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# Sustainability Appraisal Report for the Bassetlaw Local Plan: Appendices

Part 1 of the Draft Bassetlaw Plan (Local Plan)

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# Contents

<b>Appendix 1</b>	<b>1</b>
Consultation Comments	1
<b>Appendix 2</b>	<b>30</b>
Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes	30
<b>Appendix 3</b>	<b>130</b>
Baseline Information	130
Introduction	131
Bassetlaw District: An Overview	131
Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure	135
Population and Community	142
Health and Wellbeing	149
Transport and Accessibility	152
Land Use, Geology and Soil	155
Water	158
Air Quality	164
Climate Change	165
Material Assets	168
Cultural Heritage	170
Landscape	173
Key Sustainability Issues	177
<b>Appendix 4</b>	<b>180</b>
SA Matrices for Policy Options	180
<b>Appendix 5</b>	<b>364</b>
SA Matrices for Strategic Site Options	364
<b>Appendix 6</b>	<b>394</b>
SA Matrices for Part 1 of the Draft Bassetlaw Plan (Local Plan) Policies	394
<b>Appendix 7</b>	<b>455</b>
Criteria to be applied in Site Options appraisals	455
<b>Appendix 8</b>	<b>459</b>
Council's justification for selecting garden settlement options in light of alternatives	459
<b>Appendix 9</b>	<b>462</b>
Council's justification for selecting policies in light of reasonable alternatives	462

# Appendix 1

## Consultation Comments

**Table A1.1 Consultation Comments received in relation to the SA Scoping Report (March 2016)**

*Note that this table was originally presented in the Interim SA Report (October 2016) and the actions set out in the final column were taken in that report*

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
1	Historic England	1 (Plans and Programmes)	Confirms that the review of plans and programmes includes those identified in guidance on SEA/SA produced by Historic England.	Comment noted.
		1 (Plans and Programmes and Baseline)	Welcomes cultural heritage and landscape being identified as specific and separate SA topics/objectives.	Comment noted.
		1 (Baseline)	Welcomes the baseline section on cultural heritage and states that this sets out the current historic environment situation within Bassetlaw in an appropriate way.	Comment noted.
		2 (Key Sustainability Issues)	Notes that the wording for non-designated heritage assets would not address the requirements of para.139 of the NPPF which refers to non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments. In addition, NPPF requires the need to avoid harm to the significance of all heritage assets as well as their settings (taking a balanced judgement into account). Recommends that the second and third key issues be revised with the following, or a similar alternatives:  The need to avoid harm to the significance of heritage assets and their settings;  The need to recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets and protect these where possible, taking into account the requirements of NPPF para.139.	Agreed. The key sustainability issues listed in Section 3.12 and Table 3.15 have been amended to read:  The need to avoid harm to the significance of heritage assets and their settings;  The need to recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets and protect these where possible, taking into account the requirements of the NPPF.
		1 (Baseline)	States that the Landscape section is helpful, and the historic environment references to large estate parklands and mining heritage, amongst others, are welcomed.	Comment noted.
		3 (SA Framework)	Requests that the guide questions (fourth and fifth bullets) under SA Objective 13 (Cultural Heritage) are amended to include reference to setting.	Agreed. The guide questions under SA Objective 13 have been amended to read:  Will it protect or enhance the significance of designated heritage

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
				assets and their settings? Will it protect or enhance the significance of non-designated heritage assets and their settings?
		3 (SA Framework)	Welcomes the guide questions for SA Objective 14 (Landscape and Townscape).	Comment noted.
		3 (Methodology)	Welcomes the proposed matrix approaches for the Vision and Objectives, and Spatial Strategies. Suggests that in respect of the matrix outcomes for the SA Objectives and Local Plan Vision/Objectives, if any 'uncertain' elements appear in the final SA for Objective 13 Cultural Heritage this will be an indication that further historic impact assessment work is likely to be required.	Comment noted.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	With regard to the site appraisal criteria, states that the matrix assessment approach and associated thresholds and related scores are considered to be suitable to consider the historic environment at this higher level. However, Historic England is concerned that the criteria is at odds with the listed thresholds since the criteria refers to designated heritage assets only whereas the thresholds include reference to designated and non-designated heritage assets, and their settings. Recommends that the appraisal criteria be revised to read as follows:  'Effects on heritage assets and their settings (based on information provided by developers and professional judgement).'	Agreed. The criteria has been revised to reflect this response.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	Suggests the inclusion of a footnote under Table 4.7 to define what 'professional judgement' would entail e.g. would it include checking against Historic Environment Records and Heritage at Risk information?	Agreed. A footnote has been included to define what is meant by professional judgement.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	Considers that the criteria, thresholds and scores for SA Objective 14 (Landscape and Townscape) would provide for consideration of historic landscape elements and are welcomed as part of the matrix for	Comment noted.

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
			land allocations.	
		3 (Methodology)	Regarding strategic sites, states that the final SA commentary should be clear that mitigation measures do not include compensatory measures since the historic environment is a finite resource. In addition, any uncertainties highlighted in respect of the historic environment are likely to indicate that further impact assessment work will be required.	Comment noted.
		3 (Methodology)	<p>Welcomes the proposed approach to the appraisal of cumulative effects. Highlights that it is probable that the historic environment, via SA Objective 13, will have synergistic effects with the following, amongst others:</p> <p>Potential/existing green infrastructure e.g. open space associated with Scheduled Monuments, e.g. multi user ways along canals, e.g. historic public rights of way, through SA Objective 1: Biodiversity;</p> <p>Open space and green infrastructure coinciding with the historic environment, e.g. canals and Scheduled Monuments, and access to places can enhance understanding and appreciation of an area helping to reinforce a sense of place and ownership of that place through SA Objective 5: Health and Well Being; and,</p> <p>Urban design, public realm and historic landscape characterisation through SA Objective 14: Landscape and Townscape.</p>	Comment noted. Where synergises between effects across SA objectives are identified, these will be noted in the appraisal.
		3 (Definitions of Significance)	With regard to SA Objective 13: Cultural Heritage 'negative' and 'significantly negative' illustrative guidance text, recommends that 'deterioration of' be replaced with 'deterioration of and/or harm to' to reflect the NPPF required approach for assessment of impact on the historic environment. The Guide Questions are welcomed, and some could be developed into SA/LP benchmarks for monitoring.	Agreed. The Definitions of Significance have been amended to reflect this response.
		3 (Definitions of Significance)	Welcomes the guide questions for SA Objective 14: Landscape and Townscape.	

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
2	Natural England	1 (Plans and Programmes)	Considers that the range of references set out in Appendix B: Review of Plans and Programmes is comprehensive.	Comment noted.
		1 (Baseline)	Considers that the baseline information recognises the quality and variety of natural assets present in the District and is pleased that all those internationally designated sites located outside of the District but which have the potential to be indirectly affected by the Plan have been identified. Also welcomes inclusion of the list of SSSIs located within the District along with details of their current condition and information relating to LWSs.	Comment noted.
		1 (Baseline)	Is pleased that the Scoping Report acknowledges the presence of significant populations of breeding nightjar and woodlark in the Sherwood Forest area which could be classified as Special Protection Area (SPA) in the future. Natural England encourages the authority to take a risk-based approach and undertake a robust assessment of all policies and potential sites in order to minimise impacts on these Annex 1 species and meet the requirements of duties under regulation 9A of the Habitats Regulations, which requires LPAs to apply all reasonable endeavours to avoid the deterioration of wild bird habitat when exercising their statutory functions. This approach is in accordance with Natural England's Advice Note.	Comment noted. A Habitats Regulations Assessment screening exercise is to be undertaken by the Council.
		2 (Key Sustainability Issues)	<p>Is pleased that the Scoping Report encourages an approach that seeks to deliver green infrastructure enhancement. Highlights that investment in green infrastructure can help to drive economic growth and regeneration and improve public health, wellbeing and quality of life. It can also support biodiversity and the functioning of natural systems such as rivers and flood plains and help reduce the negative impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Considers that the following issues are relevant: Protect and increase populations of protected and priority species.</p>	<p>Agreed. The following key sustainability issues have been listed in Section 3.3 and Table 3.15:</p> <p>The need to protect and increase populations of protected and priority species.</p> <p>The need to improve the connectivity of green space.</p>



Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
			Improve the connectivity of green space.	
		2 (Key Sustainability Issues)	<p>States that access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision.</p> <p>Considers that the following key sustainability issue is relevant:</p> <p>Improve access to green space.</p>	<p>Agreed. The following key sustainability issue has been listed in Section 3.5 and Table 3.15:</p> <p>The need to improve access to green space.</p>
		2 (Key Sustainability Issues)	<p>States that local authorities should protect and enhance the Public Rights of Way (PRoW) network to deliver objectives relating to health and wellbeing, and to allow access to nature and the countryside. The provision and promotion of these routes provides opportunities to deliver modal shift and reduce air pollution as well as economic objectives relating to tourism. Non-motorised routes may also make an important contribution to the GI network.</p>	<p>Agreed. The following key sustainability issue has been listed in Section 3.6 and Table 3.15:</p> <p>The need to protect and enhance the Public Rights of Way network.</p>
		2 (Key Sustainability Issues)	<p>Is pleased that the Scoping Report recognises that development (soil sealing) has an irreversible adverse (cumulative) impact on the finite national and local stock of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land. Avoiding loss of BMV land is the priority as mitigation is rarely possible. Retaining BMV land enhances future options for sustainable food production and helps secure other important ecosystem services.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
		2 (Key Sustainability Issues)	<p>States that protection of water resources and water quality is critical to maintaining the District's natural environment and the ecosystem services it provides. Highlights that Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), which deal with surface water, are designed to mimic natural drainage as closely as possible. They provide an example of green infrastructure and an illustration of opportunities to achieve multiple benefits from the management of land. Well-designed systems can</p>	<p>Comment noted. The key sustainability issues listed in Section 3.8 of the Scoping Report include "The need to protect and enhance the quality of the District's water sources." This is considered to adequately capture enhancement of the water environment.</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
			<p>increase habitats for biodiversity and provide additional green space for communities to enjoy, as well as increasing the resilience of built areas to a changing environment.</p> <p>Considers that the following is a key sustainability issue:</p> <p>Enhance the water environment and encourage natural systems.</p>	<p>The following additional issue has been included:</p> <p>The need to encourage the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems.</p>
		1 (Baseline)	<p>Is pleased that reference has been made to the National Character Areas (NCAs). Highlights that the new NCA profiles provide an integrated, locally specific evidence base that can be used for making decisions about the natural environment. The NCAs highlight the significant opportunities in each area and therefore provide a useful planning tool that can help guide the design of projects so that they are appropriate to the locality and deliver the maximum benefits for the natural environment. The relevant NCA Profiles can be accessed at:</p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-east-midlands">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-east-midlands</a></p>	Comment noted.
		3 (SA Framework)	Welcomes the SA objectives, in particular 1, 5,6,7,8,10,11,13 and 14 which relate to Natural England's statutory interests.	Comment noted.
		3 (Methodology)	Supports the proposed appraisal methodology.	Comment noted.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	States that consideration should be given to the direct and indirect effects of development on statutory designated sites and highlights that Natural England's Impact Risk Zones may be useful in helping to identify where development is likely to impact on a statutory designated sites (i.e. SAC, SPA, Ramsar, SSSI).	Comment noted. The potential to utilise Impact Risk Zones will be explored further by the Council at the site appraisal stage.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	States that impacts on the highways network should include Rights of Way	Agreed. The site appraisal criteria has been revised to include reference to impacts on Public Rights of Way.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	With regard to land use, geology and soils, states that	Comment noted. However, as stated

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			agricultural land classified as 'best and most versatile' (BMV) includes Grades 1, 2 and 3a land in the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system.	in the footnote beneath Table 4.7, ALC mapping does not distinguish between sub-grades 3a and 3b. In consequence, sites that comprise Grade 3 land will be assessed as having a negative/uncertain effect on SA Objective 7, unless site specific information is made available to the Council that confirms the agricultural land quality of the site.  No change.
3	Environment Agency	1 (Plans and Programmes)	Highlights that the Environment Agency's 'Water Stress Areas - Final Classifications' (WSA) is an existing source of evidence that could support tighter water efficiency standards than those set of within the Building Regulations. Recommends further discussion between the Council and water company to establish whether there is a need for tighter water efficiency for new development.  Requests that the WSA is included in the review of plans and programmes.	Agreed. The WSA has been included in the review of plans and programmes. Reference has also been made to the WSA in the baseline (Section 3.8). Also maintain dialogue with the EA throughout preparation of the plan.
		1 (Plans and Programmes and Baseline)	Welcomes inclusion of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the Humber River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) in the review of plans and programmes but notes that the second RBMP has been recently published.	Comment noted. The review of plans and programmes and the baseline analysis (Section 3.8) have been revised to include reference to the 2015 Humber RBMP.
		2 (Plans and Programmes and Baseline)	Requests that the 'River Idle Sub Catchment Management Plan' is included in the review of plans and programmes and baseline (including evolution of the baseline without the Local Plan).  Requests that reference is made in the baseline to the Trent Rivers Trust.	Agreed. The River Idle Sub Catchment Management Plan has been included in the review of plans and programmes and referred to in the baseline analysis (Section 3.8).  Reference has been made to the Trent Rivers Trust in Section 3.8.
		1 (Plans and Programmes)	With regard to flood risk and surface water, requests that the following additional plans and programmes are	Agreed. The Flood Risk Management Strategy and Flood Risk Management

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
			<p>included:</p> <p>Isle of Axholme Flood Risk Management Strategy</p> <p>The Humber Flood Risk Management Plan</p>	Plan have been included in the review of plans and programmes.
		General	Highlights that the Environment Agency has produced updated flood mapping for surface water and guidance on how climate change could affect flood risk to new development.	Comment noted. The Council will take into account the updated flood mapping and guidance in the preparation of its Local Plan evidence base including Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
		1 (Plans and Programmes) and 3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<p>Notes that the Scoping Report has not considered surface water as a source of flooding and advises that plans for the sustainable management of surface water should be worked up with the LLFA, Council drainage team and the relevant IDBs.</p> <p>Requests that the 'Implications for the SA Framework' as set out in Table 2.2 should be amended (under 'Water') to read: "The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to the protection and enhancement of water quality and quantity, 'avoidance of flood risk' and minimising 'surface water run-off'.</p>	<p>Agreed. Table 2.2 has been amended as per this response.</p> <p>Additionally, surface water flooding has been included as a specific site appraisal criteria under SA Objective 9.</p>
		2 (Key Sustainability Issues)	Welcomes the summary of the key sustainability issues identified within Table 3.15.	Comment noted.
		2 (Key Sustainability Issues)	<p>Requests that the heading 'Biodiversity' is amended to read 'Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure' and that the key sustainability issues are amended to read:</p> <p>The need to maintain, restore, protect, expand and create the District's priority habitats</p> <p>The need to prevent the spread of invasive species</p> <p>The need to adapt ecological communities to climate change</p> <p>The need to safeguard and enhance the existing blue/green infrastructure assets/networks</p> <p>The need to prevent harm to geological conservation</p>	Agreed. Table 3.15 has been amended as per the response.

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
			interests	
		2 (Key Sustainability Issues)	<p>Under 'Water' the following additional key sustainability issues are requested:</p> <p>The need to include the use of SUDs.</p> <p>The need to manage surface water to greenfield run off rates.</p>	<p>Agreed. The following additional key sustainability issues have been identified in Section 3.8 and Table 3.15:</p> <p>The need to encourage the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems.</p> <p>The need to manage surface water to greenfield run off rates.</p>
		General	<p>Advises that the 'Vision' for the Local Plan should be clear and specific in setting out preferences that identify a need for flood risk avoidance/mitigation, protect, conserve and enhance biodiversity (including blue/green infrastructure) and promotes water quality improvement and safeguarding across the District.</p>	<p>Comment noted. Draft vision to incorporate appropriate wording.</p>
		3 (SA Framework)	<p>Welcomes in particular the range of environmental issues identified in the SA Framework and supports the development of the objectives, in particular SA objectives 1, 7, 8, 9 &amp; 11.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
		3 (SA Framework)	<p>Requests that the heading 'Biodiversity' is amended to read 'Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure' and that all references to green infrastructure within the guide questions should be amended to read 'blue and green' infrastructure.</p>	<p>Agreed. References to green infrastructure throughout the report have been amended to include blue infrastructure.</p>
		3 (SA Framework)	<p>Requests the following additional guide questions under 'Biodiversity' (SA Objective 1):</p> <p>Will it offer protection to existing corridors and opportunities to create and enhance/connect habitats to offer a wider network?</p> <p>Does it consider effects on WFD, prevents deterioration and offers enhancement?</p> <p>Does it consider local BAP requirements and UK protected species?</p>	<p>Comment noted. The following additional guide questions have been included in the SA Framework:</p> <p>Will it consider local BAP requirements and UK protected species?</p> <p>Will it offer protection to existing corridors and opportunities to create and enhance/connect habitats to offer a wider network?</p> <p>A specific guide question relating to the WFD is included under SA</p>

