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Description	Key Objectives/Targets	Implications for study
<p>National</p>		
<p>Biodiversity Strategy for England - Working with the Grain of Nature (Final, DEFRA, 2002)</p>		
<p>This Strategy seeks to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally. It sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends. • Bring 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites into favourable condition by 2010. 	<p>The GI study will need to ensure that new developments do not have an adverse impact on the District's existing biodiversity assets and seek to deliver improvements where appropriate.</p>
<p>Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (TCPA, 2004)</p>		
<p>Produced by TCPA to support Sustainable Communities Plan, in particular, environmental</p>	<p>Identifies three "core principles" that provide the basis of a "biodiversity by design"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This guidance is relevant to any area where major development occurs e.g.

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<p>enhancement to help balance proposed scale of housing growth. Supporting “richness of biodiversity” is seen as a route to building more sustainable neighbourhoods. – the context largely relates to existing green infrastructure, landscape character, local distinctiveness and protected habitats and species. Purports consideration of ecological potential of all areas including BF sites. Local authorities and developers have particular responsibility to mitigate impacts of development on designated sites, priority habitats and species and also avoid damage to ecosystems. Provides guidance on creating new GI (the types and sizes of spaces and habitats required to provide a network), including community forests, parks and natural green spaces, greenway linkages and street trees (incorporating existing trees and new trees into designs and layouts).</p>	<p>approach, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological Function – understanding the ecological systems supported by the habitats present, communities of flora and fauna and the environment and conditions they rely on for support, and size / spatial relationships of habitats to each other; • Realising the Benefits – recognising “services” vegetation provides (e.g. trees acting as carbon sink/ filtering pollution / providing air conditioning), how natural green space contributes to quality of life (e.g. health and well-being, social cohesion), and economic value of green space (e.g. increase in property values). • Connecting with Nature – culture change in attitudes towards nature, through positive experience, use of green space as educational resource, and community involvement, e.g. allotments, community gardens, city farms 	<p>new urban extensions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GI Study must account for predicted growth and how built development in particular may impact upon the affects of surface run off and ground water. • This guidance offers insight on the benefits of designing for biodiversity.
<p>Habitats Regulations – The Conservation Regulations (1994)</p>		
<p>Description: Regulations 37, 48 – Planning policies should encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora. Before giving permission for any plan or project that is likely to have a significant effect upon a European (Natura 2000) Site, authorities must also make an “appropriate assessment” of the implications. Consultation Paper on amendments to the Habitats Regulations, May 2006, proposes new Regulations 85A, 85B and 85C – Requirement for “appropriate assessment” to apply to local development documents.</p>	<p>Supports objectives of Directive 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive), on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of wild Fauna and Flora and The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979.</p>	<p>The GI Study must be aware of, and take into account, any existing SACs/SPAs in the area. There are 3 in close proximity to Bassetlaw for which the GI Study may have implications that could effect the protection and maintenance of these European protected sites.</p>

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Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)		
<p>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006, Local and Public Authorities have a Duty to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in exercising their functions. The Duty aims to raise the profile of biodiversity, to clarify existing commitments and to make biodiversity an integral part of policy and decision-making.</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>Ensure biodiversity in Bassetlaw is protected.</p>
Our Countryside: the future. A Fair Deal for Rural England (The Rural White Paper, 2000)		
<p>This white paper sets out to put a stop to the decline of some rural communities.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside, tackling poverty in rural areas. • To maintain and stimulate communities, and secure access to services which is equitable in all the circumstances, for those who live or work in the countryside. • To conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife (including the habitats on which it depends). • To increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside. • To 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. • Make rural economies more sustainable, competitive and dynamic. • Promote social cohesion and inclusion in rural communities. • Improve access to services. • Conserve and enhance rural landscapes by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GI Study should inform the LDF by take a leading role in identifying and protecting valuable historical and ecological assets. Where possible these assets should be linked to add value to a landscape and develop a heightened sense of character and distinctiveness across rural areas. • Implementation of any forthcoming GI strategies and plans should be focused on the local community and seek to improve social cohesion. • The GI Study should aim to improve links between urban fringes, rural villages and the wider countryside by: enhancing existing open spaces through the addition of recreational facilities; guiding farmers and land owners in their selection of options as part of the Countryside Stewardship scheme to provide new wildlife corridors; providing spaces for the public to enjoy around the edges of towns. Creation of community forests or areas of community woodland around the edges of urban areas to provide locations for recreation and

