
11. To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available
12. To create high quality employment opportunities
13. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation
14. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies

- 6.3 Each of the SA objectives has been matched with detailed decision-making criteria. These criteria comprise the key questions that will be asked to ascertain whether or not a proposal or option works towards the SA objective.
- 6.4 The justification for selecting the SA objectives is set out in Appendix 5.
- 6.5 During Stage B of the SA (appraising the effects of the plan), the SA framework will allow the potential impacts of each of the options for the Local Development Framework to be assessed against the SA objectives.

**Table 5 The sustainability framework**

Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators
1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?</li> <li>• Will it reduce homelessness?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable housing (no. of units)</li> <li>• House prices; housing affordability</li> <li>• Homelessness</li> <li>• Housing completions (type and size)</li> <li>• Housing tenure</li> <li>• LA stock declared non decent</li> <li>• Sheltered accommodation</li> </ul>
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce health inequalities?</li> <li>• Will it improve access to health services?</li> <li>• Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life expectancy at birth</li> <li>• New/enhanced health facilities</li> </ul>
3. To provide better opportunities for recreation and for people to value and enjoy the Bassetlaw's cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it provide new open space?</li> <li>• Will it improve the quality of existing open space?</li> <li>• Will it help people to increase their participation in cultural activities?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open spaces managed to green flag award standard</li> <li>• New and enhanced open space (ha)</li> <li>• Number of Museum/heritage attractions</li> </ul>
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it provide safer communities?</li> <li>• Will it reduced crime and the fear of crime?</li> <li>• Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crimes – by category and total</li> </ul>
5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve access to, and resident's satisfaction with community facilities and services?</li> <li>• Will it encourage engagement in community activities?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community centres</li> <li>• Gains/losses of community facilities</li> <li>• Leisure centres</li> <li>• Libraries/mobile library stops</li> </ul>
6. To protect the natural environment and increase biodiversity levels across the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it help protect and improve biodiversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species?</li> <li>• Will it help protect and improve habitats?</li> <li>• Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?</li> <li>• Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management?</li> <li>• Will it protect or contribute to the enhancement of the landscape character?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local/National nature reserves (ha/1000 population)</li> <li>• Local wildlife sites (Biological SINCs) with management plans</li> <li>• SSSIs (% in favourable condition)</li> <li>• Woodland areas/new woodland (ha)</li> </ul>
7. To protect and enhance the historic built environment and cultural heritage assets in Bassetlaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it protect and enhance existing cultural assets?</li> <li>• Will it protect and enhance heritage assets and their setting?</li> <li>• Will it protect or contribute to the enhancement of the townscape character?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Listed Buildings (all grades)/number and percentage at risk (all grades)</li> <li>• Number of Scheduled Monuments/number and percentage at risk</li> <li>• Number of Registered Parks and Gardens/number and percentage at risk</li> <li>• Number of conservation areas</li> <li>• Percentage of conservation areas with up-to-date character appraisals</li> </ul>

Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators
8. To protect and manage prudently the natural resources of the District including water, air quality, soils and minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve water quality?</li> <li>• Will it minimise the risk of property flooding?</li> <li>• Will it protect and conserve water resources?</li> <li>• Will it improve air quality?</li> <li>• Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials?</li> <li>• Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques?</li> <li>• Will it minimise the loss of soils to development?</li> <li>• Will it maintain and enhance soil quality?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenfield land lost (ha)</li> <li>• Carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes per capita per annum)</li> <li>• Households in flood zones 2 &amp; 3</li> <li>• No. of employment developments and housing developed on PDL</li> <li>• Density of dwellings</li> <li>• Developments incorporating SUDS</li> <li>• Planning applications granted contrary to advice of EA</li> <li>• Biological/chemistry levels in rivers, canals and freshwater bodies</li> <li>• Production of primary and secondary/recycled aggregates</li> </ul>
9. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce household waste?</li> <li>• Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?</li> <li>• Will it assist or facilitate compliance with the waste hierarchy (i.e. reduce first, then re-use, recover, recycle, landfill)?</li> <li>• Will it assist in maximising the use of recycled and secondary materials (including aggregates)?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total amount of waste produced (tonnes)</li> <li>• Amount of residual household waste produced</li> <li>• Capacity of new waste management facilities as alternatives to landfill</li> <li>• % household waste composted, land filled, recycled, used to recover energy</li> </ul>
10. To minimise energy usage and to develop Bassetlaw's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve energy efficiency of new buildings?</li> <li>• Will it support the generation and use of renewable energy?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy consumed from renewable sources (MW)</li> <li>• Energy use (gas/electricity) by end user</li> <li>• Renewable energy capacity installed by type (MW)</li> </ul>
11. To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure?</li> <li>• Will it help to develop a transport network that minimises the impact on the environment?</li> <li>• Will it reduce journeys undertaken by car by encouraging alternative modes of transport?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessibility to education sites, employment sites, health care, leisure centres, open space, shopping centres</li> <li>• Development of transport infrastructure that assists car use reduction</li> <li>• New major non-residential development with travel plans</li> <li>• People using car and non-car modes of travel to work</li> </ul>
12. To create high quality employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs?</li> <li>• Will it reduce unemployment?</li> <li>• Will it increase average income levels?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benefit claimants</li> <li>• VAT business registration rate, registrations, de-registrations</li> <li>• Businesses per 1000 population</li> <li>• Employment rate</li> <li>• Number of jobs</li> <li>• New floor space</li> <li>• Shops, vacant shops</li> <li>• Unemployment rate</li> </ul>

Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators
13. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it increase levels of qualification?</li> <li>Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A* - C</li> <li>19 year olds qualified to NVQ level 2 or equivalent</li> <li>21 year olds qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent</li> <li>Working age population qualifications</li> </ul>
14. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will it provide land and buildings of a type required by businesses?</li> <li>Will it improve the diversity of jobs available?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed business development floorspace</li> <li>Land developed for employment</li> <li>Employment land lost</li> <li>Employment land allocated</li> <li>Profile of employment by sector</li> </ul>

6.6 The list of indicators used to measure the baseline is included in section 4.4.

6.7 The relationship between SEA topics and SA objectives is shown in the table below.

**Table 6 Relationship between SEA topics and SA objectives**

SEA topic	SA objective
Biodiversity	6, 7, 8
Population	1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 13, 14
Human health	2, 3, 9
Fauna	6, 7
Flora	6, 7
Soil	8, 7, 9
Water	8, 7
Air	8, 9
Climatic factors	1, 6, 7, 8, 11
Material assets	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14
Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage	3, 7
Landscape	7

6.8 The relationship between SA objectives and the three SA themes is shown in the table below.

**Table 7 Relationship between SA objectives and SA themes**

SA Objective	SA theme S = Social Ec = Economic Env = Environmental		
	S	Ec	Env
1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Bassetlaw	✓	✓	×
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	✓	×	×
3. To provide better opportunities for recreation and for people to value and enjoy the Bassetlaw's cultural heritage	✓	✓	✓
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	×

SA Objective	SA theme S = Social Ec = Economic Env = Environmental		
	S	Ec	Env
5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the District	✓	x	x
6. To protect the natural environment and increase biodiversity levels across the District	x	✓	✓
7. To protect and enhance the historic built environment and cultural heritage assets in Bassetlaw	x	✓	✓
8. To protect and manage prudently the natural resources of the District including water, air quality, soils and minerals	x	✓	✓
9. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	x	✓	✓
10. To minimise energy usage and to develop Bassetlaw's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	x	✓	✓
11. To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available	✓	✓	✓
12. To create high quality employment opportunities	✓	✓	x
13. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	x	✓	x
14. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	x	✓	x

- 6.9 The internal compatibility of the SA objectives has been tested to identify any particular tensions or inconsistencies.
- 6.10 A number of SA objectives have been identified as having a potential impact on each other. However, even though potential incompatibilities exist, it is not necessary to re-write the SA objectives on these grounds. As stated in the ODPM guidance of November 2002 *"There may be tensions between objectives that cannot be resolved; the compatibility assessment should clarify these so that subsequent decisions are well based, and mitigation can be considered"*.
- 6.11 As Table 8 indicates, most of the SA objectives are internally compatible or have no significant impact on each other. However, a small number of objectives, mostly associated with environmental protection, prudent use of resources and energy use have clear conflict with objectives that need to provide more housing and economic development. Indeed, simply increasing the amount of housing, business premises and other forms of development places greater pressure on existing resources within Bassetlaw, with increased energy requirements, and more waste being generated. Expansion of existing settlements will involve building on some Greenfield sites, thus encroaching into the countryside, potentially threatening and wildlife habitats.

**Table 8 Internal compatibility of the SA objectives**

1															
2	✓														
3	-	-													
4	✓	-	✓												
5	✓	✓	✓	✓											
6	-	-	✓	-	-										
7	x	-	✓	-	✓	✓									
8	x	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓								
9	x	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓							
10	x	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓						
11	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓					
12	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓				
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓			
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	✓	-	✓	✓		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	

**Key**

- ✓ Compatible
- x Incompatible
- No link / insignificant
- ? Uncertain / unknown



## Section 7: Consultation

- 7.1 In accordance with the SEA Directive, copies of this SA scoping report were sent to designated Consultation Bodies for England: Natural England, English Heritage, and the Environment Agency.
- 7.2 This scoping report was also sent to other relevant authorities and stakeholders with an interest in the plan.
- 7.3 Paper copies of this scoping report can be obtained by contacting the Planning Policy Team on 01909 533143 or at [future.plans@bassetlaw.gov.uk](mailto:future.plans@bassetlaw.gov.uk).
- 7.4 An electronic copy of this scoping report can be viewed on the Council's website.
- 7.5 The report has been amended to reflect the recommendations put forward by the designated Consultation Bodies

### Next steps

- 7.6 The SA of the Local Development Framework will take place over several stages (identified in Appendix 4).
- 7.7 A final draft SA Report will be published detailing the assessment of options, including the preferred options stage. It will detail how the initial options were refined as part of the SA process.

## Appendix 1 – Review of plans, policies and programmes

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>International</b>			
<b>Kyoto Protocol 1997</b>			
The Kyoto Protocol established a legal framework for delivering emission reductions in greenhouse gases. Since Kyoto, UK's Climate Change Programme was published in November 2000. It details how the UK plans to deliver its Kyoto targets.	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels, 2008-12. UK agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12. National goal for 20% reduction in CO2 below 1990 levels by 2010.	Consider how LDDs can contribute to the objectives and targets of the Protocol.	Ensure that the requirements of the Protocol are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.
<b>World summit on Sustainable Development Johannesburg 2002</b>			
The summit produced a Declaration and Key Outcomes statement for the achievement of sustainable development. All parties must change unsustainable patterns of consumption and production including the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tackle global development issues such as poverty and hunger;</li> <li>• enhance corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability;</li> <li>• increase use of renewable energy resources, more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies and sustainable use of traditional energy resources;</li> </ul>	No specific targets	The LDF should include policies and proposals addressing these sustainable development issues.	Check that relevant commitments are reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
• protect and manage the natural resource base.			
<b>EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC 1992</b>			
The Habitats Directive addresses the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Objectives: Implementation of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora. Implementation of measures to conserve threatened species, and to ensure and promote the maintenance of biodiversity Designation of special areas of conservation to create a coherent European ecological network under the title Natura 2000.	No targets	Plan policies to protect and enhance habitats and flora and fauna to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive	Ensure the requirements of the Directives are reflected in the SA Framework
<b>European Landscape Convention</b>			
This is the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape. Created by the Council of Europe, the convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning, and European co-operation on landscape issues. It applies to all landscapes, towns and villages, as well as open countryside; the coast and inland areas; and ordinary or even degraded landscapes, as well as those that are afforded protection. It highlights the importance of developing landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and establishing procedures for the general public and other stakeholders to participate in policy creation and implementation.	No targets	Plan policies to ensure effective protection, management and development of landscapes to support the requirements of the Convention.	Ensure the requirements of the Convention are reflected in the SA Framework
<b>EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979</b>			
The Birds Directive addresses the conservation of indigenous wild birds in member states throughout	No targets	LDF policies to support overall objectives and	Check that the requirements of the Directive are, as