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				Objective 8 (Water) and in consequence, an additional guide question on the WFD is not considered necessary.
		3 (SA Framework)	Requests that the guide question under flood risk (SA Objective 9) be amended to read: 'Will it 'avoid' or 'reduce' the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?'	Agreed. The guide question has been amended to read:  'Will it help to avoid or reduce the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure?'
		3 (SA Framework)	Requests that the guide question under SA Objective 11 (Climate Change) be amended to read 'Will it promote sustainable design 'and layout' that minimises greenhouse and is adaptable to the effects of climate change?'	Agreed. The guide question has been amended to read:  'Will it promote sustainable design and layout that is energy efficient, minimises greenhouse emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change?'
4	Nottinghamshire County Council	1 (Plans and Programmes and Baseline) and 3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<p>Welcomes the comprehensive discussion of mineral resources within the Scoping Report, including in SA Objective 12: Resource Use and Waste. Also welcomes the inclusion of Mineral Safeguarding Areas as a site appraisal criteria for SA Objective 12 (Table 4.7). However, attention is drawn to the following:</p> <p>There is no reference to the adopted or emerging Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan within Table 2.1 Plans and Programmes Reviewed for the SA of the Local Plan.</p> <p>The thresholds within Table 4.7 refer to 'proposed area for future mineral working'. Safeguarding areas do not indicate future working, just the presence of mineral that should be protected from inappropriate non-mineral development. This table could be amended to better reflect this.</p> <p>Depending on the scale of the proposed development, the presence of the mineral, indicated by the Safeguarding Area, has the potential to benefit the non-minerals development through prior extraction. This is particularly the case if prior extraction is</p>	<p>Agreed. Reference to the Minerals Local Plan has been included in the review of plans and programmes.</p> <p>The site appraisal criteria contained in Table 4.7 has been revised to reflect this response.</p> <p>Minerals Safeguarding Areas have been added to the settlement constraints mapping.</p> <p>Paragraph 3.11.5 has been revised to avoid confusion.</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
			<p>considered early within the development process. The SA could have a role in identifying this potential and this could be better reflected in the Scoping Report.</p> <p>The Constraints Mapping set out in Appendix C does not include the Mineral Safeguarding Areas. For the SA to be completed effectively, the County Council believes the Safeguarding Areas should be included in the maps in Appendix C.</p> <p>On a factual note, in paragraph 3.11.5 there is reference to the joint preparation of the LAA with Nottingham City Council. This paragraph could also be read in a way that suggests the Minerals Local Plan is being prepared jointly with Nottingham City Council. The LAA is being prepared jointly, but the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan only covers Nottinghamshire and excludes the City.</p>	
		1 (Plans and Programmes) and 3 (SA Framework)	<p>Welcomes the comprehensive discussion of waste management within the Scoping Report, including SA Objective 8: Water and SA Objective 12: Resource Use and Waste. However, the following comments are made:</p> <p>There is no reference to the adopted or emerging Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan within Table 2.1 Plans and Programmes Reviewed for the SA of the Local Plan.</p> <p>Recommends the inclusion an additional appraisal criteria for SA Objective 12 in terms of whether the proposed development will compromise the ongoing operation of an existing waste management facility.</p> <p>Requests the inclusion of existing waste management sites within the constraints mapping.</p>	<p>Agreed. Reference to the Waste Local Plan has been included in the review of plans and programmes.</p> <p>The following additional guide question has been included in the SA Framework under SA Objective 12:</p> <p>Will it compromise the ongoing operation of existing waste management facilities?</p> <p>Existing waste management facilities have been added to the settlement constraints mapping.</p>
		General	Recommends that the District-wide transport study is updated in support of the Local Plan.	An updated transport study will be commissioned in the next stage of plan preparation, following consultation
		1 (Baseline)	Notes that the list of transport schemes at paragraph 3.6.10 should be revised by any subsequent transport	Comment noted. The list/status of schemes at paragraph 3.6.10 will be

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			<p>study update. Highlights that a number of the named schemes (at least 5) are either under construction, in formal programmes or are expected to be completed by the time the Local Plan is formally adopted.</p> <p>Also notes that the A57/A60/B6024/St Anne's Drive junction improvement scheme is currently under construction and is due to be open to traffic in October 2016.</p>	<p>updated as the Local Plan and SA thereof progress.</p> <p>Reference to the A57/A60/B6024/St Anne's Drive junction improvement scheme has been amended to state that it is due to open in October 2016.</p>
		1 (Plans and Programmes)	Highlights that the text under the review of the Local Transport Plan is incorrect.	Comment noted. This is an editing error and has been addressed.
		1 (Baseline)	States that at paragraph 3.13.14, the first sentence should read "Bassetlaw's Draft Landscape Character Assessment . . . . conserve, reinforce, restore or create landscape features and components" and that the last sentence should read "Only a small number of landscape Policy Zones require landscape creation".	Agreed. The text at paragraph 3.13.14 has been amended to reflect this response.
		2 (Key Sustainability Issues)	<p>Under landscape, states that the following additional issue should be identified:</p> <p>"The need to protect the character of rural areas and ensure that appropriate development takes place in the right place".</p>	<p>Agreed. The following additional key sustainability issue has been identified in Section 3.13 and Table 3.15:</p> <p>The need to protect the character of rural areas.</p>
		3 (SA Framework)	States that SA Objective 14 (Landscape and Townscape) should include a guide question similar to "Will special landscape features be conserved and reinforced?"	<p>Agreed. The following additional guide question has been included in the SA Framework under SA Objective 14:</p> <p>Will it conserve and reinforce special landscape features?</p>
		3 (SA Framework)	The consultee has submitted a Rapid Health Impact Assessment of the SA Framework. The Assessment concludes that "It is positive that health and wellbeing	Comment noted.



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			<p>is a topic for consideration in the sustainability appraisal and with a few minor amendments the framework will consider in a consistent, systematic and objective way any potential positive and negative impacts of the emerging Local Plan on health and wellbeing. It will enable opportunities for maximising potential health gains and minimising harm addressing inequalities taking account the wider determinants of health.”</p> <p>The recommendations arising from the Assessment are as follows:</p>	
			<p>The framework does not specifically mention the provision of housing to meet the need of older or disabled people and so could be strengthened to include this. Affordable housing should also be healthy housing, so new housing developments should meet standards required to maintain warm and healthy housing. The framework could be strengthened to include this. Choice of any additional sites for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation should take account of the need for access to healthcare, especially primary care (GP) services. The Council may find the Research &amp; Evaluation Framework for Ageing Cities and Measuring the Age-Friendliness of Cities useful to contribute to the development of the plan.</p>	<p>Comment noted. The following additional guide question has been included under SA Objective 2 (Housing):</p> <p>Will it deliver housing to meet the needs of the elderly and those with special needs?</p> <p>With regard to housing design, it is considered that this is already captured under the following guide question “Will it help to ensure the provision of good quality, well designed homes?” No further amendments are therefore proposed.</p> <p>It should be noted that, in identifying sites for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation, the Council in developing the Local Plan and the SA will consider accessibility to key services and facilities.</p>
			<p>The framework could be more explicit in respect of promoting development that will reduce energy requirements and living costs and ensure that homes are warm and dry in winter and cool in summer.</p>	<p>Agreed. The guide question under SA Objective 11 has been amended to read:</p> <p>‘Will it promote sustainable design</p>

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				and layout that is energy efficient, minimises greenhouse emissions and is adaptable to the effects of climate change?’
			The framework could be strengthened by including social care related infrastructure as well as health care.	Agreed. The guide question under SA Objective 5 (Health and Wellbeing) has been amended to read:  Will it improve access to health and social care facilities and services?
			The Council may wish to work in conjunction with CCG/Public Health colleagues to undertake modelling work to assess population growth assessment and healthcare service impact to inform the emerging Local Plan.	Comment noted. Discussions to be held with relevant parties in preparation of the Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan.
			The framework could be strengthened by considering shared community use and co-location of services. The Council may wish to contact CCG colleagues who commission primary, community and secondary health care services to ascertain what needs there will be for shared community use and co-location of services for the development of the emerging Local Plan.	Agreed. Opportunities will be explored in future discussions relating to infrastructure delivery. The following additional guide question has been included under SA Objective 4 (Regeneration and Social Inclusion):  Will it help to promote shared community use and the co-location of services and facilities?
			The framework could be more explicit in considering links between open and natural spaces and areas of residence, employment and commerce.	Comment noted. As the SA Framework comprises objectives and/or guide questions relating to open space, housing and employment there is not considered to be a need for further guide questions in this instance. However, the linkages between open space provision, housing and economic development will be considered