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	<p>helping to re-establish habitats and species which have been lost.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase opportunities for people to enjoy the wider countryside. • Improve communication between inter-Governmental bodies responsible for delivering improvements across rural areas. 	<p>exercise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of 'green corridors' could provide a safe and sustainable way for people living within urban areas to access the countryside.
Our Towns and Cities: The Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance (The Urban White Paper, 2000)		
<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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable local people to shape the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders. • For people to live in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well. • Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion. • Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential. • Good quality services - health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime - that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are. 	<p>The GI Study must take into account the requirement to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give local people a voice in the planning process. • Create high quality urban environments with open spaces which encourage social cohesion and integration. • Plan projects which are sustainable both in the short and long term. • Link urban extensions with existing services and the surrounding landscape using sustainable transport networks.
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (2007)		
<p>National strategy for the development of England's trees, woods and forests and their integration with a variety of agendas including climate change, timber production, recreation, tourism, biodiversity, green infrastructure, healthy living, landscape character and renewable energy generation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide, in England, a resource of trees, woods and forests in places where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and for future generations. • Ensure that existing and newly-planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GI Study should have regard for the potential of trees, woods and forests to contribute to a variety of environmental agendas, including the liveability of new development. • The GI Study should identify means whereby the creation and improvement of green infrastructure in Bassetlaw can

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	<p>contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to a changing climate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes (both woodland and non-woodland), and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland. • Increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living in, working in or visiting England. • Improve the competitiveness of woodland business and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products and ecosystem services where this will deliver identifiable public benefits, nationally or locally, including the reduction of carbon emissions. 	<p>contribute to the key objectives of the strategy.</p>
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)		
<p>The UK BAP describes the UK biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources. The UK BAP has 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The GI Study will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity at a regional and local level.</p>
Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity (Final, ODPM, 2005)		
<p>The Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity action plan sets out to revitalise neighbourhoods, give local people a say in how their communities are run, strengthen local leadership, and increase regional prosperity to create places in which people want to live and work.</p>	<p>Sustainable communities should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GI Study should support the Government's aspiration for the protection of the natural environment and the use of high quality greenspace to enhance the urban environment. • The GI Study should emphasise the potential of green infrastructure to

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	<p>for people to live that are considerate of the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>contribute to the sustainability of both urban and rural communities.</p>
Green Infrastructure and the Urban Fringe (Natural England, 2009)		
<p>Promotes the concept of multifunctionality – the integration and interaction of different activities on the same parcel of land. The Countryside In and Around Towns programme acknowledges Green Infrastructure as a key mechanism for delivering regional and local change.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>A key guidance document for this study, setting out the importance of green infrastructure on the urban fringe and giving examples of how the study can be incorporated into the LDF and used to achieve meaningful outcomes on the ground.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 1 - Delivering Sustainable Development (Final ODPM, 2005)		
<p>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 conjunction with other relevant statements of national planning policy. General Policies and Principles, published in February 1971.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Delivering more sustainable forms of development is at the heart of the concept of green infrastructure and all related projects will seek to protect the environment, promote social cohesion, minimise use of resources and contribute to the creation of vibrant, sustainable communities.</p>

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	<p>development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (2007)		
<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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 	<p>This study will seek to ensure that the role of green infrastructure is fully considered in maximising new development's resilience to the effects of climate change</p>