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
the European Union. It applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. Objectives: Maintenance of bird populations Preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of varieties of habitats Implementation of such special conservation measures as are necessary. Protection against harm including deliberate killing or capture, destruction of nests or eggs, and disturbance during breeding periods.		requirements of the Directive.	appropriate, reflected in the SA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
<b>Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC</b>			
This Directive deals with the management of large bodies of water: inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground water. Objectives: Enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands - there is a requirement for nearly all inland and coastal waters to achieve 'good status' by 2015. Promote the sustainable use of water. Reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances. Lessen the effects of floods and droughts. Rationalise and update existing water legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning.	Inland water bodies to achieve 'good ecological status' by 2015.	Environment Agency regards the planning system as a key to achieving the objectives of the Water Framework Directive.  LDD policies to support overall objectives of the Directive.	Ensure that water quality issues feature in the SA Framework objectives.
<b>National</b>			
<b>Accessibility Planning Guidance (Dft, January 2006)</b>			
This guidance document seeks to ensure that accessibility is embedded in all decisions affecting the provision, location, design and delivery of	25% improvement in energy/ carbon performance by 2010,	The LDF will seek to meet the objective of considering accessibility in its widest context for all forms of	Ensure that accessibility issues are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>services. It provides advice on the principles and approaches that can guide local transport authorities when undertaking accessibility planning. Objectives: For accessibility to be considered in the widest possible context, and in particular how it should be incorporated into subsequent LTPs. Promote social inclusion by tackling the accessibility problems experienced by those in disadvantaged groups and areas. To help to meet the health, education, and welfare to work agendas. To help to promote sustainable development, regeneration, neighbourhood renewal, and improve opportunities in rural areas. To tackle crime and fear of crime that affect people's willingness to travel to access the jobs and key services that they need.</p>	<p>44% by 2013, and zero carbon by 2016.</p>	<p>new development.</p>	
<b>Air Quality Strategy for England (2007 Volume 1)</b>			
<p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues by setting out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved. It introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. Objectives: Further improve air quality in the UK from today and long term. Provide benefits to health, quality of life and the environment.</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>LDF policies to meet objectives of the strategy through minimising carbon emissions in new development and deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking.</p>	<p>Ensure that aims are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.</p>
<b>Biodiversity Strategy for England - Working with the Grain of Nature (Final, DEFRA, 2002)</b>			
<p>This Strategy seeks to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally. It sets out a programme for the next five years to make the</p>	<p>Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends.</p>	<p>The LDF should contain policies which seek to protect and enhance biodiversity resources.</p>	<p>Ensure that the policy objectives are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. Objectives: Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.	Bring 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites into favourable condition by 2010.		
<b>Building a Greener Future: policy statement</b>			
The Building a Greener Future: policy statement, in conjunction with the Code for Sustainable Homes, and Planning Policy Statement 1 Supplement: Planning and Climate Change, seeks to ensure that by 2016, all new homes will be zero carbon.	Building Regulations seek to achieve three stages of improvement: 25% improvement in energy/carbon performance by 2010, 44% by 2013, and zero carbon by 2016.	Consider how the plan can assist in the provision of energy efficient housing.	Ensure that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the SA Framework.
<b>Diversity and Equality in Planning - A good practice guide (Final, ODPM, 2005)</b>			
This good practice guide shows how planners can take account of the planning needs of a diverse population in their policies and practices, and in particular to help planning officers understand how to relate spatial planning to diversity issues. Objectives: To tackle disadvantage by reviving the most deprived neighbourhoods, reducing social	No specific targets	LDF policies to have regard for accessibility of new developments to all people across the socio-economic strata. Preparation of LDDs should seek to engage as broad a possible cross section of the local community.	Ensure that aims are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
exclusion, and supporting society's most vulnerable groups. To create sustainable communities by delivery of equality of opportunity, and of inclusive high quality services. To recognise that different people and groups of people have different needs, and to effectively engage with all customers of the planning service. To encourage Local Authorities to understand the make up of the communities they serve, and to monitor the effectiveness of their policies.			
<b>Environment Agency – Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)</b>			
This document sets out how the EA believes water resources should be managed over the coming decades so that water can be abstracted and used sustainably. Its implementation will help ensure there will be enough water for people and the environment now and in the future.	No specific targets.	Policies required to ensure appropriate protection and management of water resources.	Ensure that aims are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.
<b>Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism</b>			
This Good Practice Guidance sets out how sustainable development can be achieved in tourism. Objectives: To ensure that tourism is taken into consideration in the development plan process and when making planning decisions to ensure that maximum economic benefit is gained from tourism. To ensure that the tourism industry understands the principles of planning policy as they apply to tourism. To ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way.	Increase the national value of tourism to £100bn by 2010.	Consider how the plan can contribute to Tourism Strategy Objectives.	Ensure wording of sustainability objectives covers relevant Tourism strategy objectives.
<b>Our Countryside: the future. A Fair Deal for Rural England (The Rural White Paper, 2000)</b>			
This white paper sets out to put a stop to the decline of some rural communities. Objectives: To facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive		Consider how the plan can assist in the protection of the countryside.	Check that the objectives are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>and sustainable economies in the countryside, tackling poverty in rural areas. To maintain and stimulate communities, and secure access to services which is equitable in all the circumstances, for those who live or work in the countryside. To conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife (including the habitats on which it depends). To increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside. To open up public access to mountain, moor, heath and down and registered common land by the end of 2005. To promote government responsiveness to rural communities through better working together between central departments, local government, and government agencies and better co-operation with non-government bodies.</p>			
<b>Our Towns and Cities: The Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance (The Urban White Paper, 2000)</b>			
<p>The paper seeks to address the decline in towns and cities bringing improvements to the physical environment and to the prosperity and quality of life for the people who live there. Objectives: To enable local people to shape the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders. For people to live in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well. Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion. Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential. Good quality services - health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime - that meet the needs of</p>	<p>No specific targets</p>	<p>LDF policy to reflect the key principles of the White Paper.</p>	<p>Improving social opportunities is an important part of the SA Framework.</p>



Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
people and businesses wherever they are.			
<b>Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper 2007</b>			
<p>This white paper seeks to make changes to the planning system to ensure sustainable development that is responsive to economic change and serves the needs of local communities and builds their quality of life. Objectives: Ensure that there is a clear policy framework for nationally significant infrastructure which integrates environmental, economic and social objectives to deliver sustainable development. Place planning at the heart of local government by aligning the Sustainable Community Strategy and the local development framework core strategy. Streamline the planning process whilst protecting the interests of neighbours, the wider community and the environment, and increase consultation throughout the process. Help address climate change by encouraging microgeneration and by delivering substantial savings in carbon emissions from new commercial buildings. Plan for a sustainable supply of land for development, reusing previously developed land where possible while recognising the importance of open and green spaces in urban places. Plan for sustainable economic development by promoting a strong, stable and productive economy. Improve the effectiveness of the town centre planning policy.</p>	<p>Reduction in carbon emissions from new commercial buildings within the next 10 years. 20% energy from renewable sources by 2020</p>	<p>Ensure the challenges and the vision of the White Paper are considered where appropriate</p>	<p>The SA Framework aims to incorporate the key principles of sustainable development.</p>
<b>Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity (Final, ODPM, 2005)</b>			
<p>The Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity action plan sets out to revitalise neighbourhoods, give local people a say in how their communities are run, strengthen local</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>The LDF ultimately seeks to deliver sustainable communities in urban and rural areas with policies that address the quality of the natural</p>	<p>The SA Framework aims to incorporate the key principles of sustainable development in creating sustainable</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>leadership, and increase regional prosperity to create places in which people want to live and work. Objectives: Sustainable communities should be: Active, inclusive and safe - fair, tolerant and cohesive with a strong local culture and other shared community activities. Well run - with effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership. Environmentally sensitive - providing places for people to live that are considerate of the environment. Well designed and built - featuring a quality built and natural environment. Well connected - with good transport services and communication linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services. Thriving - with a flourishing and diverse local economy. Well served - with public, private, community and voluntary services that are appropriate to people's needs and accessible to all. Fair for everyone - including those in other communities, now and in the future.</p>		<p>and built environment, as well as a thriving economy and meeting the needs of the wider community.</p>	<p>communities.</p>
<b>UK Climate Change Programme 2006</b>			
<p>The UK Climate Change Programme is the Government's programme to reduce man-made emissions (greenhouses gases) considered to be contributing to climate change. Objectives: Encourage energy production from renewable sources, and invest in the development of technologies that reduce carbon production in commercial processes. Reduce the amount of carbon produced by vehicular transport, businesses and agriculture. Reduce the amount carbon produced and water used by domestic properties.</p>	<p>Deliver the UK's Kyoto Protocol target of reducing emissions of the basket of six greenhouse gases by 12.5 per cent below base year levels over the commitment period 2008-2012, and move the UK close to the domestic goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010. It also aims to put the UK on a path to cutting</p>	<p>LDF policies need to prepare for impact of climate change and try to reduce its causes.</p>	<p>SA Framework should take account of energy needs, and methods to reduce energy usage.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
	carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 per cent by about 2050, with real progress by 2020.		
<b>UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)</b>			
This document sets out the key objectives in delivering sustainable development in the UK. Priorities include: Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; effective protection of the environment; prudent use of natural resources; maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.	No specific targets.	Consider how the plan can contribute to the national objectives on sustainable development.	Ensure that the requirements of the national sustainable development strategy are reflected in the SA Framework.
<b>Waste Strategy for England (2007)</b>			
The Government's key objectives are to: Decouple waste growth from economic growth and emphasise waste prevention and re-use; meet and exceed Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020; increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste; secure investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. A greater focus on waste prevention will be recognised through a new target to reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted by 45%. In conjunction with the construction industry, a target to halve the amount of construction, demolition and excavation wastes going to landfill by 2012 as a result of waste reduction, re-use and recycling.	Meet and exceed Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020.	LDF policies should seek to minimise waste from both the construction and operation of new developments	Ensure that the objectives of the national strategy are reflected in the SA Framework.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
The main elements of the new strategy are to: Incentivise efforts to reduce, re-use, recycle waste and recover energy from waste; Reform regulation to drive the reduction of waste and diversion from landfill while reducing costs to compliant businesses and the regulator; Target action on materials, products and sectors with the greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes; Stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered; and Improve national, regional and local governance, with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better coordinated action and services on the ground.			
<b>Water for Life and Livelihoods: A Strategy for River Basin Planning (Environment Agency, 2006)</b>			
This document set out the Environment Agency's strategy to implement the European Water Framework Directive (WFD) by managing water based on river basin planning. Objectives: Reduce pollution, prevent deterioration and improve the condition of aquatic ecosystems including wetlands. Promote the sustainable use of water. Help reduce the effects of floods and droughts. Address other challenges such as climate change, sustainable development and other water-based activities in a more strategic and integrated manner. To make the planning and decision making process transparent and fair, and to encourage all stakeholders to contribute.	No specific targets.	LDF policies should promote efficient use of water in new developments and good management of water resources.	Consideration of water related issues within the SA Framework.
<b>Green Infrastructure and the Urban Fringe (Natural England, 2009)</b>			
Promotes the concept of multifunctionality – the integration and interaction of different activities on the same parcel of land. The Countryside In and	No targets	LDF policies to promote appropriate	Ensure the concept of Green

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Around Towns programme acknowledges Green Infrastructure as a key mechanism for delivering regional and local change. The strategy promotes regional coalitions to pool resources, regional stocktakes to examine the extent, state and potential of the GI, influencing RSS and LDFs, putting forward exemplar projects as examples of good practice to learn from.		development of the GI in and around towns to contribute to better quality environments.	Infrastructure is promoted through the SA Framework
<b>'Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning: Incorporating the natural, built and historic environment and rural issues in plans and strategies' (Countryside Agency, 2005)</b>			
Encourages moving away from a 'topic-based' to an 'objectives-led' approach for plans and strategies. It promotes the environment and rural issues in a new and better-integrated policy framework, addressing wider sustainability issues whilst meeting local needs within a national, regional and district wide context.	Sustainable in both built form and location Respects the ability of the environment to accommodate change, including climate change Avoids damage to and increases or enhances the environmental resource Reduces risks to, and potentially arising from, the environment Respects local distinctiveness and sense of place and is of high quality design, so that it is valued by communities Reflects local needs and provides local benefits.	LDF policies should seek to maximise environmental quality in new developments.	The SA Framework should support environmental protection and enhancement.
<b>Planning Policy Statement 1 - Delivering Sustainable Development (Final ODPM, 2005)</b>			
PPS1 sets out the overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. These policies complement, but do not replace or override, other national planning policies and should be read in	No specific targets.	LDF policies should be in line with national planning guidance.	Ensure the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the SA Framework.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>conjunction with other relevant statements of national planning policy. General Policies and Principles, published in February 1971.</p> <p>Objectives: Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued - that development plans promote outcomes in which environmental, economic and social objectives are achieved together over time. Development plans should contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change. A spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development. Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design. Development plans should contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies that consider people's diverse needs and aim to break down unnecessary barriers and exclusions in a manner that benefits the entire community. Actively promote community involvement so that it becomes an essential element in delivering sustainable development and creating sustainable and safe communities.</p>			
<b>Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (2007)</b>			
<p>The Planning and Climate Change PPS sets out how spatial planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change and take into account the unavoidable consequences.</p> <p>Objectives: Shape sustainable communities where people live, work and travel in ways that have the minimum impact on climate change through greenhouse gas emissions. Deliver patterns of urban growth making the fullest</p>	<p>UK target to reduce CO2 emissions by 26 – 32% below 1990 levels by 2020 and at least 60% by 2050.</p>	<p>Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on climate change.</p>	<p>Ensure that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the SA Framework.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car. Ensure that new development is resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion. Sustain biodiversity and protect habitats from the effects of climate change. Innovation and investment in renewable and low-carbon technologies and supporting infrastructure. Give local communities real opportunities to influence, and take, action on climate change. NOTE: This PPS should be read alongside the national PPS/G series and takes precedence over other policies relating to climate change.			
<b>Planning Policy Statement 3 - Housing (Final, DETR, 2006)</b>			
PPS3 underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives and the goal to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford in a community where they want to live. Objectives: To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community. To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need. To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing. To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural.	<p>Minimum site size threshold for affordable housing is 15 dwellings (although local standards can be lower)</p> <p>60% of new housing should be on previously developed land</p> <p>National indicative minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare.</p>	PPS3 policy guidance should underpin housing strategies in the LDF, including policies to promote redevelopment of Brownfield sites over Greenfield and policies to provide for a mix of housing types, including affordable housing, to meet the needs of the local population.	Ensure the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the SA Framework.
<b>Planning Policy Statement 4 – Consultation Draft Planning for Sustainable Economic Development</b>			
PPS4 Consultation Draft aims to raise the	No specific targets.	LDF strategies and policies should	Ensure the requirements of

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>productivity of the UK economy, maximise job opportunities and improve the economic performance of all English regions and reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions. In delivering sustainable development it maintains key principles, including responding to climate change, set out in PPS1 and the annex to PPS1 on climate change. The PPS seeks to build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, sub-regions and local areas, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation. This PPS will replace PPG4.</p>		<p>adequately address the needs of commercial enterprise in the context of sustainable development principles.</p>	<p>national planning guidance are reflected in the SA Framework.</p>
<b>Planning Policy Statement 6 – Planning for Town Centres (Final, ODPM, 2005)</b>			
<p>PPS6 sets out the Government's policy on planning for the future of town centres. Objectives: Promote the vitality and viability of town centres by planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all. Enhance consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially-excluded groups. Support efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure, tourism and other sectors, with improving productivity. Improve accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport. Promote sustainable patterns of development that encourage economic growth, create additional employment, promote social inclusion and regenerate deprived areas.</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on town centres.</p>	<p>Ensure that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the SA Framework.</p>



Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Planning Policy Statement 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas</b>			
PPS7 sets objectives to raise the quality of life and environment in rural areas through the promotion of: thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities; sustainable economic growth and diversification; good quality, sustainable development that respects local distinctiveness and the intrinsic qualities of the countryside; and a high level of protection for our most valued landscapes and environmental resources. It seeks to promote more sustainable patterns of development and support an urban renaissance; make sustainable in the economic performance of all English regions and, over the long term, reduce the persistent gap in growth rates within and between the regions; and promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors.	No specific targets.	Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on town centres.	Ensure that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the SA Framework.
<b>Planning Policy Statement 8 – Telecommunications (2001)</b>			
Government policy is to facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum.	No targets.	Develop LDF strategies and policies in line with national planning policy.	The SA Framework will need to ensure that policies are robust enough to balance the requirements for telecommunication systems with environmental and landscape considerations.
<b>Planning Policy Statement 9 - Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (Final, ODPM 2005)</b>			
PPS9 sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system. Objectives: Sustainable development that ensures that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of the planning process. To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of	No specific targets.	Develop plan policies in line with national planning policies on biodiversity and geological conservation.  Contribute to the conservation of the	Ensure that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the SA Framework.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>England's wildlife and geology and the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites. To incorporate a strategic proactive approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology, and the mitigation against harm in the planning process.</p>		<p>abundance and diversity of British wildlife and its habitats, or minimise the adverse effects on wildlife where conflict of interest is unavoidable.</p>	
<b>Planning Policy Statement 10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (Final, ODPM, 2005)</b>			
<p>PPS10 sets out the Government's policy to be taken into account by waste planning authorities and forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK. Objectives; Sustainable development through waste management whilst striving to reduce, re-use, compost or recycle waste, with disposal as the last option. Provision of timely and sufficient waste management facilities as close as possible to its source to meet local needs. Cater for waste disposal that causes minimum harm and disruption to people and the environment. Provide a framework for communities take more responsibility for their own waste.</p>	<p>Support national waste strategy targets.</p>	<p>Primarily, Nottinghamshire County Council as Waste Planning Authority addresses waste. However, issues such as designing in adequate waste management facilities in development schemes falls to the District Council.</p> <p>Specific to the all planning authorities is the requirement to consider the likely impact of all developments on existing waste management facilities, and on sites and areas allocated for waste management facilities. PPS10 requires that proposed new developments are supported by site waste management plans.</p> <p>Also ensure that new development makes sufficient provision for waste management and promotes designs and layouts that secure the integration of waste management and promote designs</p>	<p>Ensure the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the SA Framework.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
		and layouts that secure the integration of waste management facilities without adverse impact.	
<b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 - Transport (Final, DETR, 2001)</b>			
PPG13 set out to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level and addresses how and why journeys are undertaken and how accessible places are. Objectives: Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight. Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling. Reduce the need to travel, especially by car. Addresses where it is appropriate to change the emphasis and priorities in provision between different transport modes. Ensure the planning process provides the structure for sustainable development so that consideration is given to the location of facilities, services and homes, and that due consideration is given to support sustainable transport.	No specific targets.	Develop LDF strategies and policies in line with this national policy.	Ensure the requirements of national transport planning policy are reflected in the SA Framework.
<b>PPG14 Development on Unstable Land</b>			
Take into account the possibility of ground instability	No targets	Opportunity to set out policies for reclamation and use of unstable land.	Ensure that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the SA Framework.
<b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 - Planning and the Historic Environment (Final, DoE, 1994)</b>			
PPG15 provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection. It complements the guidance on archaeology and planning given in PPG16*.	No specific targets.	Develop LDF strategies and policies that provide sufficient protection for the historic environment.  Protect the historic environment, listed buildings, conservation areas,	Ensure SA Framework objectives incorporate the protection of the historic environment.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Objectives: To set out the responsibilities in relation to the preservation, protection and enhancement of the historic environment. To ensure that the planning process protects the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, or battlefields. To ensure that Local Authorities fully incorporate adequate control measures into the planning process. The designation and review of Conservation Areas. To ensure that the impacts on the historic environments of developments to roads and highways.		parks and gardens and the wider historic environment.	
<b>Draft Planning Policy Statement 15 – Planning for the Historic Environment (CLG 2009)</b>			
This will update planning policy affecting archaeology, historic areas, buildings and landscapes. Once finalised, it will replace the current Planning Policy Guidance notes PPG 15 and 16. It separates policy and guidance, the former in the PPS, the latter in the Practice Guide. It reflects a more modern, integrated approach, moving beyond the outdated distinction between buildings and archaeology to embrace all of the historic environment. It defines the historic environment in terms of heritage assets to be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced in accordance with a set of common principles in proportion to their significance (defined in terms of historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest). This represents a significant departure from the present approach with its separate treatment of listed building control, conservation areas and other types of historic asset in PPG 15, and separate consideration of archaeological assets in PPG 16.	No specific targets		
<b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 - Archaeology and Planning (Final, DETR, 2001)</b>			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>PPG16 sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. Objectives: To ensure that sites containing archaeological remains are identified in Development Plans. To consider how harm to sites containing archaeological remains by modern construction methods, agricultural techniques and by mineral extraction, can be prevented or minimised. Ensure that archaeological remains and discoveries are handled and recorded properly.</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>Protect features of archaeological importance.</p>	<p>Ensure SA Framework objectives fully cover issues critical to the protection of the sites of archaeological interest.</p>
<b>Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 - Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation - (Final, ODPM, 2002)</b>			
<p>PPG17 sets out the policies that need to be taken into account for open space, sport and recreation, and the recognition of how they contribute to people's quality of life. Objectives: To support urban renaissance to help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe. To create green spaces in urban areas that act as areas for nature conservation and biodiversity, and that also act as 'green lungs' contributing to improvement in air quality. To promote rural renewal by creating opportunities for recreation in the countryside. To increase social inclusion and community cohesion by bringing together members of deprived communities and providing opportunities for people for social interaction. Improved health and wellbeing in the community, and improved social development of children. To promote sustainable development so that people can access facilities on foot, cycle or public transport.</p>	<p>No targets are specified in PPG17, but planning authorities are required to undertake an audit and assessment of open space, which should set out open space standards.</p>	<p>Develop LDF strategies and policies in line with this national policy, including the establishment of relevant open space standards.</p>	<p>Ensure the protection of existing open spaces where possible.</p>
<b>Planning Policy Statement 22 - Renewable Energy (Final, ODPM, 2004)</b>			

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>PPS22 sets out the Government's policy on renewable energy. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment - from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass. Objectives: Reduce carbon dioxide emissions. To facilitate the delivery of the Government's commitment on climate change and renewable energy, and to contribute to the Government's sustainable development strategy. Ensure that local development documents contain policies to encourage the development of renewable energy sources.</p>	<p>Does not contain targets, but echoes targets from 'Our energy future - creating a low carbon economy' include: Reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050 (from 2003). Generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010, and 20% by 2020.</p>	<p>LDF policies should be in line with national planning guidance on Renewable Energy, consider how they can contribute to national targets and promote energy efficiency.</p>	<p>The SA will need to establish a Framework that adequately covers both the positive, but also the potentially negative, aspects of renewable energy schemes, whilst seeking to minimise CO2 emissions.</p>
<b>Planning Policy Statement 23 - Planning and Pollution Control (Final, ODPM, June 2004)</b>			
<p>PPS23 seeks to reduce the impacts of pollution from development by giving appropriate consideration to pollution issues throughout the planning process. Objectives: Prevent development that is harmful to the environment, human health and well being, and mitigate the impact of potentially polluting developments. Assess the proximity of existing potential sources of pollution when considering the location of new development. Seek opportunities to take remedial action on contaminated land.</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>Develop LDF policies in line with national planning policy of reducing pollution risk.</p> <p>LDF requires site-specific policies for location of potentially polluting development and criteria for determining such applications..</p>	<p>SA Framework objectives to address issues of pollution and contamination.</p>
<b>Planning Policy Guidance 24 – Planning and Noise (1994)</b>			
<p>Local planning authorities should consider whether it is practicable to control or reduce noise levels, or to mitigate the impact of noise through the use of contributions or planning obligations. New development involving noisy activities should, if possible, be sited away from noise-sensitive land uses.</p>	<p>No targets</p>	<p>Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on planning and noise.</p> <p>Plan policies should protect noise-sensitive land uses, e.g. SSSIs, from noisy development.</p>	<p>Ensure that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the SA Framework.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Planning Policy Statement 25 - Development and Flood Risk (Final, CLG, 2006)</b>			
PPS25 sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. It's aims are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall. Objectives: Appraisal of the risk of flooding and the preparation of Regional Flood Risk Appraisals (RFRAs) or Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs). Manage risk by developing policies that avoid flood risk to people and property where possible. Reduce the risk of flooding by safeguarding land used to manage flood water, incorporating appropriate measures to minimise the risk into new developments and the implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems where appropriate.	<p>No specific targets, however, RPBs and LPAs should apply a risk-based sequential approach to plans and development in the floodplain.</p> <p>Establish a partnership approach - working effectively with the Environment Agency, other operating authorities and other stakeholders to ensure that best use is made of their expertise and information so that plans are effective and decisions on planning applications can be delivered</p>	<p>LDF policies should be in line with national planning guidance on development and flood risk.</p> <p>Policies should protect floodplains and washlands from inappropriate development and those important for wildlife.</p> <p>Sequential and exceptions tests should be applied to new developments at risk of flooding.</p>	Ensure that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the SA Framework.
<b>Regional</b>			
<b>East Midlands Regional Plan (East Midlands Regional Assembly, March 2009)</b>			
The East Midlands Regional Plan or Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) provides a broad development strategy for the East Midlands up to 2026. It also represents the spatial element of the	A range of targets covering the core objectives. 7000 new dwellings over the plan	The LDF is to be in conformity with the RSS, reflecting its priorities and objectives.	Ensure wording of sustainability objectives covers all relevant objectives and priorities.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS). It contains policies that set out a Regional approach to selecting land for development so that development is concentrated in urban areas, it promotes better design, and it sets Regional priorities for development in rural areas. It also contains specific policies for each of the Sub-Areas. The overall aim of securing sustainable development within the East Midlands is set out in 11 Regional Core Objectives: To ensure that the existing housing stock and new affordable and market housing address need and extend choice in all communities in the region. To reduce social exclusion. To protect and enhance the environmental quality of urban and rural settlements. To improve the health of the Region's residents. To improve economic prosperity, employment opportunities and regional competitiveness. To improve accessibility to jobs, homes and services. To protect and enhance the environment. To achieve a 'step change' increase in the level of the Region's biodiversity. To reduce the causes of climate change. To reduce the impacts of climate change. To minimise adverse environmental impacts of new development and promote optimum social and economic benefits.</p>	<p>period (350 dwellings per year).</p>		
<b>East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy Framework (Refreshed 2008)</b>			
<p>The East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy provides a framework by which the agreed priorities for the region can be achieved. The Five agreed priorities for the Region are: 1. Reduce inequalities in the region. 2. Conserve and enhance the natural environment. 3. Create sustainable and healthy communities throughout the region. 4. Improve economic performance and competitiveness. 5. Reduce the impacts on and of</p>	<p>The East Midlands will be recognised as a region with a high quality of life and sustainable communities that thrives because of its vibrant economy, rich cultural and environmental diversity and the way it</p>	<p>Consider how the LDF can contribute to these objectives.</p>	<p>Ensure the SA Framework covers the objectives of the IRS.</p>



Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>climate change and use natural resources more efficiently. 17 objectives to address the priorities are arranged into 4 themes:</p> <p><b>SOCIAL</b> 1. To ensure that the existing and future housing stock meets the housing needs of all communities in the region. 2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities by promoting healthy lifestyles, protecting health and providing health services. 3. To provide better opportunities for people to value and enjoy the region's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities. 4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime. 5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the communities of the region.</p> <p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b> 6. To protect, enhance and manage the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region. 7. To enhance and conserve the environmental quality of the region by increasing the environmental infrastructure. 8. To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals. 9. To minimise energy usage and to develop the region's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable resources. 10. To involve people, through changes to lifestyle and at work, in preventing and minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.</p> <p><b>ECONOMIC</b> 11. To create high quality employment opportunities and to develop a culture of ongoing engagement and excellence in learning and skills, giving the region a competitive</p>	<p>creatively addresses social inequalities, manages its resources and contributes to a safer, more inclusive society.</p>		

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>edge in how we acquire and exploit knowledge. 12. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation, creating a climate within which entrepreneurs and world-class business can flourish. 13. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies.</p> <p>SPATIAL 14. To ensure that the location of development makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and helps to reduce the need to travel. 15. To promote and ensure high standards of sustainable design and construction, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings. 16. To minimise waste and to increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials. 17. To improve accessibility to jobs and services by increasing the use of public transport, cycling and walking, and reducing traffic growth and congestion.</p>			
<b>Regional Economic Strategy 2006-20 (East Midlands)</b>			
<p>The Regional Economic Strategy sets out the Regional Development Agency's vision and aspirations to 2020. The Strategy focuses on the key economic drivers of the region: - Skills - Innovation - Enterprise - Investment. The vision for the RES is underpinned by three main themes; raising productivity, ensuring sustainability and achieving equality. The 10 strategic priorities in the RES are outlined below: Employment, learning and skills: To move more people into better jobs in growing businesses. Enterprise and business support: To become a region of highly productive, globally competitive businesses. Innovation: To develop a dynamic region founded</p>	<p>Improve the region's performance against the ISEW indicators from: 2004 East Midlands Â£8,953 per capita. Increase GVA per hour worked to the national average, i.e. GVA in the East Midlands will be 100% of the UK average by 2009. (2004 East Midlands: 98.5% of the UK average). Achieve an employment rate above</p>	<p>Consider how the plan can contribute to the Economic strategy objectives.</p>	<p>Ensure wording of sustainability objectives covers relevant economic strategy objectives.</p>

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>upon innovative and knowledge focused businesses competing successfully in a global economy. Transport and logistics: To improve the quality of regional infrastructure to enable better connectivity within and outside the region. Energy and resources: To transform the way we use resources and use and generate energy to ensure a sustainable economy, a high quality environment and lessen the impact of climate change. To protect and enhance the region's environment through sustainable economic growth. Land and development: To ensure that the quality and supply of development land, and balance between competing land uses, contributes towards sustainable growth of the regional economy. Cohesive communities: To increase life chances for all leading to stronger and more cohesive communities, a dynamic society and stronger economy. Economic renewal: To ensure all people and communities have the opportunity to create new and sustainable economic futures. Economic inclusion: To help overcome the barriers, or market failures, that prevent people from participating fully in the regional and local economy.</p>	<p>76% of the working age population by 2009 and to remain at least one percentage point above the UK average. (2004 East Midlands rate: 75.4%; UK rate: 74.2%). Address sub-regional disparities, increase the employment rate of the bottom decile of LADs/UAs to 70% by 2009. (2004 mean employment rate in bottom decile of LADs/UAs: 65.2%). Increase the proportion of economically active adults qualified to a Level 4 or above to 30% by 2009. (2003 East Midlands: 25%; UK: 28.6%). Increase the proportion of employment in K1 sectors to within 4 percentage points of the UK average by 2009; and to reduce the share of employment in K4 sectors to level with the UK average by 2009. (2003 K1- East Midlands: 24.3%; UK: 32.1% K4- East Midlands: 38.7%; UK: 30.9%). Increase the rate of VAT registrations</p>		

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>to 40 per 10,000 population head and be at least level with the UK average by 2009. (2004 East Midlands: 35; UK: 38). Maintain a 3 year survival rate above the UK average and be at least at 71% by 2009. (East Midlands: 70.6%; UK: 68.9% (businesses registering in 2001 and surviving three years). Increase gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D to 2.5% of GVA by 2009. (2002 East Midlands: 2.3%; UK: 2.1%). Increase the proportion of business turnover attributable to new and improved products to 6% by 2009. (2001 East Midlands: 4%; UK: 9%). Increase the proportion of the East Midlands workforce travelling to work by public transport, walking or cycling to 23% by 2009. (Autumn, 2004 East Midlands: 20.5%. Great Britain: 27.2%). Move towards the national average in total CO2 emissions per Â£ million GVA produced by</p>		

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>2009. (2003 Total CO2 emissions per Â£ million GVA in East Midlands: 181.2 tonnes carbon equivalent; England: 149.8 tonnes carbon equivalent.) Move towards the national average in total waste produced per Â£ million GVA by 2009. (2003 Total waste produced per Â£ million GVA in East Midlands: 327.1 tonnes; England: 228.5 tonnes). Maintain current proportion of East Midlands river length (% of total km) of 'good' chemical and 'good' biological quality up to 2009. (2004 East Midlands rivers of 'good' chemical quality: 55%; East Midlands rivers of 'good' biological quality: 61%). Maintain an average annual growth rate over a five-year period of 1.5% in employment floor space by 2009. (East Midlands: 1999-2004 average growth rate of 1.6% (2003-2004 growth rate was negative, at -0.2%)</p>		