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
				through the appraisal.  No change.
			The framework could be more explicit about play areas for children and young people including provision for those that are disabled.	Agreed. The following additional guide question has been included under SA Objective 5 (Health and Wellbeing):  Will it maintain and improve access to children's play areas?  In addition, the guide question 'Will it maintain and improve access to green infrastructure, open space, leisure and recreational facilities' has been amended to read:  Will it maintain and improve access to green infrastructure, open space, leisure and recreational facilities for all?
			The framework could be strengthened to include noise, vibration and odours.	Agreed. The following additional guide question has been included under SA Objective 5 (Health and Wellbeing):  Will it minimise noise levels associated with new development and avoid locating sensitive development in areas affected by noise?  In addition, the guide questions under SA Objective 10 (Air Quality)

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
				<p>have been amended to refer to odour, as follows:</p> <p>Will it avoid locating development in areas of existing poor air quality/odour?</p> <p>Will it minimise emissions to air including odour from new development?</p>
			The framework could be strengthened to include noise pollution.	<p>Agreed. The following additional guide question has been included under SA Objective 5 (Health and Wellbeing):</p> <p>Will it minimise noise levels associated with new development and avoid locating sensitive development in areas affected by noise?</p>
			The framework could be strengthened by being more explicit about traffic management and calming measures to reduce and minimise road injuries.	<p>Agreed. The following additional guide question has been included under SA Objective 6 (Transport):</p> <p>Will it help deliver traffic management and calming measures to reduce road injuries?</p>
			The framework could be strengthened to ensure that the Plan promotes accessible buildings and places to enable access to people with mobility problems or a disability.	<p>Agreed. The guide question under SA Objective 5 (Health and Wellbeing) has been amended as follows:</p> <p>Will it support those with disabilities and promote accessible buildings and public spaces?</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
			<p>The framework should include access to healthy food which considers the development of hot food takeaways (A5). The Council may wish to also consider planning approaches in relation to hot food takeaways:</p> <p>Concentration and clustering/vitality and viability – limiting the number of A5 units next to one another; ensuring the number does not exceed a defined percentage of units or floor space in a primary shopping area/frontage; permission is granted where it will not result in overconcentration to the detriment of the retail function and restrictions where granting would prejudice the vitality and, or viability of a retail area. From a health perspective this will reduce unhealthy options and poor nutritional choice available.</p> <p>Hours of operation –planning conditions restrict the opening hours of the premises depending upon location and proximity to residential properties. This will also address crime and anti-social behaviour</p> <p>Healthy eating options – encouraging the provision of healthy food options and improve the nutritional value of the menu (promoting sign up to the Nottinghamshire Healthy Options Takeaway scheme)</p> <p>The document Tipping the Scales published in January 2016 may be useful.</p>	<p>Comment noted. It is considered that reference to hot food takeaway within the SA Framework is too specific and detailed. Health and wellbeing is a key consideration in the SA process (SA Objective 5). The aspiration to promote healthy lifestyles and support the wellbeing of residents underpins many of the key objectives in the emerging plan.</p>
5	Barton Willmore (on behalf of R.E. Howard and Sons)	General	<p>Is generally supportive of the Scoping Report and considers that it identifies the key issues that will need to be addressed through the SA.</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p>
		1 (Plans and Programmes)	<p>With regard to Table 2.2, states that care should be taken in weighting the policy areas identified for the purposes of the SA.</p> <p>Considers that, individually, each of topic area under 'population and community' could justifiably be considered of equal importance as the other topic areas identified within the report and states that care should be given to ensuring that those individual topic areas are given sufficient weight in determining the</p>	<p>Comment noted. The topics listed in Table 2.2 are used to present contextual and baseline information in the Scoping Report and reflect, and expand upon, the topics identified in Annex I of the SEA Directive.</p> <p>It is important to note that the</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
			<p>sustainability credentials of the plan.</p> <p>Considers that the economic wellbeing of the District should be defined as a separate topic area all-together. Is concerned that there is potential for the relative importance of supporting suitable growth of the District's economy to be overlooked in the SA of the Plan without that change.</p>	<p>primary purpose of the SA is to identify the likely significant effects of the emerging Local Plan. In this regard, the SA Framework includes a range of objectives (with several concerning population and community) and does not place any weightings on individual objectives.</p> <p>For the reasons set out above, it is not considered necessary to identify the economy as a standalone topic. In any case, the SA Framework includes a specific objective relating to the economy (SA Objective 3) and which will help to ensure that due consideration is given to the economic effects of Plan policies and proposals in the SA.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		3 (SA Framework)	Is supportive of the proposed SA Framework.	Comment noted.
		3 (SA Framework)	With regard to SA Objective 2 (Housing), states that in addition to asking whether the housing requirement will meet objectively assessed housing needs, it should be specifically considered whether the housing requirement will help the Council achieve its economic, regeneration and social inclusion aims for the Plan.	<p>Comment noted. It is not considered necessary to include further guide questions relating to the economy, regeneration and social inclusion since these aspects are already addressed under SA objectives 3 and 4 and against which housing growth options will be considered.</p> <p>No change.</p>
		3 (SA Framework)	States that the guide questions do not seek to deliver growth in the economy (albeit the LEP strategy is to deliver large scale growth) and that this should be explicit within the guide questions. Also considers that the need to attract inward investment to deliver a step change to the economy is worthy of highlighting as a separate guide question.	<p>Comment noted. It is felt that SA Objective 3 (Economy and Skills) itself and the range of associated guide questions concern economic growth and inward investment – for example:</p> <p>Will it provide a supply of flexible, good quality employment land to meet the needs of the District's</p>

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
				<p>existing businesses and attract inward investment?</p> <p>Will it help to diversify the local economy and support the delivery of the District's Regeneration and Growth Strategy, Nottinghamshire Growth Plan, Sheffield City Region and the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan?</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, the following additional guide question has been included under SA Objective 3 (Economy and Skills):</p> <p>Will it deliver local economic growth?</p>
		3 (SA Framework)	Requests that SA Objective 4 (Regeneration and Social Inclusion) expressly seeks to overcome and regenerate areas which have been affected specifically by the decline of the coal industry and the closure of collieries.	<p>Agreed. The guide question under SA Objective 4 (Regeneration and Social Inclusion) has been amended to read:</p> <p>Will it contribute to regeneration initiatives including in those areas which have been affected by the decline of the coal industry and the closure of collieries?</p>
		3 (Methodology)	Agrees that the SA should assess land allocations, including strategic and smaller scale allocations as part of the plan process. With due regard to development needs of the District and the aspirational objectives of the Council and the LEP's to deliver a step change in the District's economic standing, considers that the identification of strategic allocations and their assessment as part of the Local Plan and SA process should be undertaken as early as possible.	Comment noted.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	Is generally supportive of the structure and content of the proposed site appraisal criteria although considers that in some cases the criteria have been overly simplified and will potentially misrepresent the potential sustainability of a site.	Comment noted. The proposed approach to the appraisal of sites is considered to be broadly appropriate.

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
				No change.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	<p>With regard to the site appraisal criteria under SA Objective 3 (Economy and Skills), considers that there are many different factors which apply to the sustainability impact of an employment allocation and its ability to deliver high quality local employment opportunities. Proposes that one of the assessment criteria should be the proximity to / accessibility of the site to a recognised labour market which is considered to be more fundamental to those employment opportunities being realised by local people than the proximity of the employment sites to other sites.</p>	<p>Comment noted. The Council agrees that there are a wide range of factors that may determine the impact of employment development on the local economy. However, within the context of the SA, it is not possible to undertake a detailed economic impact assessment of each site and in consequence, the area of employment land to be provided is considered to be an appropriate and proportionate measure that enables all sites to be treated equally and consistently.</p> <p>The Council also agrees that accessibility to a local labour market is an important consideration in assessing employment sites. In this regard, the site appraisal criteria already includes criteria relating to accessibility. In consequence, no additional criteria is considered to be necessary.</p> <p>With regard to the inclusion of the criteria 'Proximity to key employment sites', this is primarily related to housing development – i.e. it concerns the extent to which a proposed housing site is accessible to existing employment opportunities.</p> <p>No change.</p>
			<p>With regard to SA Objective 4 (Regeneration and Social Inclusion), considers that, whilst the proximity of sites (employment or housing) to a local service centre is an important consideration, additional consideration should be given to the impact of locating new development near to recognised areas of</p>	<p>Agreed. Additional site appraisal criteria has been included to refer to proximity to LSOAs which rank within the top 20% most deprived areas nationally.</p>



Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
			deprivation and those in need of regeneration.	
		3 (Definitions of Significance)	Supports the definitions of significance contained in Appendix D to the Scoping Report.	Comment noted.
6	Planning and Design Group (on behalf of Welbeck Estates Company Limited)	3 (SA Framework)	Agrees with the range and focus of the guide questions under SA Objective 1 (Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure) and in particular questions 5 and 9.	Comment noted.
		3 (SA Framework)	Considers that the Scoping Report fails to build in the need to assess existing green infrastructure for genuine biodiversity or geotechnical value. States that consideration should be given to ensuring that existing sites of green space, which are of low biodiversity or geodiversity value or interest, are not protected purely on the basis it may conserve biodiversity or geodiversity and that sites have to be assessed on their merits; a District wide approach that categorises certain green spaces in the current way needs to be more responsive to this.	Comment noted. The relative importance of the green infrastructure is reflected in various designations and recreational/amenity use, which is then captured within the SA Framework. When considering individual site proposals, contextual consideration will be given to the relative value of the green space, where up to date information is available.
		3 (SA Framework)	Supports SA Objectives 2, 3 and 4 as Bassetlaw District suffers from an existing shortfall in housing numbers.	Comment noted.
		General	States that housing need continues to exceed housing supply within the District and that to maximise the likelihood that housing supply will meet these increasing needs, it is important that all reasonable opportunities for housing growth are explored. Highlights that this will require a review of options available at/around the village as well as larger settlements. States that growth also needs to be supported by opportunities for new jobs and improved education and training.  Considers that settlements such as Nether Langwith / Whaley Thorns have a good range of key facilities that would merit a 'service centre' location or equivalent within the District and that there would be a reasonable policy jurisdiction to focus some additional growth in these settlements and reduce the pressure	Comment noted.

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
			<p>upon an alternative approach that relies too heavily on the main urban areas. Also states that such settlements have the capacity to physically accommodate housing growth within or adjoining the current settlement boundaries without adverse impacts on the settlement form or function and that new housing can serve to underpin retention of these existing services and facilities. Whilst the Council's aspirations to balance housing growth with employment opportunity are noted, states that an artificial capping of housing numbers at relatively modest levels in these settlements could undermine securing such benefits.</p> <p>Considers that within other settlements such as Cuckney there is the potential to deliver a sustainable balance of small scale residential development commensurate with the current form and scale of the village, to assist with the District's overall housing delivery and effective re-use of brownfield sites.</p> <p>In order to sustain a sustainable growth of employment, states that it is crucial that growth is supported within smaller settlements which can support such businesses and more rural economies. Highlights that Welbeck Colliery borders Meden Vale and that housing growth there would support the expansion of the Colliery and also underpin retention of existing services and facilities.</p>	
		3 (SA Framework)	<p>Supports SA Objective 7 (Land Use, Geology and Soils) and states that sites such as the former NCC Depot Site, Cuckney and Langwith Mill, Langwith should play a role in meeting the housing need of the District.</p> <p>Highlights that the use of greenfield land will be required to meet all of the Local Plan objectives.</p>	Comment noted.
		3 (SA Framework)	<p>Supports SA Objective 13 (Cultural Heritage).</p> <p>Whilst supporting the re-use of historic buildings which hold important historic and architectural interest, considers that such re-development must not be rendered unfeasible and unviable due to overly</p>	Comment noted.

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
			onerous policy and planning obligations. Highlights that often the restoration and preservation of historic buildings require significant investment and that in order to safeguard their future, the Council must recognise a balance has to be struck. Considers that a mechanism to enable such redevelopments could be through the delivery of sympathetically designed new build development either on site or as an offsite provision.	
		3 (SA Framework)	Suggests that the wording of SA Objective 15 (Landscape and Townscape) is amended to replace 'conserve' with 'respect'.	Comment noted. The use of the term 'conserve' in the wording of SA Objective 15 reflects the wording of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance. It is also consistent with the wording of other objectives contained in the SA Framework.  No change.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	With regard to SA Objective 2 (Housing), considers that a more flexible approach should be taken, with the threshold for number of dwellings reduced. States that two smaller sites of 50+ dwellings may be more suitable than a single larger site. Larger sites may also be more difficult to deliver.	Comment noted. It is considered that a threshold of 100 dwellings represents a significant quantum of housing when considered against the objectively assessed housing need identified in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2013) of between 435-500 dwellings per annum (over the period 2010 to 2031). The range of objectives that comprise the SA Framework are intended to help identify those sites that are, in terms of sustainability, more suitable. In this context, the quantum of housing delivery is only one consideration when appraising a site. Further, the SA is not the sole decision making tool and a wider range of issues such a viability will be considered by the Council when determining those sites to be allocated in the Local Plan No change.

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	With regard to SA Objective 3 (Economy and Skills), suggests that the threshold for significant effects is reduced to help secure more local employment opportunities that reduce the need to travel and support the vitality and viability of existing settlements.	Comment noted. It is considered that a threshold of 1ha of employment land is significant when considered against past delivery rates. The range of objectives that comprise the SA Framework are intended to help identify those sites that are, in terms of sustainability, more suitable. In this context, the quantum of employment land to be delivered is only one consideration when appraising a site. No change.
		3 (Site Appraisal Criteria)	With regard to SA Objective 5 (Health and Wellbeing), suggests that access to GP surgeries and access to open space should not be afforded the same weight with greater weight afforded to open space.	Disagree. It is considered that both GP surgeries and open space play an important role in supporting the health and wellbeing of residents.  No change.
7	Architectural Technologist Ltd	1 (Baseline)	Considers that in terms of the baseline analysis, particularly for housing, there appears to be reliance upon Bassetlaw's Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD and the plans at Appendix C appear to follow that guidance. States that the Council cannot show a 5 year housing supply and, as such, policies that have an impact on housing numbers should not be relied upon either in dealing with planning applications or producing new policy documents. Considers that the plans included at Appendix C of the Scoping Report all have development boundaries which are a limiting and restrictive tool. Highlights that paragraph 49 of the NPPF is clear on this issue and a recent court of appeal ruling (Richborough Estates site, Willaston, Cheshire) clearly confirms that restrictive policies cannot be relied upon including greenbelt and open countryside policies. The understanding is that if the Council has a 5 year housing supply then it can have confidence in suggesting development boundaries and areas to be left undeveloped. If it has not got a 5 year housing supply then it needs to start from square one rather than reliance upon documents etc that are clearly	Comment noted. The purpose of the review of plans and programmes and analysis of baseline information contained in the Scoping Report is to inform the development of the SA Framework.  The Scoping Report is not a policy document. Instead, it sets out the approach to the SA of the emerging Local Plan. In this context, reference to extant Development Plan policy within the Scoping Report does not imply that this policy will be 'carried forward' into the Local Plan which will be prepared in accordance with the NPPF and subject to examination in public prior to its adoption.  No change.

Ref	Consultee	Consultation question	Consultee response summary	Response/action
			incorrect and out of date.	
			Questions why the Scoping Report does not contain suggestions as to how the Council proposes to reverse the year on year under supply of housing. Highlights that there is a cumulative undersupply of 600 dwellings and that 2015 figures still showed completions less than the previous year. States that there has to be a fundamental change in the way the Council approach planning for homes.	Comment noted. The Scoping Report is not a policy document. Instead it sets out the approach to the SA of the emerging Local Plan. In this context, the Council's policy approach to housing will be set out in the emerging Local Plan, informed by evidence include a Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

**Table A1.2 Consultation comments received in relation to the Interim SA Report (October 2016)**

Consultee	Consultee response summary	Response/action
<b>Environment Agency</b>	No comments relating to the SA Report.	N/A
<b>Natural England</b>	Natural England expects sufficient evidence to be provided, through the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and the Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA), to justify the site selection process and to ensure sites of least environmental value are selected, e.g. land allocations should avoid designated sites and landscapes.	An outline of how reasonable alternatives were identified is given in <b>Chapter 2</b> of the SA Report and the reason for selecting or rejecting site options is presented in <b>Appendix 8</b> . Note that whilst the SA is a factor in the Council’s decision-making, it is not the only basis for decision-making.
	The Local Plan should be underpinned by up to date environmental evidence, this should include an assessment of existing and potential components of ecological networks working with Local Nature Partnerships, as recommended by paragraph 165 of the NPPF to inform the Sustainability Appraisal...	The baseline data informing the SA has been reviewed and updated as appropriate. The updated information is presented in <b>Appendix 3</b> . The note outlining proposed revisions to the SA methodology (subject to consultation with Natural England in July 2018) set out how the ecological network will be considered in the SA. Worcestershire Local Nature Partnership will have the opportunity to comment on this and future SA reports.
	[in relation to air pollution] The environmental assessment of the plan (SA and HRA) should also consider any detrimental impacts on the natural environment, and suggest appropriate avoidance or mitigation measures where applicable.	In line with the SEA Regulations the SA will assess any likely significant environmental effects of the plan on the natural environment, including with regards to air pollution, which is assessed via SA objective 10. The SA also includes information on potential avoidance or mitigation measures as part of the full assessment appendices presented in <b>Chapter 5</b> and <b>Appendix 6</b> .
	<p>Natural England advises that one of the main issues which should be considered in the plan and the SA/HRA are proposals which are likely to generate additional nitrogen emissions as a result of increased traffic generation, which can be damaging to the natural environment.</p> <p>The effects on local roads in the vicinity of any proposed development on nearby designated nature conservation sites (including increased traffic, construction of new roads, and upgrading of existing roads), and the impacts on vulnerable sites from air quality effects on the wider road network in the area (a greater distance away from the development) can be</p>	<p>Air pollution is assessed via SA objective 10 and transport is assessed via SA objective 6. Both of these include consideration of all transport emissions.</p> <p>It is beyond the scope of the SA to consider air pollution impacts in detail for each site, but risk of increased air pollution and proximity to designated biodiversity sites has been considered for each site option. The likely effects of air pollution on internationally designated sites</p>