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	change. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK target to reduce CO2 emissions by 26 – 32% below 1990 levels by 2020 and at least 60% by 2050. 	
Planning Policy Statement 3 - Housing (Final, DETR, 2006)		
<p>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.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Minimum site size threshold for affordable housing is 15 dwellings (although local standards can be lower) 60% of new housing should be on previously developed land National indicative minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study must strive to ensure that new housing development does not result in loss or damage of green infrastructure assets Identify areas of opportunity where new development can contribute to the enhancement of the District's green infrastructure Promote restoration of lost areas of biodiversity Ensure new housing developments are responsive to the location of existing green infrastructure
Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment		
<p>The Government's overarching aim is that the historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations, such as recognition that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource and take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage</p>	<p>To achieve this, the Government's objectives for planning for the historic environment are:</p> <p>To deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historic environment in general and individual heritage assets make a strong contribution to green infrastructure Green infrastructure can, in turn, contribute to a better understanding of specific assets and their wider context. Be aware of the sensitivity of the historic environment to green infrastructure

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conservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation; and • recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. <p>To conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset • wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation • the positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and • consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping. <p>To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.</p>	environment in green infrastructure schemes.
Planning Policy Statement 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas		
Promoting sustainable development in rural areas	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise the quality of life and environment in rural areas through the promotion of: 	This study will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to improve the quality of rural environments across the District.

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	<p>thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable economic growth and diversification; • Ensure good quality, sustainable development that respects local distinctiveness and the intrinsic qualities of the countryside; • Achieve a high level of protection for our most valued landscapes and environmental resources. • Promote more sustainable patterns of development and support an urban renaissance; • Promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of designated sites across the region and ensure that they are protected. • Guide development within existing towns and villages, and avoid the loss of 'Greenfield' sites. • Take steps to ensure that urban areas are linked with the wider countryside. • Consider the role of farming in the creation of a diverse and valued environment.
Planning Policy Statement 9 - Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (Final, ODPM 2005)		
<p>PPS9 sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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>Biodiversity must be a key consideration.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 12 – Local Spatial Planning		
<p>The PPS explains what local spatial planning is, and how it benefits communities. It also sets out what the key ingredients of local spatial plans are and the key government policies on how they</p>	<p>Relevant key objectives include: The core strategy should be supported by evidence of what physical, social and green infrastructure is needed to enable the</p>	<p>This study is an essential part of the Core Strategy evidence base and must identify key areas of green infrastructure need in Bassetlaw.</p>

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<p>should be prepared. It should be taken into account by local planning authorities in preparing development plan documents and other local development documents.</p>	<p>amount of development proposed for the area, taking account of its type and distribution. This evidence should cover who will provide the infrastructure and when it will be provided. The core strategy should draw on and in parallel influence any strategies and investment plans of the local authority and other organisations.</p>	
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 - Planning and the Historic Environment (Final, DoE, 1994)</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study will consider the historic environment as a key component of the green infrastructure network, with tourism being a fundamental element of the local economy. • The study should seek to improve accessibility and linkages between features of recognised importance.
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 - Archaeology and Planning (Final, DETR, 2001)</p>		
<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.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect sites of archaeological importance • Promote as visitor attractions, raising awareness, improving accessibility and connectivity.

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	<p>be prevented or minimised.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that archaeological remains and discoveries are handled and recorded properly. 	
Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 - Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation - (Final, ODPM, 2002)		
<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.</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 well-being 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>The study will identify a district-wide network of open spaces which make urban and rural areas vibrant and attractive places to live and work. The study should develop open spaces which provide opportunities for people of all ages to enjoy recreational activities. New facilities should be linked to existing and new developments via sustainable transport links.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 25 - Development and Flood Risk (Final, CLG, 2006)		
<p>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,</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Give recognition to the contribution green infrastructure can make to flood mitigation through managed flood plains and use of SUDS – providing multi-functional open spaces</p>

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<p>necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall.</p>	<p>where possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the risk of flooding by safeguarding land used to manage floodwater, incorporating appropriate measures to minimise the risk into new developments and the implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems where appropriate. 	
<h3>Regional</h3>		
<p>East Midlands Regional Plan (East Midlands Regional Assembly, March 2009)</p>		
<p>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 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>The Green Infrastructure Study must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the capacity of natural resources is not exceeded, by promoting sustainable resource management and sustainable forms of development • Protect the existing green infrastructure network and seek opportunities for creation of new assets to link with other existing assets • Increase access to green space that can be used for formal and informal recreation, educational purposes and to promote healthy lifestyles, without increasing pressures on sensitive sites • Ensure no net loss of BAP habitats and species • Deliver large-scale habitat creation at a landscape scale to contribute to rural diversification and regeneration • Address isolation and fragmentation through creation of buffer zones and linking corridors • Create, protect and enhance semi-