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>England: 1999-2004 average: 1.7%). Increase the proportion of the East Midlands population engaged in formal volunteering to within 3 percentage points of the leading region by 2009. (2003 East Midlands: 44%; England and Wales: 42%; South West: 51%). Maintain rural rates above 80% and increase urban activity rates to 78% by 2009. (2004 East Midlands: 78.8%; urban areas: 76.2%; rural areas: 80.9%). Halve the gap between the East Midlands and the South East from 3.6 percentage points to 1.8 percentage points by 2009. (May 2004 East Midlands: 12.3%; Great Britain: 13.6%; South East: 8.7%). Increase economic activity rates in the bottom decile of LADs/UAs to 75% by 2009. (2004 East Midlands average: 78.8%; lowest decile: 71%).</p>		
<b>East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy (2006)</b>			
The Regional Spatial Strategy sets out the	No specific targets.	Ensure policies support the	Ensure that waste

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>principles and priorities for waste management: To work towards zero growth in waste at the Regional level by 2016 To reduce the amount of waste landfilled in accordance with the EU Landfill Directive To exceed Government targets for recycling and composting To take a flexible approach to other forms of waste recovery. The role of the Regional Waste Strategy is therefore to provide the framework for the delivery of these principles.</p> <p>The Strategy focuses on 10 issues which are considered to be the highest priorities that must be addressed if we are to make the step change from today's "throw-away society":</p> <p>1) Planning our future waste management infrastructure. 2) Education, behavioural change and promotion of best practice. 3) Improving the efficiency of our resource use and reducing commercial and industrial wastes. 4) Prevention and improving management of hazardous wastes. 5) Prevention and improved management of Municipal Solid Wastes. 6) Procurement and market development. 7) Reduction and management of construction and demolition waste. 8) Managing the impacts of Regional and sub-Regional growth. 9) Addressing agricultural and rural waste management. 10) Reducing Fly-Tipping.</p>		implementation of the Regional Waste Strategy.	management issues are reflected in the SA Framework.
<b>East Midlands Northern Sub-Region Employment Land Review (Final Report, Nottinghamshire County Council and Partners, March 2008)</b>			
This Study examines the opportunities and trends for future employment growth across the Sub-Region. It provides a justifiable recommendation for the amount of employment land each Local	The Northern Sub-Region Employment Land Review recommends that Bassetlaw allocates at	This will inform plan policies for the	Ensure that employment land

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Authority (LA) should seek to allocate. As part of assessing how much employment land each LA will need, the study includes a critical review of the current employment land provision for each district making recommendations for the protection or loss of current employment land.	least 79.5 to 92.5 hectares of employment land over the period 2006 to 2026.	provision of employment land.	needs are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.
<b>East Midlands Northern Sub-Region Strategic Housing Market Assessment (Final Report, September 2007)</b>			
PPS3 has established a new form of study, the SHMA, of which this is an early example. PPS3 breaks new ground by asserting that the 'evidence base' of studies such as this should be more influential in determining policy than has previously been the case. The study shows a relatively high level of self-containment within the sub-region. There is evidence, via planning applications, of a vigorous demand for further housing which is understandable given the location of the district and its attractions. House prices in Bassetlaw are higher than in the rest of the sub-region.	45% for overall affordable housing: of which 30% is social rented and 15% intermediate.	Shows need for significant levels of provision of affordable housing. LDF policies required to set targets and criteria for planning applications, in terms of the types and tenures of housing required in Bassetlaw over the plan period.	Ensure that the needs for affordable and market housing are reflected in the SA Framework.
<b>Space4Trees East Midlands: A consultation on the Regional Forestry Framework for the East Midlands, The Forestry Commission (2004)</b>			
The Strategy forms part of the Region's Environment Strategy aiming to provide a strategic direction over 10-15 years and to agree actions and identify the partnerships for investment in forestry and woodland related projects that will deliver regional targets over a 3-5 year period.	None.	LDF policies to protect existing woodland and seek to create new areas of woodland, where appropriate, as part of development proposals and in accordance with the RSS.	SA Framework objectives to reflect the need to protect biodiversity.
<b>River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan (2007)</b>			
The River Trent CFMP is a high-level strategic planning tool which sets out the long-term	No specific targets	Informs policy for development on the eastern edges of the District.	Ensure flood risk issues are reflected in the SA Framework.



Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
investment on sustainable flood risk management for the next 50 – 100 years. The Trent CFMP has six different policy options to inform investment decisions. Bassetlaw mainly falls within policy unit 3, although areas in the east of the district are encompassed in policy unit 4.			
<b>River Idle and Torne Catchment Abstraction management Plan</b>			
<p>The Idle and Torne CAMS has highlighted pressures on water resources. The CAMS has concluded that the middle to lower reaches of both the River Idle and River Torne together with the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer which underlies the catchments are 'over licensed' and 'over abstracted'. This means that too great a proportion of the flow and groundwater resource has been licensed for abstraction.</p> <p>The balance between the needs of the environment and those of important abstractions for public water supply, industry and agriculture must be improved.</p> <p>The Idle and Torne CAMS final document sets out the strategy for how we will manage water resources in the Idle and Torne catchments over the next six years, laying the foundation for environmental improvements.</p> <p>Generally, there will be a presumption against the issue of new licences to abstract within the Idle and Torne CAMS area, unless a net environmental benefit can be demonstrated or the water is returned at or close to the point of abstraction.</p> <p>We will also seek reductions in both licensed quantities and actual abstraction, aiming to work with licence holders to improve the efficiency of how water is used - raising awareness of the issues within these catchments and providing</p>	No specific targets.		

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
useful and timely information.			
<b>Nottinghamshire</b>			
<b>Climate Change Framework for Action in Nottinghamshire (Final, Nottinghamshire County Council 2005)</b>			
The framework sets out the actions required to minimise the potential threats posed by Climate Change. Objectives: Reduction in energy use. Improved energy efficiency. Increased use of renewable energy. Become an increasingly low carbon economy. Adaptation to the inevitable changes in the climate and minimisation of the risks.	Carbon dioxide emissions: 20% reduction from 1997 baseline by 2010, 40% reduction from 1997 baseline by 2030, 60% reduction from 1997 baseline by 2050, 80% reduction from 1997 baseline by 2070, 2100 - Carbon neutral.	Development of specific targets/policies to reduce the impacts of climate change and to increase energy efficiency, reduce energy use and CO <sub>2</sub> emissions, and responding to the threats posed by climate change.	Ensure that aims are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.
<b>A Breath of Fresh Air for Nottinghamshire - Nottinghamshire Air Quality Strategy (2008)</b>			
This document aims to help local authorities and partner organisations manage and improve ambient air quality and to protect the health and well-being of the public. Objectives: Minimise air pollution and the impact of global warming and climate change. Encourage sustainable development in Nottinghamshire to protect the health and well-being of the population. To work with businesses, stakeholders and the residents of Nottinghamshire to encourage sustainable improvements in air quality.		Consider how LDDs can help meet the objectives of the Strategy.	Ensure the requirements of the Strategy are reflected in the SA Framework.
<b>Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Nottinghamshire (1998, Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group)</b>			
The Action Plan seeks to conserve, protect and enhance wildlife and their habitats. It recognises and provides guidance for those that are unique to Nottinghamshire. Objectives: Through planning	Generic actions for biodiversity in Nottinghamshire. Relevant actions for	The LDF will aim to assist in meeting these objectives and will set specific policies to conserve and enhance priority areas.	Ensure that BAP objectives are reflected in SA Framework.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
control, allow no further loss of habitats and seek opportunities to create new areas through approved development. Through planning control, ensure that the potential affects on wildlife of changes of land use are properly assessed, and adverse effects prevented. Implement appropriate protection measures such as the designation of Local Nature Reserves.	<p>planning include: Ensure no further loss of designated wildlife sites.</p> <p>There should be a precautionary approach to development where there are significant risks of damage to the environment.</p> <p>Biodiversity should be considered in all land use decisions.</p> <p>Perceived local economic value of development proposals must be carefully weighed against national/international status of species, habitats and sites.</p> <p>A range of targets for priority habitats in Bassetlaw</p>		
<b>Nottinghamshire Landscape Guidelines (Nottinghamshire County Council, 1997)</b>			
These guidelines identify the defining characteristics of each of the distinct landscape character areas within Nottinghamshire; highlighting specific features of interest, physical and human influences, flora and fauna, and giving recommendations for management and development of the landscape.	No specific targets.	Ensure that policies consider the visual and character impact of development upon the landscape. Specific landscape policies must be established for assessing large-scale renewable energy developments such as wind turbines.	SA Framework objectives will seek to protect and enhance landscapes of recognised importance, including natural, cultural and historical assets.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
<b>Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan (Adopted, Nottinghamshire County/Nottingham City Council, January 2002)</b>			
The plan sets out the broad land use framework for future waste management in Nottinghamshire and covers all forms of waste including household, commercial, industrial and construction wastes. The plan identifies potential future sites for new facilities such as waste transfer, recycling, composting, energy recovery and landfill. It also sets out the detailed environmental and other criteria against which all applications for waste management will be judged. Objectives: Reduce the dependency on disposal as a waste management option. Increase the amount of waste that is recycled, incinerated and composted. Protect the environment by directing harmful development away from sensitive areas, and minimising the effect on the surrounding environment and people. Minimising the consumption of material and energy. Minimising environmental pollution. Ensure the proper reclamation of disposal sites, and their after uses.	Encourage waste management options that minimise environmental disturbance and ensure provision of adequate sites	Ensure that plan objectives are reflected in the LDF.	Ensure that aims are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.
<b>Local</b>			
<b>Bassetlaw Environmental Sites Assessment (2009)</b>			
Identifies key environmental sites within Bassetlaw, including SSSIs, Local Nature Reserves, Local Wildlife Sites/SINCs and Ancient Woodland. These sites are considered in terms of the constraints and opportunities they represent to future development in Bassetlaw. Forms part of the Green Infrastructure evidence base alongside the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Landscape	No targets.	LDF policies to take account of the impact of development on important biodiversity sites and encourage conservation and enhancement of environmental assets.	Environmental objectives will feature strongly in the SA Framework.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
Character Assessment and Open Space Study.			
<b>Bassetlaw Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2009)</b>			
Identifies and assesses potential sites for new housing development, to inform the Local Development Framework as required by Planning Policy Statement 3; Housing. The process will form an important evidence source to inform plan-making, but it will not in itself determine if a site should be allocated for housing development. In summary, the assessment will: identify sites with potential for new housing; assess the sites for new housing potential; and assess when the sites if suitable, could be developed. The study should identify the district's five year supply of deliverable housing land, along with other suitable sites for, preferably, a fifteen year period. This assessment should be reviewed annually and when necessary the whole process undertaken again.	Sets the housing trajectory for the life of the regional spatial strategy.	This will inform allocations and plan policies for the provision of housing land. The trajectory work will also feed into ensuring that the housing targets set by the regional spatial strategy are met through the LDF.	Ensure that aims are reflected in the SA Framework objectives.
<b>Bassetlaw Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (2005)</b>			
The study assessed the amount and quality of accommodation provision for Gypsies and Travellers in the District, estimated the extent of housing need and also made recommendations for extending assistance. This was in the context of the Housing Act 2004 that requires local authorities to include Gypsy and Travellers in their local housing needs assessments. The study also aims to give the Council a wider understanding of issues facing Gypsies and Travellers on official and unauthorised sites. The research carried out indicated that Bassetlaw does not have a large Gypsy and Traveller population, in relation to other districts in the East Midlands region. However, these numbers are increasing and unauthorised sites appear to be increasing more than in neighbouring areas. Most people in	Sets a target pitch provision for transit and residential pitches, looking at the current shortfall and also in five years time.	This will inform allocations and plan policies in DPDs for the provision of gypsy and traveller sites within the district.	Ensure that aims are addressed in housing supply issues in the SA Framework objectives.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
unauthorised sites would prefer to be in a residential authorised accommodation but current sites are full to capacity and some suffer overcrowding. The document sets out pitch provision, for transit and residential pitches, for the immediate future and then in five years time.			
<b>Northeast Bassetlaw Forum – Improved Transport Facilities (2007)</b>			
Analysis of specific transport needs in the northeast of the District.	None.	Informs distribution of development through analysis of existing transport infrastructure capacity and potential for growth.	Objectives relating to transport usage and side effects will be included in the sustainability appraisal.
<b>Bassetlaw Cleaner Safer Greener Strategy (2007-2010)</b>			
The strategy sets out BDC's approach to issues relating to cleanliness, safety and environmental quality and their impact on the quality of life for Bassetlaw's residents, businesses and visitors. The strategy aims to provide a sound information base and real measurable actions aimed at addressing these issues to create communities that are safe and inclusive, well planned and well run and offer equality of opportunity to all citizens.	Action Plans set for Town Centres, Neighbourhoods and Open Spaces with various targets for each.	LDF policies to help deliver cleaner, safer, greener town centres, neighbourhoods and open spaces.	Sustainable communities are an important factor to be assessed in SA Framework.
<b>Bassetlaw Nature Conservation Strategy (2006)</b>			
The purpose of the Nature Conservation Strategy is to protect and develop the diverse wildlife within Bassetlaw, whilst helping to achieve the Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan objectives. It considers the issues surrounding a variety of habitats and takes into account opportunities for supporting community involvement and includes the role of the planning system in protecting our natural heritage and reducing the detrimental effects on the wider countryside.	<p>Protect, maintain and enhance the biological and geological diversity of Bassetlaw.</p> <p>To seek to ensure that all residents have ready access to nature conservation sites.</p> <p>To promote a better understanding of the</p>		