Consultee	Consultee response summary	Response/action
	<p>assessed using traffic projections and the 200m distance criterion followed by local Air Quality modelling where required. We consider that the designated sites at risk from <i>local impacts</i> are those within 200m of a road with increased traffic<sup>3</sup>, which feature habitats that are vulnerable to nitrogen deposition/acidification. APIS provides a searchable database and information on pollutants and their impacts on habitats and species.</p>	<p>has been assessed through the HRA process, which has informed the SA.</p>
	<p><b>Tranquillity</b></p> <p>The Local Plan should identify relevant areas of tranquillity and provide appropriate policy protection to such areas as identified in paragraph 123 of the NPPF. Tranquillity is an important landscape attribute in certain areas e.g. within National Parks/AONBs, particularly where this is identified as a special quality. The CPRE have mapped areas of tranquillity which are available here and are a helpful source of evidence for the Local Plan and SEA/SA.</p>	<p>We anticipate that tranquillity will be taken into account in the ongoing work being undertaken by Bassetlaw District Council to inform the SA. A sub-question has been added to SA Objective 14: landscape to refer to tranquillity. The SA will consider the effects of the plan on tranquillity, where appropriate.</p>
<p><b>Historic England</b></p>	<p><b>No comments relating to the SA Report.</b></p>	<p><b>N/A</b></p>

**Table A1.3 Consultation comments received in relation to the SA Methodology Consultation (July 2018)**

Consultee	Comment	Action
<b>Natural England</b>	<p>Thank you for your email of 24th July and accompanying documents concerning the revised methodology for the Sustainability Appraisal of Bassetlaw Local Plan.</p> <p>We have reviewed the consultation note on the proposed revisions to the methodology and can confirm that we have no comments.</p>	Noted, no action required.
<b>Historic England</b>	<p>Historic England notes that the 'Cultural Heritage' and 'Landscape and Townscape' site appraisal criteria in Table 4 have yet to be confirmed and we would be happy to assist the Council with work on these, and in relation to strategic sites, in due course if you consider that to be a useful way forward. The HE advice note (HEAN 8) on SEA/SA's may also be of interest to you: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/">https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/</a></p> <p>I can advise that there are no concerns with regard to the other proposed revisions to the methodology.</p>	Noted, no action required. Advice will be sought from Historic England when the site appraisal criteria for cultural heritage and landscape and townscape are worked up at a later stage in the SA process.
<b>Environment Agency</b>	<i>No comments received.</i>	N/A



# Appendix 2

## Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

**Table A2.1 Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes**

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

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

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>essential resources; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fight against climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use.</li> </ul>		
<b>European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)</b>		
<p>Convention outlined the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.</p>	<p>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them;</li> <li>• promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses;</li> <li>• the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders;</li> <li>• setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and</li> <li>• the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes.</li> </ul>	<p>SA objectives must consider the outcomes of the convention should feed into the Local Plan and associated documents.</p>
<b>European Union (EU) Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)</b>		
<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and</li> </ul>	<p>Provides for the identification of vulnerable areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Plan should consider impacts of development upon any identified nitrate sensitive areas where such development fails to be considered within its scope.</li> <li>• Policies should consider objective to promote environmentally</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preventing further such pollution.</li> </ul>		sensitive agricultural practices.
<b>EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) &amp; Subsequent Amendments</b>		
<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain, where necessary, landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora.</p> <p>The amendments in 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive;</li> <li>provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS);</li> <li>toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK; and</li> <li>ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit.</li> </ul>	There are no formal targets or indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Plan policies should seek to protect landscape features of habitat importance.</li> <li>SA Framework Objectives should include priorities for the protection of landscape features for ecological benefit.</li> </ul>
<b>EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)</b>		
This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order, on the one hand, to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to	No later than five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law (1996), between 50 % as a minimum and 65 % as a maximum by weight of the packaging waste will be recovered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Again, while this directive dictates national legislation, the Local Plan itself can play an important role in controlling or providing a basis for better waste management.</li> <li>These targets are incorporated in national legislation – so Local Plan must adhere to them as appropriate.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and, on the other hand, to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community.</p> <p>To this end this Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, hence, at reducing the final disposal of such waste.</p>	<p>Within this general target, and with the same time limit, between 25 % as a minimum and 45 % as a maximum by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled with a minimum of 15 % by weight for each packaging material.</p>	
<b>EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)</b>		
<p>Provides for the quality of drinking water.</p>	<p>Standards are legally binding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Plan should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources.</li> <li>SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality</li> </ul>
<b>EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)</b>		
<p>Sets out requirements ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.</p>	<p>By 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Plan should take into consideration landfilling with respect to environmental factors.</li> <li>SA Objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<b>EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b>		
<p>Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems;</li> <li>• Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources;</li> <li>• Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances;</li> <li>• Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and</li> <li>• Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.</li> </ul>	<p>The achievement of "good status" for chemical and biological river quality. Production of River Basin Management Plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan policies should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. This will come about through reducing pollution and abstraction.</li> <li>• SA Framework should consider effects upon water quality and resource.</li> <li>• Protection and enhancement of water courses can be can also come about through physical modification. Spatial planning will need to consider whether watercourse enhancement can be achieved through working with developers.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<b>EU on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive) (2001/42/EC)</b>		
<p>The SEA Directive provides the following requirements for consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report. These authorities are designated in the SEA Regulations as the Consultation Bodies (Consultation Authorities in Scotland).</li> <li>• The public and the Consultation Bodies must be consulted on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report, and must be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions.</li> <li>• Other EU Member States must be consulted if the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment in their territories.</li> <li>• The Consultation Bodies must also be consulted on screening determinations on whether SEA is needed for plans or programmes under Article 3(5), i.e. those which</li> </ul>	<p>Directive contains no formal targets.</p>	<p>Directive sets the basis for SEA as a whole and therefore indirectly covers all objectives.</p>



Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>may be excluded if they are not likely to have significant environmental effects.</p>		
<p><b>EU Directive 2010/31/EU on the Energy Performance of Buildings</b></p>		
<p>This Directive is the amended version of the 2002 Directive. The overall objective of the Directive is to promote <i>the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the Union, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness.</i></p> <p>The Directive highlights how the residential and tertiary sectors, the majority of which are based in buildings, accounts for 40% of EU energy consumption.</p>	<p>It aims to reduce the energy consumption of buildings by improving efficiency across the EU through the application of minimum requirements and energy use certification.</p>	<p>The Directive will help manage energy demand and thus reduce consumption. As a result it should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and ensure future energy security.</p>
<p><b>EU Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)</b></p>		
<p>The underlying principles of the Directive are similar to those underpinning other overarching environment policies (such as air or waste), i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators Lden (day-</li> </ul>	<p>No targets or indicators, leaving issues at the discretion of the competent authorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Local Plan will need to have regard to the requirements of the Environmental Noise Directive.</li> <li>The SA framework should include the protection against excessive noise.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>evening-night equivalent level) and Lnight (night equivalent level). These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention;</li> <li>• Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities;</li> </ul> <p>Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source. With this respect, the Commission has made a declaration concerning the provisions laid down in Article 1.2 with regard to the preparation of legislation relating to</p>		