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natural green spaces in urban areas		
Space 4 Trees East Midlands: A consultation on the Regional Forestry Framework for the East Midlands, The Forestry Commission (2004)		
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees and People • Trees and the Environment • Trees and the Economy • Communication and Collaboration 	<p>Support woodland creation schemes to maximise benefits for people and the environment</p>
River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan (2007)		
<p>The River Trent CFMP is a high-level strategic planning tool which sets out the long-term 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.</p>	<p>No specific targets</p>	
Green Infrastructure: A guide and toolkit (EMDA, 2009)		
<p>This document sets out the concept and role of GI in development, highlighting the social, economic and environmental benefits, how to capture these benefits and a methodology for developing GI projects.</p>	<p>No specific targets</p>	<p>The Bassetlaw Green Infrastructure Study shall draw on examples of good practice set out in the Regional toolkit.</p>
East Midlands Green Infrastructure Scoping Study (EMRA, September 2005)		
<p>Green Infrastructure is a priority for the East Midlands and central to the pursuit of sustainable development objectives. It is concerned with the planning, delivery and management of integrated networks of multi-functional green space to secure multiple public benefits.</p> <p>This study sought to map the existing green infrastructure resource within the East Midlands, identifying where the maximum range of potential functions exist by virtue of the location and physical properties of each greenspace, and</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>Draw on the findings of this study when making recommendations.</p>

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<p>where physical intervention might unlock further functions that are not presently apparent. Notably, the study identifies the area to the southwest of Worksop as an area of significant potential.</p>		
<p>Building the Visitor Economy: Strategic Plan 2008-2011 (EMDA, 2008)</p>		
<p>A thriving visitor economy strongly supports and encourages an enterprise culture, as around 90% of tourism employment is within micro-businesses. One key challenge is to ensure that the many lifestyle businesses in the sector, including those that are rurally based, are given the support required to lift standards of product and service quality, innovate sales and distribution channels and closely target their marketing to attract high value customers. This Strategic Plan builds on the foundations of the first plan which covered the 3 year period to March 2008 and was focussed on the themes of marketing and quality improvement. The approach taken with this plan, to run for the three years from April 2008, is to deliver a broader set of strategic objectives in order that the full potential of the visitor economy is realised.</p>	<p>This Plan has three strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the current numbers of visitors to the region and their levels of expenditure; • Improve the competitiveness, productivity and quality of the offer for all types of visitors to the region; • Plan and facilitate the investment needed to reinvigorate the region's tourism and visitor offer. 	<p>The Green Infrastructure Study must recognise the role of tourism in the area; recognise the historic assets and visitor attractions that already exist in the area; identify and promote opportunities for increasing visitor numbers to the area; encourage sustainable access and transport to and through the District.</p>
<p>Nottinghamshire</p>		
<p>Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Nottinghamshire (1998, Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group)</p>		
<p>The Action Plan seeks to conserve, protect and enhance wildlife and their habitats. It recognises and provides guidance for those that are unique to Nottinghamshire. Objectives: Through planning control, allow no further loss of habitats and seek opportunities to create new areas through</p>	<p>Generic actions for biodiversity in Nottinghamshire. Relevant actions for planning include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure no further loss of designated wildlife sites. • There should be a precautionary approach 	<p>The study will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental effect on biodiversity across Bassetlaw and seek to contribute to enhancing priority habitats.</p>