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
In the past, many of the nature conservation projects pursued by Bassetlaw District Council have taken place in a very ad-hoc way. It is the intention of this strategy to develop an approach to nature conservation that targets specific areas rather than one-off sites. It has been identified that the size and isolation of the sites in Bassetlaw create major issues; the strategy proposes to create good management, habitat creation and improved green corridors within the District. Such projects are not only beneficial to wildlife but can provide a focus for community involvement within nature conservation and biodiversity.	<p>natural environment and encourage greater involvement by local people in nature conservation activity.</p> <p>To continue to collect information for and maintain a detailed database of the natural environment of the District.</p> <p>Establish an ongoing implementation and monitoring programme.</p>		
<b>Bassetlaw Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2009)</b>			
A Level 2 SFRA, incorporating requirements of Level 1, in accordance with guidance in PPS25. A planning tool that identifies flooding-related constraints to development across the District with detailed analysis of Worksop and Retford.	None.	Informs land allocations in DPDs.	
<b>Bassetlaw Sustainable Community Strategy (2007-2020)</b>			
The Sustainable Community Strategy sets out the vision and priorities for the area. It is produced with the involvement of all parties, including citizens, public sector, voluntary and community sector and businesses. For communities to be sustainable, they must offer: decent homes at prices people can afford; good public transport; schools; hospitals; shops; a clean, safe environment. People also need open public space where they can relax and interact and the ability to have a say on the way their neighbourhood is run.	<p>The top 10 priorities identified under the Nottinghamshire LAA are to:</p> <p>Promote a viable economy;</p> <p>Improve educational attainment and skill levels;</p> <p>Reduce crime and fear of</p>	The LDF will be the spatial expression of the aims and objectives set out in the Sustainable Community Strategy.	Links will be made between the aims of the strategy and the objectives for the SA Framework.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>crime;</p> <p>Tackle smoking and alcohol misuse;</p> <p>Improve community cohesion and participation;</p> <p>Tackle rising obesity;</p> <p>Reduce health inequalities;</p> <p>Improve emotional well-being;</p> <p>Improve quality of life for vulnerable people;</p> <p>Promote environmental sustainability.</p>		
<b>Bassetlaw Services and Facilities Study (2009)</b>			
This study identifies the number of services and facilities that exist within each settlement in Bassetlaw. Based on services and facilities provision and other pertinent factors we are able to derive a settlement hierarchy. Establishing which are the current most sustainable settlements in Bassetlaw alludes to identifying potential locations for future housing and employment growth.	None.	Contributes establishing a hierarchy of settlements to accommodate future growth.	Ensuring accessibility of services and facilities will be a key feature of the SA Framework objectives.
<b>Bassetlaw Retail Needs Assessment (2009)</b>			
The study assesses the two main shopping centres of Worksop and Retford and their catchment areas, considering their vitality and	No specific targets.	Identifies areas of need for retail development in Worksop and Retford, in order to meet potential	



Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
viability, and need for additional floorspace. Key recommendations include diversification of town centres and to consider the extent of the boundaries of the town centres.		future needs in light of population growth.	
<b>Bassetlaw Water Cycle Study Scoping Report (2009)</b>			
<p>This study provides an overview of issues relating to clean water and wastewater infrastructure capacity, water resource availability, water quality and potential ecological impacts of development. This indicates that the east of the district lies within an area of 'serious water stress', whilst the west of the district, lies within an area of 'moderate water stress'.</p> <p>There are no expected treatment capacity issues in terms of treating wastewater generated from the proposed development within Bassetlaw, although management of surface water has the potential to act as a constraint to development within Bassetlaw due to space requirements and the need to reduce runoff rates and volumes to limit discharges. Water quality impacts in main rivers and small watercourses, drains and ditches in Bassetlaw also require management.</p>	No targets.	Policies required to address issues identified through the study in order for development to be feasible in certain locations across Bassetlaw.	Ensure areas identified for growth have sufficient capacity to accommodate future development.
<b>Bassetlaw Area Housing Strategy (July 2008 Supplement)</b>			
The strategy considers the future provision of housing in respect of all forms of tenure. This embraces both housing for sale, including new build; and housing for rent in all sectors. The housing market is analysed; as are the future needs and demands of all sectors of the community, including special needs groups, regardless of if they wish or can afford to buy or rent. Aspirations include delivery of decent standards and improved energy efficiency;	No specific targets.	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.

Description	Targets	Implication for plan	Implication for Sustainability Appraisal
prevent homelessness; improved emergency access to accommodation.			
<b>Bassetlaw Homelessness Strategy (2008)</b>			
The Homelessness Act 2002 sets out new duties for Local Housing Authorities to review homelessness, then develop and publish a strategy to address homelessness issues. The Bassetlaw Homelessness Strategy aims to review the homelessness situation in Bassetlaw and, as far as possible, quantify it; identify gaps in current provision of housing and housing services to homeless people; identify possible service developments; make recommendations in respect of future service development; where possible, encourage the formulation of action plans to improve and develop service delivery by the District Council and its partners.	Increase the housing stock of the District and provide for specialist needs.	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.
<b>Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment (Draft) (2009)</b>			
Identifies large areas of the District as being sensitive to development, including the areas around Clumber Park and the countryside to the east of Retford. Similarly, it flagged up a number of areas, around Worksop and Harworth, in need of restoration.	None.	Seek to avoid forms and patterns of development that would have a detrimental impact on the character of the District's landscape. Ensure new developments give full consideration to the landscape in which they are set.	Landscape considerations will be a strong feature in the SA Framework to ensure cultural and environmental assets are given appropriate consideration.

## Appendix 2 – Baseline indicators

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
<b>SA - Demographic</b>						
Indices of Deprivation 2007: Combined - rank out of 354 English Local Authorities (lower numbers most deprived, higher numbers least deprived)	94 (2007)			Bassetlaw's score is average for Nottinghamshire Authorities with some scoring highly and others poorly.	LDF policies will help develop a strong economy and improve overall prosperity.	ONS
Population - All 0 to 15 years (%)	18.8 (2006)		East Midlands: 17.7 (2006) England: 19.05 (2006)	Bassetlaw generally has an ageing population, with more 45+ year olds than both the national and regional averages. However, there are more children aged 15 and under than the regional average, reflecting a larger number of young families.	An older age profile has potential implications for the types of new housing required across the District and implications for future health and social care	ONS (Mid-year population estimates)
Population - All 16 to 29 years (%)	15.2 (2006)		East Midlands: 16.9 (2006) England: 18.32 (2006)			ONS (Mid-year population estimates)
Population - All 30 to 44 years (%)	21.4 (2006)		East Midlands: 20.3 (2006) England: 22.12 (2006)			ONS (Mid-year population estimates)
Population - All 45 to 64 years (%)	24.8 (2006)		East Midlands: 21.3 (2006) England: 21.86 (2006)			ONS (Mid-year population estimates)

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
Population - All 65 years + (%)	20.1 (2006)		East Midlands: 18.0 (2006)  England: 18.64 (2006)			ONS (Mid-year population estimates)
Population - All Persons	111,431 (2006)	1,055,465 (2006)	East Midlands: 4,364,214 (2006)  England: 50,762,945 (2006)	Bassetlaw's population has steadily increased since 2001 census data was released – to approximately 10% of the total County population and approximately 2.5% of the Regional population.		ONS (Mid-year population estimates)
Population - All Working Age 16 to 64 (males) and 16 to 59 (females)	68,045 (2006)	670,455 (2006)	East Midlands: 2,711,089 (2006)  England: 31,626,651 (2006)	The amount of people of working age in Bassetlaw is slightly less than the average for the Count and Region.		ONS (Mid-year population estimates)
<b>SA1 - To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Bassetlaw</b>						
House Prices - average (£)	145,332 (2008) 155,483 (2007)		East Midlands: 166,338 (2008) 172,011 (2007)  England: 224,064 (2008) 230,070 (2007)	Although average houses prices have fallen across the board, throughout the country, Bassetlaw remains significantly lower than both the regional and national	Provision of affordable housing in areas of identified need remains a significant issue for the LDF.	Land Registry

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
				averages.		
Housing completions - 1 bedroom	75 (2007/2008) 29 (2006/2007) 21 (2005/2006)			A notable trend towards building smaller units in recent years – may coincide with an increase in popularity of apartments, which maybe reflects aspirations for higher densities.	Ensure that sufficient land is made available for to deliver new homes and meet targets set in RSS.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
Housing completions - 2 bedrooms	178 (2007/2008) 88 (2006/2007) 57 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
Housing completions - 3 bedrooms	229 (2007/2008) 152 (2006/2007) 79 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
Housing completions - 4 or more bedrooms	10 (2007/2008) 53 (2006/2007) 37 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
Housing completions - affordable	62 (2007/2008) 38 (2006/2007) 15 (2005/2006)				SHMA and Affordable Housing Viability Assessment to identify areas of need.	Nottinghamshire LPAs

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
Housing completions - flats	46 (2007/2008) 73 (2006/2007) 19 (2005/2006)				The LDF will need to play a major role in assisting with the provision of sufficient new homes to meet local needs for market and affordable and other housing.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
Housing completions - houses	446 (2007/2008) 259 (2006/2007) 432 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
Housing completions - total	514 (2007/2008) 332 (2006/2007) 460 (2005/2006)			Housing completions in the period 2005-2008 have exceeded the requirements of the Joint Structure Plan and have been averaging out to meet RSS requirements.		Nottinghamshire LPAs
Housing tenure - LA	7,000 (2007/2008)			Almost 84% of the housing within Bassetlaw is of private tenure with around 16% under LA/RSL ownership.	Whilst meeting the general housing target is important, the LDF will also have to meet local needs in terms of affordability, location, size and type.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
Housing tenure - RSL	916 (2007/2008)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
Housing tenure - private	41,476 (2007/2008)					Nottinghamshire LPAs

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
Local Authority housing stock that is non-decent - (%)	51 (2007/2008) 34 (2006/2007) 39 (2005/2006)			Steady improvement with a notable increase more recently.		Nottinghamshire LPAs
Vacant dwellings - LA	113 (2007/2008)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
Vacant dwellings - RSL	13 (2007/2008)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
Vacant dwellings - other	0 (2007/2008)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
Vacant dwellings - private	2,580 (2007/2008)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
<b>SA2 - To improve health and reduce health inequalities</b>						
Life expectancy at birth - females	80.3 (2005/2007)		East Midlands: 81.3  England: 81.5	Life expectancy is below both regional and national levels, reflecting pockets of high deprivation in parts of the District.	The LDF will play a role in improving good health in Bassetlaw, primarily by helping increase the availability of and improving access to health facilities, as well as leisure and recreational	ONS

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
Life expectancy at birth - males	76.7 (2005/2007)		East Midlands: 77.3  England: 77.3		facilities, which contribute to overall well-being.  Levels of health can be improved by influencing the location and design of other developments, for example to reduce pollution.	ONS
SA3 - To provide better opportunities for recreation and for people to value and enjoy the Bassetlaw's cultural heritage						
Museums - total	1 (2009) 1 (2008)			No change.		Nottinghamshire LPAs
New open space in connection with planning approvals - (ha)	.60 (2007/2008) .22 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)				Policies should strive to improve connectivity and linkages between elements of the district's Green Infrastructure.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
Open space managed to Green Flag standard - (ha)	11.99 (2009)	434.92 (2009)		Kings Park, Retford, is the only park carrying this status.		Nottinghamshire LPAs
SA4 - To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime						



Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
All Crime - Total	11,671 (2008) 13,104 (2007) 11,843 (2006)	115,926 (2008) 128,381 (2007) 135,585 (2006)		In the period April 2007 – March 2008 crime in Bassetlaw fell by approximately 11% - a trend reflected across the whole County.	The LDF will to contribute to safer communities by guiding development that minimises the risk and perception of crime for users of the development. Providing public spaces that are inviting to use, well overlooked and well maintained.	Nottinghamshire Police
Burglary Other Than Dwelling - Total	640 (2008) 685 (2007) 619 (2006)	4,745 (2008) 4,834 (2007) 5,533 (2006)				Nottinghamshire Police
Criminal Damage - Total	2,551 (2008) 2,889 (2007) 2,893 (2006)	24,823 (2008) 27,728 (2007) 30,103 (2006)		Falling rates – consistent with county figures		Nottinghamshire Police
Drug Offences - Total	319 (2008) 231 (2007) 211 (2006)	3,647 (2008) 4,332 (2007) 3,479 (2006)		Notable local increase over the past three years		Nottinghamshire Police
Dwelling Burglary - Total	670 (2008) 557 (2007) 560 (2006)	9,369 (2008) 9,743 (2007) 10,703 (2006)		Local increase over the past three years		Nottinghamshire Police
Robbery - Total	45 (2008) 42 (2007) 32 (2006)	2,165 (2008) 2,176 (2007) 2,327 (2006)				Nottinghamshire Police
Theft From Motor Vehicle - Total	1,300 (2008) 1,437 (2007) 1,163 (2006)	12,013 (2008) 14,613 (2007) 16,250 (2006)		Little change in local figures despite a decline across the County as a whole.		Nottinghamshire Police
Theft of Motor Vehicle - Total	512 (2008) 724 (2007) 422 (2006)	3,638 (2008) 4,435 (2007) 4,515 (2006)		Little consistency in recent local figures despite a decline across the County as a whole.		Nottinghamshire Police

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
Violence Against a Person - Total	1,840 (2008) 2,151 (2007) 2,339 (2006)	20,069 (2008) 21,276 (2007) 22,796 (2006)		A sustained decline in recent years, consistent with county-wide figures		Nottinghamshire Police
SA5 - To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the District						
Leisure Centres - total	3 (2009) 3 (2008)	43 (2009) 47 (2008)		No change, although facilities in Worksop and Retford have recently been upgraded.	LDF policies to support provision of community facilities and protect against loss.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
Libraries - total	8 (2009) 8 (2008)	81 (2009) 81 (2008)		No change.		Nottingham City Council
SA6 - To protect the natural environment and increase biodiversity levels across the District						
Biological SINC's - area covered (ha)	4001.20 (2009) 4000.28 (2008)	16971.32 (2009) 16855.56 (2008)		Loss of some sites has been countered with designation of new sites.	LDF policies to help protect and improve the diversity of wildlife habitats and providing opportunities for habitat creation. There will need to be protection and improvement of the existing green infrastructure network across the District.	Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre
Local Nature Reserves - area covered - (ha)	53.31 (2009) 53.31 (2008)	808.25 (2009) 808.25 (2008)		No change		Nottinghamshire LPAs
Local Nature Reserves - total	1 (2009) 1 (2008)	50 (2009) 50 (2008)		No change		Nottinghamshire LPAs
SSSI - condition is favourable (ha)	261.97 (2009) 203.71 (2006)	468.24 (2009) 388.73 (2006)		Overall decline of condition has been reduced and the amount in favourable		Natural England

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
SSSI - condition is unfavourable declining (ha)	100.74 (2009) 103.88 (2006)	106.25 (2009) 115.53 (2006)		and unfavourable but recovering has increased. 84% favourable or recovering. Remains 11% off national target of 95% for 2010		Natural England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable no change (ha)	113.89 (2009) 330.53 (2006)	369.27 (2009) 765.99 (2006)				Natural England
SSSI - condition is unfavourable recovering (ha)	842.20 (2009) 680.68 (2006)	2372.77 (2009) 2046.02 (2006)				Natural England
SA7 - To protect and enhance the historic built environment and cultural heritage assets in Bassetlaw						
Conservation Areas	20 (2009) 19 (2008)			One additional Conservation Area designated in 2009.	Policies to ensure preservation and enhancement of the historic environment. Policies to ensure preservation and enhancement of historic and cultural assets and their setting.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
Listed Buildings - (Grade I)	42 (2009) 42 (2008)	146 (2009) 146 (2008)		No change. Any changes to this figure are the result of requests from the DCMS.		English Heritage
Listed Buildings - (Grade II*)	49 (2009) 48 (2008)	198 (2009) 194 (2008)				English Heritage
Listed Buildings - (Grade II)	979 (2009) 970 (2008)	4,209 (2009) 4,200 (2008)				English Heritage
Registered Parks and Gardens - area covered (ha)	2928.23 (2009) 2928.23 (2008)	5662.33 (2009) 5662.33 (2008)	East Midlands: 21624.07 (2009) 21624.07 (2008)  England: 171300.98 (2009) 171300.98 (2008)			English Heritage