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sources of noise.		
<b>EU Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC</b>		
<p>Sets standards for the quality of bathing waters in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the physical, chemical and microbiological parameters;</li> <li>the mandatory limit values and indicative values for such parameters; and</li> <li>the minimum sampling frequency and method of analysis or inspection of such water.</li> </ul>	Standards are legally binding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Plan should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources.</li> <li>SA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality.</li> </ul>
<b>EU (2006) European Employment Strategy</b>		
<p>The European Employment Strategy dates back to 1997, when the EU Member States undertook to establish a set of common objectives and targets for employment policy. It seeks to engender full employment, quality of work and increased productivity as well as the promotion of inclusion by addressing disparities in access to labour markets.</p>	No formal targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Local Plan should deliver policies which support these aims.</li> <li>The SA assessment framework should assess employment levels, quality of work and social inclusion.</li> </ul>
<b>EU (2009) Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy</b>		
<p>In June 2001, the first European sustainable development strategy was agreed by EU Heads of State. The Strategy sets out how the EU can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of</p>	<p>The overall objectives in the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's natural resources and ensure a high</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>future generations to meet their needs. The Strategy proposes headline objectives and lists seven key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change and clean energy;</li> <li>• Sustainable transport;</li> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production;</li> <li>• Conservation and management of natural resources;</li> <li>• Public health;</li> <li>• Social inclusion, demography and migration; and</li> <li>• Global poverty.</li> </ul>	<p>level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms;</li> <li>• Promote a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides high living standards and full and high-quality employment throughout the European Union, and</li> <li>• Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across the world, based on peace, security and freedom. Actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments.</li> </ul>	

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

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>environmental problems</p> <p>Seeks to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.</p>	<p>provision including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors – including by 2015 separate collection for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass<sup>5</sup>.</li> <li>• Household waste recycling target – the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials such as at least paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly other origins as far as these waste streams are similar to waste from households, must be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight by 2020.</li> <li>• Construction and demolition waste recovery target – the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste must be increased to a minimum of 70% by weight by 2020.</li> </ul>	<p>recycling and re-use.</p>
<b>EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (09/147/EC) (codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC as amended)</b>		
<p>Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas.</p> <p>Makes it a legal requirement that EU</p>	<p>Target Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of protected areas;</li> <li>• Upkeep and management; and</li> <li>• Re-establishment of destroyed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Plan should include policies to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs.</li> <li>• SA Framework should consider objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity including wild birds.</li> </ul>

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

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crisis.		
<b>United Nations (2015) United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 21) Paris Agreement</b>		
<p>The agreement's main aim is to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius and to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.</p> <p>The 1.5 degree Celsius limit is a significantly safer defense line against the worst impacts of a changing climate.</p> <p>Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability to deal with the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Each Member State to ensure temperature rise this century is below 2 degrees Celsius.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local plan should positively contribute to a low carbon economy.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include an objective on climatic factors.</li> </ul>
<b>UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)</b>		
<p>Countries are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage</li> <li>• Adopt a general policy that gives cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community</li> </ul> <p>Integrate the protection of heritage into comprehensive planning programmes.</p>	<p>Designation of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective on heritage and archaeological issues.</p>



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<b>UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC</b>		
<p>The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC established the first policy that actively aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by industrialised countries.</p>	<p>Construction is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions due to the consumption of materials and use of energy. The Kyoto Protocol aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the UK by 12.5%, compared to 1990 levels, by 2008 – 2012.</p>	<p>The Kyoto Protocol is influential to achieving sustainable development as it encourages transition to a low carbon economy. Therefore it is an integral factor in planning documents.</p>
<b>World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)</b>		
<p>The Brundtland Report is concerned with the world's economy and its environment. The objective is to provide an expanding and sustainable economy while protecting a sustainable environment. The Report was a call by the United Nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond;</li> <li>• to recommend ways concern for the environment may be translated into greater co-operation among countries of the global South and between countries at different stages of economic and social development and lead to the achievement of common and mutually supportive objectives that take account of the interrelationships between people, resources, environment, and</li> </ul>	<p>The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment.</p>	<p>The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development. The accumulated effects of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.</p>

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<p>development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and</li> <li>to help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community.</li> </ul>		
<b>The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002</b>		
<p>Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit:</p> <p>Sustainable consumption and production patterns.</p> <p>Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources.</p> <p>Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency.</p> <p>Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy.</p> <p>Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators, however actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater resource efficiency;</li> <li>Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management;</li> <li>Waste reduction and producer responsibility; and</li> <li>Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement.</li> </ul> <p>Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New technology development</li> <li>Push on energy efficiency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Local Plan can encourage greater efficiency of resources. Ensure policies cover the action areas.</li> <li>The Local Plan can encourage renewable energy. Ensure policies cover the action areas.</li> <li>The Local Plan can protect and enhance biodiversity. Ensure policies cover the action areas.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low-carbon programmes</li> <li>• Reduced impacts on biodiversity.</li> </ul>	
<b>National Plans and Programmes</b>		
<b>Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) (2001) The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future</b>		
<p>Report sets the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies;</li> <li>• the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised;</li> <li>• the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage;</li> <li>• the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; and</li> <li>• the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed.</li> </ul>	No key targets.	Local Plan policies should ensure the historic environment is utilised as both a learning resource and an economic asset, whilst ensuring it is sustained for future generations.
<b>DCMS (2008) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century: White Paper</b>		
The Consultation Paper has three core principles:	No formal targets, but a number of measures/recommendations.	The SA Framework should include objectives which take into account the White Paper's principles.

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing a unified approach to the historic environment;</li> <li>• Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and</li> <li>• Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.</li> </ul>		
<b>DCMS (2008) Play Strategy for England</b>		
<p>Strategy aims that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge;</li> <li>• Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play;</li> <li>• Routes to children's play space are safe and accessible for all children and young people;</li> <li>• Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used;</li> <li>• Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours;</li> <li>• Children and young people play in a way that respects other people and property;</li> </ul>	<p>Every local authority will receive at least £1 million in funding, to be targeted on the children most in need of improved play opportunities.</p>	<p>SA Objectives should seek to promote sport and physical activity and promote healthy lifestyles.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces; and</li> <li>• Play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community.</li> </ul>		
<b>DCLG (2011) Planning for Schools Development</b>		
<p>The Government is firmly committed to ensuring there is sufficient provision to meet growing demand for state-funded school places, increasing choice and opportunity in state-funded education and raising educational standards.</p> <p>It is the Government's view that the creation and development of state-funded schools is strongly in the national interest and that planning decision-makers can and should support that objective, in a manner consistent with their statutory obligations.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include a guide question relating to schools.</p>
<b>MHCLG (2018) National Planning Policy Framework</b>		
<p>MHCLG (2018) National Planning Policy Framework.</p>	<p>The general thrust of the NPPF is aimed at contributing towards sustainable development through the planning system. There is a presumption in favour of sustainable development "which</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives covering aspects of sustainable development.</p>

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	<p>should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking." There are three dimensions as to how the government aims to achieve sustainable development which gives rise to the need for the planning system to perform in a number of roles. These roles are based around economic, environmental and social objectives.</p> <p>The NPPF is supported by National Planning Practice Guidance which expands upon and provides additional guidance in respect of national planning policy.</p>	
<p>NPPF – Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Soil</p>	<p>The NPPF sets out core planning principles for plan and decision making, including: 'Conserving and enhancing the natural environment'. The planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils ;</li> <li>• Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services;</li> <li>• Maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;</li> <li>• Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity</li> </ul>	<p>SA Framework should include objectives which seek to protect geological sites and improve biodiversity.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>where possible, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and</li> <li>• Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</li> </ul> <p>Plans and decisions should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should apply the following principles: if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a</p>	

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>development cannot be avoided, adequately mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused; development on land within or outside a SSSI, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it, should not normally be permitted; development resulting in the loss of.</p>	
NPPF – Landscape	<p>The NPPF sets out core planning principles for plan and decision making, including: 'Conserving and enhancing the natural environment'. The planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils ;</li> <li>• Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services;</li> <li>• Maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;</li> <li>• Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;</li> <li>• Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to,</li> </ul>	SA Framework should include objectives which seek to protect and improve landscapes for both people and wildlife and to protect and maintain vulnerable assets.



Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</li> </ul> <p>Plans and decisions should distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should plan positively for creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. Planning and decision making should occur at a landscape scale across local authority boundaries and assess noise, air and light pollution, considering cumulative impacts. Local</p>	

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>planning authorities should protect and enhance biodiversity specifically regarding priority species/habitats, protected sites and potential/proposed/possible protected sites.</p>	
<p>NPPF – Cultural Environment</p>	<p>One of the NPPF's core planning principles for plan and decision making is the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. Local planning authorities are required to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. The strategy should take into account: the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; the wider, social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of the place.</p> <p>In determining applications, local authorities should take account of: the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objectives which seek to maintain vulnerable assets including built and historic.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>vitality; and the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.</p>	
<p>NPPF – Water</p>	<p>Among the NPPF's core principles are 'conserving and enhancing the natural environment' and 'meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change'; In fulfilling these objectives, the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.</p> <p>In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.</p> <p>Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local</p>	<p>SA Framework should include objectives which aim to maintain quality of water and reduce the risk of flooding.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>Plans should be informed by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources, taking account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management bodies, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards. Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development – taking into account the current and future impacts of climate change-- to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• applying the Sequential Test;</li> <li>• if necessary, applying the Exception Test;</li> <li>• safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management;</li> <li>• using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; and</li> <li>• where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term, seeking opportunities to facilitate the relocation of development, including housing, to more sustainable locations.</li> </ul>	

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
NPPF – Climate Change	<p>One of the core principles of the NPPF is meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change and encourages the adoption of proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. The NPPF also supports the transition to a low carbon future by helping to increase the use of renewable and low carbon energy sources.</p> <p>Plans should: provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources, that maximises the potential for suitable development, while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily; consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure; and identify opportunities for development to draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the causes and impacts of climate change.</li> <li>• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources.</li> </ul>
NPPF – Air Quality	Sets out that planning policies should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones,	SA Framework should include objectives which seek to improve air quality.