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<p>approved development. Through planning control, ensure that the potential affects on wildlife of changes of land use are properly assessed, and adverse effects prevented.</p>	<p>to development where there are significant risks of damage to the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity should be considered in all land use decisions. • Perceived local economic value of development proposals must be carefully weighed against national/international status of species, habitats and sites. • A range of targets for priority habitats in Bassetlaw • Implement appropriate protection measures such as the designation of Local Nature Reserves. 	
<p>Nottinghamshire Landscape Guidelines (Nottinghamshire County Council, 1997)</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets the landscape of Bassetlaw within the context of the rest of Nottinghamshire.
<p>Draft Rights of Way Improvement Plan for Nottinghamshire (NCC, 2007)</p>		
<p>The main aims of the ROWIP are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, maintain and seek to enhance the network for all lawful users • Improve access to the network for all, including those with visual impairment and mobility problems, by adopting the principle of the least restrictive option • Improve the safety and connectivity of the metalled road network with the rights of way network <p>Increase awareness of the network and the understanding of the wider benefits arising</p>	<p>The Countryside Access vision is “to develop, promote and protect a local rights of way network that meets the present and likely needs of the public for outdoor recreation, exercise and access to services”.</p>	<p>The Green Infrastructure Study will seek opportunities to enhance the Public Rights of Way within Bassetlaw.</p>

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Description	Key Objectives/Targets	Implications for study
<p>from its use, such as leading an active and healthy lifestyle and making a positive contribution to the local economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a revised and updated definitive map and statement with particular reference to the resolution of map anomalies • Enhance and increase community involvement in managing and improving the network. 		
<h3>Local</h3>		
<p>Bassetlaw Environmental Sites Assessment (2009)</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>The Green Infrastructure Study will build on the foundation this work established.</p>
<p>Bassetlaw Draft Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2009)</p>		
<p>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</p>	<p>Sets the housing trajectory for the life of the Regional Spatial Strategy.</p>	<p>The Green Infrastructure Study must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider how it can ensure maximise the quality of future housing developments by encouraging developers to take account of the existing green infrastructure network in the early stages of the planning process. • Promote the concepts of multi-functionality and connectivity for both people and wildlife in new developments. • Seek to improve linkages between urban centres and the rural fringes

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<p>should be reviewed annually and when necessary the whole process undertaken again.</p>		
<p>Bassetlaw Cleaner Safer Greener Strategy (2007-2010)</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>Action Plans set for Town Centres, Neighbourhoods and Open Spaces with various targets for each.</p>	<p>The Green Infrastructure Study should focus on improving the quality of the environment, open spaces and connectivity in and around existing population centres to improve the quality of life for local residents.</p>
<p>Bassetlaw Nature Conservation Strategy (2006)</p>		
<p>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> <p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, maintain and enhance the biological and geological diversity of Bassetlaw. • To seek to ensure that all residents have ready access to nature conservation sites. • To promote a better understanding of the natural environment and encourage greater involvement by local people in nature conservation activity. • To continue to collect information for and maintain a detailed database of the natural environment of the District. • Establish an ongoing implementation and monitoring programme. 	<p>The Green Infrastructure Study must be in broad conformity with the Nature Conservation Strategy to ensure that aims and objectives are effectively delivered to a high standard.</p>

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provide a focus for community involvement within nature conservation and biodiversity.		
Bassetlaw Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2009)		
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.	No specific targets	Give recognition to the contribution green infrastructure can make to flood mitigation through managed flood plains and use of SUDS – providing multi-functional open spaces in areas of high flood risk within and connecting to the existing green infrastructure network.
Bassetlaw Sustainable Community Strategy (2007-2020)		
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve educational attainment and skill levels; • Reduce crime and fear of crime; • Tackle smoking and alcohol misuse; • Improve community cohesion and participation; • Tackle rising obesity; • Reduce health inequalities; • Improve emotional well-being; • Improve quality of life for vulnerable people; • Promote environmental sustainability. 	<p>The Green Infrastructure Study should give examples of how green infrastructure development can contribute to delivery of these aims and objectives, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the natural environment as an educational resource • Consider the resources that are currently available and take steps to ensure that these sites and the access routes to them are safe • Seeking to provide recreational opportunities for local residents and to maximise physical and emotional well-being through the quality of the surrounding environment • Promote sustainable forms of development that enhance and complement Bassetlaw's green infrastructure.
Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment (2009)		
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	No specific targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is a key point of reference for the Green Infrastructure Study. • LCA sets the landscape context in which

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of areas, around Worksop and Harworth, in need of restoration.		all new development should occur, identifying characteristic features and overall sensitivity. Proposals set out in the study must be in general conformity with the recommendations of the LCA.