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
Registered Parks and Gardens - total	4 (2009) 4 (2008)	27 (2009) 27 (2008)	East Midlands: 136 (2009) 136 (2008)  England: 1,595 (2009) 1,595 (2008)	No change.		Nottinghamshire County Council
Scheduled Ancient Monuments - total	31 (2009) 31 (2008)	183 (2009) 183 (2008)		No change.		English Heritage
Woodland (Ancient) - (ha)	601.75 (2009)	2696.85 (2009)	East Midlands: 24,261 (2009)  England: 353,385 (2009)		LDF policies to help protect and improve wildlife habitats.	Natural England
<b>SA8 - To protect and manage prudently the natural resources of the District including water, air quality, soils and minerals</b>						
Air quality - exceedences of the National Air Quality Standards and Objectives for NO2 - total	0 (2008) 0 (2007)	2 (2008) 2 (2007)	East Midlands: 32 (2008) 34 (2007)  England: 767 (2008) 703 (2007)	No AQMA issues in Bassetlaw.	The LDF will address issues relating to air pollution such as helping to reduce the air pollution levels of new developments and current activities, as well	Air Quality Archives

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
Area covered by Air Quality Management Area(s) - (ha)	0 (2009) 0 (2008)	433.39 (2009) 433.39 (2008)			as locating sensitive developments where they won't be unacceptably affected by air pollution.  In addition to this, it will be very important that the SDF makes the link between travel and pollution, by promoting development in easily accessible areas.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita - (tonnes per annum)	10.22 (2006) 10.91 (2005)		East Midlands: 9.35 (2006) 9.38 (2005)	Although local levels are greater than regional the overall reduction between 2005-2006 is significantly greater.	LDF policies will seek to reduce the impacts of climate change through policies encouraging development that minimises carbon dioxide emissions by utilising renewable energy sources, embracing energy efficiency measures and reducing car dependency.	DEFRA (Emissions of carbon dioxide for local authority areas) downloaded 20.02.2009
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita - (tonnes per annum)	10.22 (2006) 10.91 (2005)		East Midlands: 9.35 (2006) 9.38 (2005)	Although local levels are greater than regional the overall reduction between 2005-2006 is significantly greater.	LDF policies will seek to reduce the impacts of climate change through policies encouraging development that minimises carbon dioxide emissions by utilising renewable energy sources, embracing energy efficiency measures and reducing car dependency.	DEFRA (Emissions of carbon dioxide for local authority areas) downloaded 20.02.2009

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
Contaminated land - (ha)	0 (2007/2008) Not available (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)			Data not available for comment.		Nottinghamshire LPAs
Developments incorporating SuDS - total	0 (2007/2008) Not available (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)			At present the Council does not have capacity to manage or maintain SuDS	The LDF will seek to facilitate use of SuDS where appropriate in new developments.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
Dwellings in Air Quality Management Area(s) - total	0 (2009) 0 (2008)	3,119 (2009) 1,526 (2008)		No AQMAs in Bassetlaw.	Ensure new development does not give rise to emissions that contribute to needing air quality management.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
Housing built on greenfield sites - (%)	31 (2007/2008) 43.5 (2006/2007)			Recent decline.	In accordance with PPS3 LDF policies will seek to deliver 60% of new housing development on previously developed land.	BDC
Households in flood zones 2 or 3 - total	4,994 (2009) 2,346 (2008)	84,887 (2009) 41,682 (2008)		The majority of households in Bassetlaw that are significantly affected by flooding are those located on the Trent-side	The LDF will need to promote development which is not in areas at risk from flooding, improve flood defences where necessary, support sustainable urban drainage systems as a method of reducing	Dwellings derived from OS Addresspoint. Flood zones from Environment Agency.

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
					surface water runoff and minimise the risk of flooding elsewhere.	
Housing completions - between 30 and 50 per ha	186 (2006/2007) 81 (2005/2006)			An increase reflected in the number of 1 and 2 bedroom houses and apartments built.	LDF policies to set density policies that have regard for local character and overall spatial vision.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
Housing completions - less than 30 per ha	102 (2006/2007) 336 (2005/2006)			Shows response to changes in Government policy		Nottinghamshire LPAs
Housing completions - more than 50 per ha	44 (2006/2007) 41 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
Housing completions - on PDL	180 (2006/2007) 329 (2005/2006)				LDF policies will aspire to deliver new development on PDL in accordance with Government guidance.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
Land developed for employment on PDL - (ha)	2.65 (2006/2007) 58.90 (2005/2006)	22.41 (2007/2008) 18.82 (2006/2007) 60.56 (2005/2006)				Nottinghamshire LPAs
New properties built incorporating water efficiency measures - total	Not available (2007/2008) Not available (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)			Data not available.		Nottinghamshire LPAs
Planning permissions	0	0 (2007/2008)		No occurrences in	Following completion of a	Nottinghamshire

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
granted contrary to the Environment Agency advice - flood defence	(2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	1 (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)	England: 16 (2007/2008) 13 (2006/2007)	the past three years.	comprehensive SFRA the LDF will seek to avoid allocation of land and granting of planning permission in areas at risk of flooding.	LPAs
Planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency advice - water quality	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)		No occurrences in the past three years.		Nottinghamshire LPAs
River water quality - biological - 1: good (%)	57.80 (2006) 55.20 (2005)		East Midlands: 59 (2006) 57.30 (2005)  England: 72.30 (2006) 72.10 (2005)	Small improvements 2005-2006 although still generally below quality of National and Regional water. Reduction in % rated poor, now more in line with National figures.	Reducing both water pollution and water consumption, as well as protecting water quality will be an issue for the LDF, and will impact on policies relating to design and siting of development.	DEFRA
River water quality - biological - 2: fair (%)	39 (2006) 38.80 (2005)		East Midlands: 33.70 (2006) 35 (2005)  England: 23.20 (2006) 23.40 (2005)			DEFRA
River water quality - biological - 3: poor (%)	3.20 (2006) 6 (2005)		East Midlands: 5.40 (2006) 6 (2005)  England: 3.70 (2006) 3.80 (2005)			DEFRA



Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
River water quality - biological - 4: bad (%)	0 (2006) 0 (2005)		East Midlands: 1.90 (2006) 1.80 (2005)  England: .80 (2006) .80 (2005)			DEFRA
River water quality - chemical - 1: good (%)	61.80 (2006) 40.10 (2005)		East Midlands: 64 (2006) 59.20 (2005)  England: 69.50 (2006) 67.70 (2005)			DEFRA
River water quality - chemical - 2: fair (%)	38.20 (2006) 59.90 (2005)		East Midlands: 28.90 (2006) 32.40 (2005)  England: 24.40 (2006) 25.80 (2005)			DEFRA
River water quality - chemical - 3: poor (%)	0 (2006) 0 (2005)		East Midlands: 6.70 (2006) 7.80 (2005)  England: 5.80 (2006) 5.90 (2005)			DEFRA
River water quality - chemical - 4: bad (%)	0 (2006) 0 (2005)		East Midlands: .40 (2006) .60 (2005)  England: .40 (2006) .50 (2005)			DEFRA

Bassetlaw generally good to fair, although the overall % of good quality is lower than national and regional averages.

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
<b>SA9 - To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials</b>						
Waste - all household waste recycled (%)	24.49 (2007/2008) 20.98 (2006/2007)	39.27 (2007/2008) 37.83 (2006/2007)	England: 34.54 (2007/2008) 34.54 (2006/2007)	Positive increases, although remain significantly below County and National levels	Issues for the LDF will include minimising waste production in new development. Access to recycling facilities will need to be improved.	DEFRA (Municipal Waste Management Statistics) downloaded 20.02.2009
Waste - dry household waste recycled (%)	22.41 (2007/2008) 20.98 (2006/2007)	26.11 (2007/2008) 25.29 (2006/2007)				DEFRA (Municipal Waste Management Statistics) downloaded 20.02.2009
Waste - green household waste recycled (%)	2.08 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007)	13.16 (2007/2008) 12.54 (2006/2007)				DEFRA (Municipal Waste Management Statistics) downloaded 20.02.2009
Waste - residual household waste per household (tonnes)	684.01 (2007/2008)	723.65 (2007/2008)				DEFRA (Municipal Waste Management Statistics) downloaded 20.02.2009

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
Waste - total municipal waste (tonnes)	Not available (2007/2008) Not available (2006/2007)	439,447.96 (2007/2008) 444,749 (2006/2007)	East Midlands: 2,413,355 (2007/2008) 2,490,451 (2006/2007)  England: 28,506,278 (2007/2008) 29,144,184 (2006/2007)	Data unavailable for comment.		DEFRA (Municipal Waste Management Statistics) downloaded 20.02.2009
<b>SA10 - To minimise energy usage and to develop Bassetlaw's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources</b>						
Energy - per consumer - domestic gas (kWh)	19,690 (2004)		East Midlands: 19,420 (2004)		LDF policies will seek to reduce the impacts of climate change through policies encouraging new developments to utilise renewable energy and embrace energy efficiency measures.	BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators) downloaded 20.02.2009
Energy - per consumer - industrial/commercial gas (kWh)	1,620,000 (2004)		East Midlands: 664,400 (2004)			BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators) downloaded 20.02.2009
Energy - per meter - domestic electricity (kWh)	4,570 (2004)		East Midlands: 4,520 (2004)			BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators) downloaded 20.02.2009

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
Energy - per meter - industrial/commercial electricity (kWh)	107,600 (2004)		East Midlands: 94,800 (2004)			BERR (Experimental high level energy indicators) downloaded 20.02.2009
Energy consumed - from renewables (GWh)	17.07 (2006) 17.08 (2005)	70.18 (2006) 78.42 (2005)	East Midlands: 960.50 (2006) 933.53 (2005)  England: 6939.47 (2006) 7492.53 (2005)	An increase in the number of renewable energy schemes in Bassetlaw in recent years means that this figure will have changed somewhat from 2006 levels.		BERR (Total final energy consumption at regional and local authority level) downloaded 20.02.2009
<b>SA11 - To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available</b>						
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	27.72 (2008)	56.21 (2008)		The predominantly rural nature of Bassetlaw means that figures for accessibility to services and facilities are generally lower than the County averages, where greater numbers of people live in more urban areas.	The overall spatial strategy will seek to establish a strong and sustainable network of settlements. LDF policies will need to ensure provision of appropriate services and facilities as part of comprehensive development schemes.  Service and facilities accessibility will be a key	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
Accessibility of households - to a Council run leisure centre within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	81.51 (2008)	92.97 (2008)				Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	66.53 (2008)	85.89 (2008)				Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
Accessibility of households - to a GP within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	93.83 (2008)	97.26 (2008)				Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	31.67 (2008)	18.31 (2008)			accessibility will be a key feature of determining development locations.	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
Accessibility of households - to a hospital within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	63.82 (2008)	70.26 (2008)			Policies should seek to safeguard existing and promote the development of new facilities in village locations.	Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	88.99 (2008)	93.42 (2008)				Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
Accessibility of households - to a primary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	97.29 (2008)	98.25 (2008)				Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	37.62 (2008)	64 (2008)				Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
Accessibility of households - to a secondary school within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	84.41 (2008)	94.16 (2008)				Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
Accessibility of households - to further education within 15 minutes by public transport (%)	26.66 (2008)	42.48 (2008)				Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey
Accessibility of households - to further education within 30 minutes by public transport (%)	63.87 (2008)	85.84 (2008)				Nottinghamshire County Council; Ordnance Survey

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
<b>SA12 - To create high quality employment opportunities</b>						
Benefit claimants - all claimants - total	10,920 (2007) 11,225 (2006) 11,375 (2005)	103,565 (2007) 103,725 (2006) 102,390 (2005)		Levels in decline over recent years.	LDF policies will help develop a strong economy and improve overall prosperity.	NOMIS
Benefits claimants - Job Seekers Allowance - total	1,445 (2007) 1,530 (2006) 1,410 (2005)	17,745 (2007) 17,440 (2006) 15,165 (2005)		Current recession likely to have significant impact on future trends.		NOMIS
Earnings - weekly residents median (£)	446.50 (2007) 450.30 (2006) 423 (2005)	460.70 (2007) 436.20 (2006) 425.50 (2005)	East Midlands: 449.60 (2007) 430 (2006) 423.10 (2005)  England: 484 (2007) 464 (2006) 450.40 (2005)	Compares fairly against County and Regional levels	LDF policies will help develop a strong economy and improve overall prosperity. Need to provide jobs, and improve income levels for local people who are currently on low incomes.	NOMIS (annual survey of hours and earnings - Workplace analysis, and Resident analysis) downloaded 13.02.2009
Economically active - working age people %	77.31 (2007/2008) 77.31 (2007/2008) 78.74 (2006/2007) 78.74 (2006/2007) 75.86 (2005/2006)		East Midlands: 80.34 (2007/2008) 80.21 (2006/2007) 80.31 (2005/2006)  England: 78.79 (2007/2008) 78.67 (2006/2007) 78.51 (2005/2006)	Notable improvement in recent years, although lower than regional levels.	LDF policies will help develop a strong economy and improve overall prosperity.	NOMIS (APS) data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
	75.86 (2005/2006)					
Jobs - Full and Part time - total	42,600 (2007) 42,700 (2006)	470,500 (2007) 455,000 (2006)	East Midlands: 1,913,200 (2007) 1,853,700 (2006)  England: 23,004,900 (2007) 22,789,600 (2006)		LDF policies will help develop a strong economy and improve overall prosperity.	NOMIS (ABI) downloaded 18.02.2009
Jobs by industry - construction %	5.40 (2007) 4.80 (2006)		East Midlands: 5.30 (2007) 5.30 (2006)  England: 4.60 (2007) 4.60 (2006)	Greater than regional /national. Recent growth likely to be curtailed by recession.		NOMIS (ABI employee analysis) downloaded 18.02.2009
Jobs by industry - manufacturing %	17.60 (2007) 16.50 (2006)		East Midlands: 15.70 (2007) 15.70 (2006)  England: 10.90 (2007) 10.90 (2006)	Significant contribution to local economy, beyond regional /national levels		NOMIS (ABI employee analysis) downloaded 18.02.2009
Jobs by industry - services %	70.60 (2007) 71.80 (2006)		East Midlands: 77.10 (2007) 76.80 (2006)  England: 83.30 (2007) 83.10 (2006)	Dominant sector of industry.		NOMIS (ABI employee analysis) downloaded 18.02.2009
Jobs density - (1.0 = 1 job for each working age resident)	.71 (2006) .70 (2005) .68 (2004)		East Midlands: .81 (2006) .80 (2005) .78 (2004)  England:	Significant shortage compared to regional and national levels.		NOMIS Jobs density, downloaded 13.02.2009

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
			.88 (2006) .84 (2005) .84 (2004)			
New floor space - leisure - in town centres (sq m)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)				A key issue for the LDF will be to support business growth and development in sustainable locations. This will need initiatives to attract inward investment, support for business development and provision of quality sites and infrastructure for business.	Nottinghamshire LPAs
New floor space - leisure - on the edge of town centres (sq m)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
New floor space - leisure - out of town centres (sq m)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
New floor space - office - in town centres (sq m)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
New floor space - office - on the edge of town centres (sq m)	0 (2007/2008) 1,576 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs



Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
New floor space - office - out of town centres (sq m)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
New floor space - retail - in town centres (sq m)	0 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
New floor space - retail - on the edge of town centres (sq m)	5,568 (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) Not available (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
New floor space - retail - total (sq m)	5568 (2007/2008)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
Unemployment - working age %	Not available (2007/2008) 4.75 (2006/2007) 4.75 (2006/2007) 5.34 (2005/2006) 5.34 (2005/2006)		East Midlands: 5.54 (2007/2008) 5.04 (2006/2007) 5.10 (2005/2006)  England: 5.41 (2007/2008) 5.45 (2006/2007) 5.39 (2005/2006)	Positive decline in recent years.	LDF policies will help develop a strong economy and improve overall prosperity.	NOMIS (APS) data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009
VAT registered businesses -	3,285	27,700 (2007)	East Midlands:	Steady increase.	A key issues for the LDF	NOMIS

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
total	(2007) 3,260 (2006) 3,165 (2005)	27,085 (2006) 26,425 (2005)	139,145 (2007) 1,670,350 (2006) 131,030 (2005)  England: 1,735,690 (2007) 134,175 (2006) 1,635,700 (2005)		will be to support business growth and development. Initiatives to attract investment, support for business development and provision of quality sites and infrastructure for business will be required.	
<b>SA13 - To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation</b>						
Employment profile - 1: managers and senior officials - %	20.22 (2007/2008) 20.22 (2007/2008) 18.41 (2006/2007) 18.41 (2006/2007) 9.42 (2005/2006) 9.42 (2005/2006)		East Midlands: 15.43 (2007/2008) 15.53 (2006/2007) 15.05 (2005/2006)  England: 15.79 (2007/2008) 15.56 (2006/2007) 15.33 (2005/2006)	Significantly higher than regional and national levels.	LDF policies will need to aid provision of jobs and improve income levels for local people, helping develop a strong economy and improve overall prosperity.	NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
Employment profile - 2: professional occupations - %	9.83 (2007/2008) 9.83 (2007/2008) 11.24 (2006/2007) 11.24 (2006/2007) 10.62 (2005/2006) 10.62 (2005/2006)		East Midlands: 11.29 (2007/2008) 11.20 (2006/2007) 11.71 (2005/2006)  England: 13 (2007/2008) 13.11 (2006/2007) 12.87 (2005/2006)			NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009
Employment profile - 3: associate prof & tech occupations - %	12.62 (2007/2008) 12.62 (2007/2008) 11.82 (2006/2007) 11.82 (2006/2007) 7.21 (2005/2006) 7.21 (2005/2006)		East Midlands: 12.06 (2007/2008) 12.38 (2006/2007) 12.51 (2005/2006)  England: 14.61 (2007/2008) 14.37 (2006/2007) 14.43 (2005/2006)			NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009
Employment profile - 4: administrative and secretarial occupations - %	8.35 (2007/2008) 8.35 (2007/2008) 9.30 (2006/2007) 9.30 (2006/2007) 9.02 (2005/2006) 9.02 (2005/2006)		East Midlands: 10.80 (2007/2008) 11.06 (2006/2007) 10.65 (2005/2006)  England: 11.60 (2007/2008) 11.96 (2006/2007) 12.28 (2005/2006)			NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
Employment profile - 5: skilled trade occupations - %	13.54 (2007/2008) 13.54 (2007/2008) 12.79 (2006/2007) 12.79 (2006/2007) 11.62 (2005/2006) 11.62 (2005/2006)		East Midlands: 11.95 (2007/2008) 11.96 (2006/2007) 11.92 (2005/2006)  England: 10.67 (2007/2008) 10.85 (2006/2007) 10.95 (2005/2006)	Significant reliance on this sector.		NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009
Employment profile - 6: personal service occupations - %	6.68 (2007/2008) 6.68 (2007/2008) 3.88 (2006/2007) 3.88 (2006/2007) 11.02 (2005/2006) 11.02 (2005/2006)		East Midlands: 8.38 (2007/2008) 7.48 (2006/2007) 7.70 (2005/2006)  England: 7.98 (2007/2008) 7.82 (2006/2007) 7.78 (2005/2006)			NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009
Employment profile - 7: sales and customer service occupations - %	9.09 (2007/2008) 9.09 (2007/2008) 9.50 (2006/2007) 9.50 (2006/2007) 8.62 (2005/2006) 8.62 (2005/2006)		East Midlands: 7.53 (2007/2008) 7.52 (2006/2007) 7.36 (2005/2006)  England: 7.51 (2007/2008) 7.60 (2006/2007) 7.54 (2005/2006)	Notably higher than regional/ national levels.		NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
Employment profile - 8: process, plant and machine operatives - %	7.61 (2007/2008) 7.61 (2007/2008) 6.59 (2007/2008) 6.59 (2007/2008) 11.82 (2005/2006) 11.82 (2005/2006)		East Midlands: 8.86 (2007/2008) 9.19 (2007/2008) 9.39 (2005/2006)  England: 7.05 (2007/2008) 7.08 (2007/2008) 7.33 (2005/2006)	Declined in recent years although now maintains parity with national levels.		NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009
Employment profile - 9: elementary occupations - %	11.87 (2007/2008) 11.87 (2007/2008) 16.09 (2006/2007) 16.09 (2006/2007) 20.44 (2005/2006) 20.44 (2005/2006)		East Midlands: 13.39 (2007/2008) 13.42 (2006/2007) 13.53 (2005/2006)  England: 11.46 (2007/2008) 11.33 (2006/2007) 11.21 (2005/2006)	Significantly higher than regional/national levels have declined in recent years.		NOMIS (APS) Data for July to June, downloaded 13.02.2009
Qualifications - working age people with Level 1 and above equivalent qualifications - %	76.53 (2007) 76.53 (2007) 71.06 (2006) 71.06 (2006) 71.01 (2005) 71.01 (2005)		East Midlands: 78.15 (2007) 78.52 (2006) 77.01 (2005)  England: 78.07 (2007) 77.70 (2006) 77.24 (2005)	Bassetlaw generally does not perform as well as the regional and national averages.	The impact LDF policies have on qualifications may be limited, although policies should support the principle of development seeking to improve educational attainment.	NOMIS (APS) downloaded 13.02.2009

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
Qualifications - working age people with Level 2 and above equivalent qualifications - %	58.89 (2007) 58.89 (2007) 56.52 (2006) 56.52 (2006) 53.95 (2005) 53.95 (2005)		East Midlands: 62.55 (2007) 62.43 (2006) 60.66 (2005)  England: 64.12 (2007) 63.43 (2006) 62.60 (2005)			NOMIS (APS) downloaded 13.02.2009
Qualifications - working age people with Level 3 and above equivalent qualifications - %	43.65 (2007) 43.65 (2007) 42.43 (2006) 42.43 (2006) 39.38 (2005) 39.38 (2005)		East Midlands: 44.06 (2007) 43.65 (2006) 42.30 (2005)  England: 46.03 (2007) 45 (2006) 43.99 (2005)			NOMIS (APS) downloaded 13.02.2009
Qualifications - working age people with Level 4 and above equivalent qualifications - %	25.41 (2007) 25.41 (2007) 22.34 (2006) 22.34 (2006) 18.45 (2005) 18.45 (2005)		East Midlands: 25.53 (2007) 24.65 (2006) 23.36 (2005)  England: 28.31 (2007) 27.20 (2006) 26.23 (2005)			NOMIS (APS) downloaded 13.02.2009

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
Qualifications - working age people with no qualifications - %	14.65 (2007) 14.65 (2007) 16.49 (2006) 16.49 (2006) 17.05 (2005) 17.05 (2005)		East Midlands: 13.45 (2007) 13.81 (2006) 15.05 (2005)  England: 12.93 (2007) 13.56 (2006) 14.08 (2005)			NOMIS (APS) downloaded 13.02.2009
Qualifications - working age people with other qualifications - %	8.67 (2007) 8.67 (2007) 12.59 (2006) 12.59 (2006) 11.94 (2005) 11.94 (2005)		East Midlands: 8.40 (2007) 7.67 (2006) 7.94 (2005)  England: 9 (2007) 8.75 (2006) 8.68 (2005)			NOMIS (APS) downloaded 13.02.2009
SA14 - To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies						
Employment land - available (ha)	99.04 (2007/2008) 107.01 (2006/2007) 104.35 (2005/2006)			Loss over recent years due to take-up and no new allocations made.		Nottinghamshire LAs

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
Employment land - lost (ha)	Not available (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)				A key issue for the LDF will be to support business, leisure and retail growth and development in sustainable locations. This will need initiatives to attract inward investment, support for business development and provision of quality sites and infrastructure for business.	Nottinghamshire LAs
Land developed - business use (ha)	Not available (2007/2008) 2.65 (2006/2007) 32 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
Land developed - leisure use (ha)	Not available (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
Land developed - other use (ha)	Not available (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
Land developed - retail use (ha)	Not available (2007/2008) 1.82 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs



Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
New business floor space - B general (sq m)	Not available (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 273,400 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
New business floor space - B1 (sq m)	Not available (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
New business floor space - B1a (sq m)	Not available (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
New business floor space - B1b and B1c (sq m)	Not available (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs
New business floor space - B2 (sq m)	NaN (2007/2008) 0 (2006/2007) 4,300 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs

Indicator	District	Countywide	Regional/ National	Commentary on Trend	Issues for LDF/SA	Data Sources
New business floor space - B8 (sq m)	NaN (2007/2008) 28,411 (2006/2007) 0 (2005/2006)					Nottinghamshire LPAs

## Indicators – notes

### **SA2 To improve health and reduce health inequalities**

- Sport participation – the definition of this indicator is: Levels of regular participation in moderate intensity sport and active recreation for 30 minutes on 3 occasions a week measured by percent of population.
- Teenage conceptions – The rates are pooled for the 3 years to allow sufficient numbers of events for calculation of rates.

### **SA4 To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime**

- Crime statistics are taken from the Nottinghamshire Police live crime recording system (CIS). The data is operational data, and has not been audited or verified by Statisticians at Nottinghamshire Police. Although data from this source is more up to date than that available from other sources, there could be discrepancies between this data and data from other sources.
- The All Crime indicator contains all recorded crimes. It includes other categories of crime that those included as indicators for SA objective 4.

### **SA8 To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soils and minerals**

- Aggregates - Data rounded to nearest 100,000 tonnes.
- Households living in Air Quality Management Areas – the number of households is the number of non-business addresses from Ordnance Survey AddressPoint.
- Flood risk – households in zones 2 and 3 – the number of households is the number of non-business addresses from Ordnance Survey AddressPoint.

### **SA9 To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials**

- Commercial and industrial waste – data rounded to nearest 100,000 tonnes
- Construction and demolition waste – data rounded to nearest 100,000 tonnes

### **SA11 To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available**

- A calculation of the accessibility of key services carried out by Nottinghamshire County Council's Strategic Transport & NET Team, measured by the number of domestic addresses within 15 and 30 minutes journey time by public transport (bus, tram, or rail). Parameters are: Mondays between 8.00 and 10.00a.m., no more than a 800 metre walk either from the origin, or to the destination, and with no more than 500 metres between service/mode interchanges. The number of domestic addresses is from August 2008 Ordnance Survey CodePoint dataset. Bus and Tram data originally generated by Nottinghamshire County Council for inclusion in the Regional Traveline database in July 2008. Rail data originally created by the East Midlands Traveline Data Manager at Nottinghamshire County Council in May 2008.

### **SA13 To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation**

- Qualifications data from NOMIS – small values are suppressed and are shown as data 'not available'.

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## Appendix 3 – How the requirements of SEA are met in this SA scoping report

Requirements of the SEA Directive (As referred to in Article 5 (1))	Where requirement is met in this SA scoping report
(a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Executive Summary, 3.1, Appendix 1
(b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	5.3, Appendix 2, Appendix 5
(c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8
(d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	5.3, Appendix 5
(e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	3.1, Appendix 1
(f) The key likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects).	4.9, Appendix 5
(g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Included in the Issues and Options stage
(h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Included in the Issues and Options stage
(i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Included in the Issues and Options stage
(j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Included in the Issues and Options stage

## Appendix 4 – Stages in SA

This scoping report covers the tasks in Stage A.

Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	A1	<b>Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives</b> <i>Documents how the plan is affected by outside factors and suggests ideas for how any constraints can be addressed.</i>
		A2	<b>Collecting baseline information</b> <i>Provides an evidence base for sustainability issues, effects prediction and monitoring.</i>
		A3	<b>Identifying sustainability issues and problems</b> <i>Helps focus the SA and streamline the subsequent stages, including baseline information analysis.</i>
		A4	<b>Developing the SA framework</b> <i>Provides a means by which the sustainability of the plan can be appraised.</i>
		A5	<b>Consulting on the scope of the SA</b> <i>To consult with statutory bodies with social, environmental, or economic responsibilities to ensure the appraisal covers the key sustainability issues.</i>
Stage B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects	B1	Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework
		B2	Developing the DPD options
		B3	Predicting the effects of the DPD
		B4	Evaluating the effects of the DPD
		B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
		B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPDs
Stage C	Preparing the SA report	C1	Preparing the SA report
Stage D	Consultation on the DPD and SA report	D1	Public participation on the preferred options of the DPD and the SA report
		D2(i)	Appraising significant changes
		D2(ii)	Appraising significant changes resulting from representations
		D3	Making decisions and providing information
Stage E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD.	E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
		E2	Responding to adverse effects

## Appendix 5 – Justification of SA objectives

SA Objective (derived from Regional objectives)	SA theme S=Social Ec=Economic En=Environ- mental			SEA topic	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En				
1. To ensure that the housing stock meets the housing needs of Bassetlaw.	✓	✓	×	Population, Human health Material assets	Promote a viable economy by focusing on adequate housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1)</li> <li>• PPG2</li> <li>• PPS3</li> <li>• PPS6</li> <li>• PPG17</li> <li>• The Rural White Paper</li> <li>• The Urban White Paper</li> <li>• Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites</li> <li>• Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity</li> <li>• Diversity and Equality in Planning good practice guide</li> <li>• Integrated Regional Strategy</li> <li>• Regional Spatial Strategy</li> <li>• Northern Sub-Region Strategic Housing Market Assessment</li> <li>• Bassetlaw Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment</li> <li>• Bassetlaw Homelessness Strategy</li> <li>• Bassetlaw Area Housing Strategy (July 2008 Supplement)</li> </ul>	<p>A supply of affordable homes.</p> <p>Adequate supply of land to meet housing needs.</p> <p>Provide a better mix of housing and better quality housing.</p>
2. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	✓	×	×	Population Human health	• Improve the health of children and young people;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PG17</li> <li>• PPS23</li> </ul>	Amounts of and access to open space, recreational and health facilities.

SA Objective (derived from Regional objectives)	SA theme S=Social Ec=Economic En=Environmental			SEA topic	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En				
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the complex interrelationship between health and worklessness supports the economic and social well being priorities of the District;</li> <li>• Address the adverse effects of alcohol on the population of Bassetlaw;</li> <li>• To promote health and active life in older age for the population of Bassetlaw;</li> <li>• Maximise the opportunities provided by the smoke free legislation, to support people who want to stop smoking and reduce the impact of second hand smoke.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Regional Strategy</li> </ul>	Promoting healthier lifestyles.  Minimise risks to health.
3. To provide better opportunities for recreation and for people to value and enjoy the Bassetlaw's cultural heritage	✓	✓	✓	Human health Cultural heritage	Improve community cohesion and participation by focusing on Cultural enrichment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessibility Planning Guidance</li> <li>• The Rural White Paper</li> <li>• PPG13</li> <li>• PPG15</li> <li>• PPG17</li> <li>• Regional Spatial Strategy</li> <li>• Northeast Bassetlaw Forum – Improved Transport Facilities</li> </ul>	Improve recreational linkages.  Increase provision of facilities and activities.



SA Objective (derived from Regional objectives)	SA theme S=Social Ec=Economic En=Environmental			SEA topic	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En				
						Study	
4. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime	✓	✓	×	Population, Human health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•To reduce serious and acquisitive crime;</li> <li>•To improve people's perceptions about the area in which they live and work and reduce criminal damage across the Partnership area;</li> <li>•Using evidence based problem solving to reduce harm caused by drugs and alcohol;</li> <li>•To improve the life chances for those most vulnerable to becoming an offender or victim of crime;</li> <li>•To restrict the chances of children and young people becoming offenders or victims of crime.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1)</li> <li>• Integrated Regional Strategy</li> <li>• Bassetlaw Cleaner Safer Greener Strategy</li> </ul>	Reduce crime levels, minimise risk and increase community safety through good design.
5. To promote and support the development and growth of social capital across the District	✓	×	×	Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Improve Community Engagement/ Consultation;</li> <li>•Equal Access to Services;</li> <li>•Community Leadership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Regional Strategy</li> <li>• Regional Economic Strategy</li> <li>• Bassetlaw Cleaner Safer Greener Strategy</li> <li>• Bassetlaw Water Cycle Strategy Scoping Report</li> </ul>	Facilitate development of new social capital and seek to protect existing service and facility provision.

SA Objective (derived from Regional objectives)	SA theme S=Social Ec=Economic En=Environmental			SEA topic	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En				
					and local community planning; • Active Citizenship; • Promote/ Create Sustainable Communities	• Bassetlaw Services and Facilities Study	
6. To protect the natural environment and increase biodiversity levels across the District	x	✓	✓	Biodiversity Fauna Flora Landscape	• Promotion/ Awareness Raising of environmental issues; • Conserve and expand areas of open green space and wildlife habitats; • To achieve cleaner and greener public spaces;	• EU Habitats Directive • EU Birds Directive • Biodiversity Strategy for England • Rural White Paper • Regional Spatial Strategy • PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1) • PPG2 • PPS9 • PPG17 • Integrated Regional Strategy • Local Biodiversity action plan for Nottinghamshire • Bassetlaw Nature Conservation Strategy • Bassetlaw Environmental Sites Assessment	Prevent loss of priority habitats.  Increase woodland cover.  Protect and enhance the District's green infrastructure.  Increase management of sites of recognised importance.
7. To protect and enhance the historic built environment and cultural heritage assets in Bassetlaw	x	✓	✓	Material assets Cultural heritage Landscape	• Promotion/ Awareness Raising of environmental issues; • Conserve and expand areas of open green space; • To achieve cleaner and	• PPG2 • PPG15 • PPG16 • Integrated Regional Strategy • Regional Spatial Strategy • Bassetlaw Environmental Sites Assessment	To protect and enhance features of recognised importance.  Once some assets are lost they are often irreplaceable.  Maintain character of rural areas.

SA Objective (derived from Regional objectives)	SA theme S=Social Ec=Economic En=Environmental			SEA topic	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En				
					greener public spaces; •Protect wildlife habitats	• Bassetlaw Nature Conservation Strategy	Conservation of historic environment.
8. To protect and manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soils and minerals	✓	✓	✓	Biodiversity Human health Fauna Flora Soil Water Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Promotion/ Awareness Raising of environmental issues;</li> <li>•Conserve and expand areas of open green space and wildlife habitats;</li> <li>To achieve cleaner and greener public spaces;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU Directive on ambient air quality management</li> <li>• EU Water Framework Directive</li> <li>• PPS6</li> <li>• PPS23</li> <li>• PPS25</li> <li>• UK Sustainable Development Strategy</li> <li>• Integrated Regional Strategy</li> <li>• Regional Spatial Strategy</li> <li>• Bassetlaw Water Cycle Strategy Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<p>Consider distribution and location of new development so as to minimise the impacts on resources, minimising car dependency; maximise re-use of PDL; efficient use of resources; reduce emissions of CO2 and the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Avoid locating unnecessary development in flood risk areas.</p>
9. To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	x	✓	✓	Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Promote environmental sustainability, by focusing on reduction of carbon dioxide emissions, household waste and environmental cleanliness.</li> <li>•Promotion/ Awareness Raising of environmental issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU Waste Framework Directive</li> <li>• PPS10</li> <li>• Integrated Regional Strategy</li> <li>• Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan</li> <li>• Bassetlaw Cleaner Safer Greener Strategy</li> </ul>	<p>Minimise waste in new developments.</p> <p>Improve access to recycling facilities.</p>

SA Objective (derived from Regional objectives)	SA theme S=Social Ec=Economic En=Environmental			SEA topic	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En				
10. To minimise energy usage and to develop Bassetlaw's renewable energy resource, reducing dependency on non-renewable sources	x	✓	✓	Air Climatic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote environmental sustainability, by focusing on CO2 emissions;</li> <li>• Reduce, Re-use, Recycle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPS22</li> <li>• Integrated Regional Strategy</li> <li>• Regional Economic Strategy</li> <li>• Nottinghamshire Climate change Framework</li> </ul>	<p>Minimise the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Embrace energy efficiency measures and encourage renewable energy schemes for existing and new developments.</p>
11. To make efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure, help reduce the need to travel by car, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all and to ensure that all journeys are undertaken by the most sustainable mode available	✓	✓	✓	Human health Air Climatic factors Material assets Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote transport alternatives to the car;</li> <li>• Improve accessibility to jobs and services within Bassetlaw;</li> <li>• Promotion of effective School Travel Plans;</li> <li>• Promotion of concessionary fare schemes;</li> <li>• Look to improve relationships with local operators to ensure value for money provision;</li> <li>• Provide development support and monitoring to the Transport to Health scheme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessibility Planning Guidance</li> <li>• PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1)</li> <li>• PPS6</li> <li>• PPG13</li> <li>• PPG17</li> <li>• Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity</li> <li>• UK Climate Change Programme</li> <li>• Integrated Regional Strategy</li> <li>• Regional Economic Strategy</li> <li>• Northern Sub-Region Employment Land Review</li> <li>• Northeast Bassetlaw Forum – Improved Transport Facilities Study</li> <li>• Bassetlaw Services and Facilities</li> </ul>	<p>Establish a strong and sustainable settlement network with good access to essential services and facilities, particularly in rural areas.</p> <p>Ensure jobs are provided in accessible locations.</p> <p>Reduce car dependency through the location of new development.</p>
12. To create high quality employment opportunities	✓	✓	x	Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication and Engagement with Local Businesses;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPS1 (and supplement to PPS1)</li> <li>• PPG4</li> <li>• PPS6</li> </ul>	<p>Provision of a range of quality sites, infrastructure and wider environment for business development.</p>

SA Objective (derived from Regional objectives)	SA theme S=Social Ec=Economic En=Environmental			SEA topic	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En				
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To create an enterprising and knowledge based economy;</li> <li>• To create a climate for investment and competitiveness;</li> <li>• Stimulate and enhance Town Centres;</li> <li>• Increase Tourism within the District;</li> <li>• To increase employment and economic activity rates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good practice guide on planning for tourism</li> <li>• Rural White Paper</li> <li>• Urban White Paper</li> <li>• Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity</li> <li>• Integrated Regional Strategy</li> <li>• Regional Economic Strategy</li> <li>• Regional Spatial Strategy</li> <li>• Northern Sub-Region Employment Land Review</li> <li>• Bassetlaw Services and Facilities</li> </ul>	<p>Helping to attract investment.</p> <p>Support expansion and development of existing businesses.</p>
13. To develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation	x	✓	x	Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To create an enterprising and knowledge based economy;</li> <li>• To create a climate for investment and competitiveness;</li> <li>• To improve educational attainment and skill levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Regional Strategy</li> <li>• Regional Economic Strategy</li> <li>• Regional Spatial Strategy</li> <li>• Northern Sub-Region Employment Land Review</li> </ul>	<p>Support development of innovative and knowledge-based businesses.</p> <p>Improve the range of learning opportunities and educational attainment.</p> <p>Provide infrastructure to attract inward investment.</p>

SA Objective (derived from Regional objectives)	SA theme S=Social Ec=Economic En=Environmental			SEA topic	Community Strategy	Other sources	Sustainability and Environmental issues identified
	S	Ec	En				
14. To provide the physical conditions for a modern economic structure, including infrastructure to support the use of new technologies	x	✓	x	Population Human health Material assets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPG4</li> <li>• Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity</li> <li>• Integrated Regional Strategy</li> <li>• Regional Economic Strategy</li> <li>• Regional Spatial Strategy</li> <li>• Northern Sub-Region Employment Land Review</li> <li>• Bassetlaw Water Cycle Strategy Scoping Report</li> </ul>	<p>Supply of land for new business, leisure and retail developments.</p> <p>Provide vibrant town and rural centres.</p> <p>Provide job opportunities in sustainable locations.</p> <p>Provision of quality sites and infrastructure for business development.</p>

## Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

**Affordable Housing:** Affordable housing is used to encompass both low-cost market housing and subsidised housing, irrespective of tenure, ownership (whether exclusive or shared) or financial arrangements, that will be available to people who cannot afford to buy or rent housing generally available on the open market.

**Annual Monitoring Report (AMR):** A report which is produced annually to establish what is happening now and what may happen in the future and compare trends against existing LDF policies to determine if changes need to be made.

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

**Brownfield Land:** A general term used to define land which has been previously developed.

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

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

**Core strategy:** Should set out the key elements of the planning framework for the area. It should comprise: a spatial vision and strategic objectives for the area; a spatial strategy; core policies; and a monitoring and implementation framework with clear objectives for achieving delivery.

**Countryside:** The rural parts of the District lying outside the defined Main Urban Areas and settlements enclosed by a settlement envelope (as defined in the Bassetlaw Local Plan).

**Density:** The intensity of development in a given area. Usually measured, for housing, in terms of number of dwellings per hectare.

**Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG):** The Government Department responsible for planning and local government, formerly Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).

**Development Plan Document (DPD):** A Spatial planning document which is part of the Local Development Framework, subject to extensive consultation and independent examination.

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

**Ha/ha (Hectare):** An area 10,000 sq. metres or 2.471 acres.

**Knowledge Economy:** Classification of a particular individual industry, if 25% of its workforce is qualified to graduate standard.

**Listed Buildings:** A building or structure of special architectural or historic interest included on a list prepared by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport under Section 1 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. Consent is normally required for its demolition in whole or part, and for any works of alteration or extension (both internal and external) which would affect its special interest.

**Local Development Document (LDD):** A Document that forms part of the Local Development Framework and can be either a Development Plan Document or a Supplementary Planning Document.

**Local Development Framework (LDF):** A portfolio of Local Development Documents which set out the spatial strategy for the development of the District.

**Local Development Scheme (LDS):** A document setting out the timescales for the production of the Local Development Documents.

**Local Nature Reserve (LNR):** Established by a Local Authority under the powers of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

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

**Main Urban Areas:** For the purposes of this document, Worksop and Retford.

**Open Space:** Any un-built land within the boundary of a village, town or city which provides, or has the potential to provide, environmental, social and/or economic benefits to communities, whether direct or indirect.

**Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004:** Government legislation which sets out the changes to the planning system.

**Planning Policy Guidance/Statement (PPG/PPS):** Published by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister to provide concise and practical guidance. These are produced for a variety of specific topics and can be found at [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk).

**Previously Developed Land (PDL):** Land which has in the past been a developed site (see Brownfield land)

**Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS):** Strategic planning guidance for the Region that Development Plan Documents have to be in general conformity with.

**Regional Transport Strategy (RTS):** aims to integrate land-use planning and transport planning to steer new development into more sustainable locations, reduce the need to travel and enable journeys to be made by more sustainable modes of transport.

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

**Robin Hood Line:** The passenger railway line developed to connect Nottingham, Hucknall, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and Worksop.

**Rural Area:** Those parts of the District identified as Green Belt or Countryside.

**Saved Policies:** Policies in the current Local Plan which have been safeguarded and then reused in other documents.

**SEA Directive:** The European Directive 2001/42/EC (commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA) was translated into legislation in the UK on the 21<sup>st</sup> July 2004. It requires that local authorities undertake an 'environmental assessment' of any plans and programmes they prepare that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment. See Section 1; Strategic Environmental Assessment.

**Section 106 agreement (s106):** Planning obligations (or "section 106 agreements") are an established and valuable mechanism for securing necessary infrastructure arising from a development proposal. They are commonly used to bring development in line with the objectives of sustainable development as outlined through the relevant local, regional and national planning policies.

**Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC):** Site of local importance for nature conservation or geology identified by the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Audit Steering Group.

**Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI):** The designation under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, of an area of land of special interest by reason of its flora, fauna, geological or physiological features.

**Social Rented Housing:** Rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords, for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also include rented housing owned or managed by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Housing Corporation as a condition of grant.

**Statement of Community Involvement (SCI):** This document informs of how the Council intends to engage the community on all major planning applications and in the preparation of the new Local



Development Framework an important planning document that replaces the current Local Plan Review.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment:** See 'SEA Directive'.

**Supplementary Planning Document (SPD):** Provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.

**Sustainability Appraisal (SA):** Examines the social, environmental and economic effects of strategies and policies in a Local Development Document from the outset of preparation. See Section 1; Sustainability Appraisal.

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

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

**White Land:** Land outside of Main Urban Areas and Named Settlements specifically excluded from Green Belt but safeguarded from development.

**Waste Local Plan:** Prepared by the County Council acting as the Authority responsible for waste related issues including disposal, treatment, and transfer and recycling within the County.

**Worklessness:** Worklessness refers to people who are unemployed or economically inactive, and who are in receipt of working age benefits.' (Social Exclusion Unit, 2004).