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones is consistent with the local air quality action plan.</p>	
<p>NPPF – Minerals and Waste</p>	<p>One of the core principles of the NPPF is facilitating the sustainable use of minerals. Planning policies should: provide for the extraction of mineral resources of local and national importance, but no identify new sites or extensions to existing sites for peat extraction; so far as practicable, take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials; safeguard mineral resources by defining Mineral Safeguarding Areas; set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals, where practical and environmentally feasible, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place; safeguard existing, planned and potential sites for: the bulk transport, handling and processing of minerals; the manufacture of concrete and concrete products; and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material; set out criteria or requirements to ensure that permitted and proposed operations do not have unacceptable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the quantity of minerals extracted and imported.</li> <li>• SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the generation and disposal of waste and for its sustainable management.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health, taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality; when developing noise limits, recognise that some noisy short-term activities, which may otherwise be regarded as unacceptable, are unavoidable to facilitate minerals extraction; and ensure that worked land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity, taking account of aviation safety, and that high quality restoration and aftercare of mineral sites takes place.</p>	
<p>NPPF - Economy</p>	<p>One of the NPPF's core planning principles for plan and decision making is building a strong competitive economy. The NPPF highlights the Government's commitment to securing economic growth to create jobs and prosperity, ensuring the planning system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>Economic growth in rural areas should be supported to create sustainable growth, including expansion of all types of businesses, diversification of agriculture, supporting sustainable rural tourism and retention of local services, community facilities and character.</p> <p>In drawing up local plans, local authorities should;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set out a clear economic vision and</li> </ul>	<p>SA Framework should include objectives which seek for the District to achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities to everyone.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period;</li> <li>• Seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing, or a poor environment;</li> <li>• Be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan, allow for new and flexible working practices, and to enable a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances; and</li> <li>• Plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries.</li> </ul>	
NPPF – Housing	<p>One of the NPPFs core principles is the delivery of a sufficient supply of homes. It is important that a sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed, that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed and that land with permission is developed without unnecessary delay.</p> <p>Provision of affordable housing should</p>	SA Framework should include objectives which encourage the availability, availability and affordability of housing to everyone.



Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>not be sought for residential developments that are not major developments, other than in designated rural areas. To support the re-use of brownfield land, where vacant buildings are being reused or redeveloped, and affordable housing contribution due should be reduced by a proportionate amount.</p> <p>Where major development involving the provision of housing is proposed, planning policies and decisions should expect at least 10% of the homes to be available for affordable home ownership. Unless this would exceed the level of affordable housing required in the area.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should establish a housing requirement figure for the entire area, which shows the extent to which their identified housing need can be met over the plan period.</p> <p>Planning policies should identify a supply of: specific, deliverable sites for years one to five of the plan period, and specific, developable sites or broad location for growth, for years 6-10 and where possible, for years 11-15 of the plan.</p> <p>To promote the development of a good mix of sites local planning authorities should: identify land to accommodate at least 10% of their housing requirement on sites no larger than one hectare; use tools such as area-wide design assessments and Local Development</p>	

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>Orders to help bring small and medium sized sites forward; support the development of windfall sites; and work with developers to encourage the subdivision of large sites where this could help to speed up the delivery of homes.</p> <p>To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.</p>	
NPPF – Health	<p>Amongst the planning principles of the NPPF is the promotion of healthy and safe communities.</p> <p>Planning policies and decision should aim to achieve health, inclusive and safe places which: promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other; are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion; and enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs.</p> <p>To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should: plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities, and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential</p>	SA Framework should include objectives which promote healthy communities and healthy living.

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>environments; taking into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for the entire community; guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services; ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise and are retained for the benefit of the community; and ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.</p> <p>Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities.</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users.</p> <p>Local and neighbourhood plans should identify community green spaces of particular importance (including recreational and tranquillity) to them, ensuring any development of these areas is ruled out in a majority of circumstances.</p>	
NPPF – Transport and Accessibility	<p>Amongst the planning principles of the NPPF is promoting sustainable transport.</p> <p>Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of planning, so</p>	SA Framework should include objectives which seek to reduce road traffic and its impacts and promote sustainable modes of transport.

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>that: the potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed; opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage, are realised; opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued; the environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified assessed and taken into account; and patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes, and contribute to making high quality places.</p> <p>Planning policies should: support an appropriate mix of uses across an area to minimise the number and length of journeys needed for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities; be prepared with the active involvement of local highways authorities, other transport infrastructure providers and operators and neighbouring Councils, so that strategies and investments for supporting sustainable transport and development patterns are aligned; identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice and realise opportunities for large scale development; provide for high quality walking and cycling networks and</p>	

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>supporting facilities such as cycle parking; provide for any large scale transport facilities that need to be located in the area, and the infrastructure and wider development required to support their operation, expansion and contribution to the wider economy; recognise the importance of maintaining a national network of general aviation airfield, and their need to adapt and change over time.</p> <p>All developments that will generate significant amounts of movement should be required to provide a travel plan.</p>	
NPPF – Quality of Life	<p>Two of the core planning principles of the NPPF are: Promoting healthy and safe communities, and Supporting high quality communications. The NPPF argues that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. Local policies and decisions should therefore promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe and accessible environments and developments;</li> <li>• Opportunities for members of the community to mix and meet;</li> <li>• Plan for development and use of high quality shared public space;</li> </ul>	SA Framework should include objectives which seek to improve the quality of life for those living and working within the District.

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guard against loss of facilities;</li> <li>• Ensure established shops can develop in a sustainable way; and</li> <li>• Ensure integrated approach to housing and community facilities and services.</li> </ul> <p>The framework sets out open space, sport and recreation considerations for neighbourhood planning bodies. These include an assessment of needs and opportunities; setting local standards; maintaining an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities; planning for new open space and sports and recreational facilities; and planning obligations.</p> <p>Advanced, high quality and reliable communications infrastructure is essential for economic growth and social well-being. Planning policies should support the expansion of electronic communications networks.</p>	
<b>MHCLG (2018) Planning Practice Guidance</b>		
Planning Practice Guidance is designed to support the NPPF. It reflects the objectives of the NPPF which are not repeated here.	No formal targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should reflect the Planning Practice Guidance.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should reflect the principles of the NPPF and the Planning Practice Guidance.</li> </ul>
<b>DCLG (2014) National Planning Policy for Waste</b>		
Sets out detailed waste planning policies for local authorities. States that	The overall objective of the policy is to deliver sustainable development by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting e.g. integration of recycling</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>planning authorities need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use a proportionate evidence base in preparing Local Plans</li> <li>• Identify sufficient opportunities to meet the needs of their area for the management of waste streams</li> <li>• Identifying suitable sites and areas.</li> </ul>	<p>protecting the environment and human health by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.</p>	<p>and composting facilities into new development and use of recycled materials in new buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA Framework should consider objectives which relate to re-use, recycle and reduce.</li> </ul>
<b>DCLG (2014) House of Commons: Witten Statement on Sustainable Drainage Systems</b>		
<p>Under these arrangements, in considering planning applications, local planning authorities should consult the relevant lead local flood authority on the management of surface water; satisfy themselves that the proposed minimum standards of operation are appropriate and ensure through the use of planning conditions or planning obligations that there are clear arrangements in place for ongoing maintenance over the lifetime of the development. The sustainable drainage system should be designed to ensure that the maintenance and operation requirements are economically proportionate.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include a guide question relating to Sustainable Drainage Systems.</p>
<b>DCLG (2015) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites</b>		
<p>This document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. It identifies the following aims:</p>	<p>No formal targets are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan will need to make appropriate provision for traveller sites, in accordance with national planning policy.</li> <li>• SA Framework should include a specific guide question relating to provision for travellers.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning</li> <li>• to ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites</li> <li>• to encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale</li> <li>• that plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development</li> <li>• to promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites</li> <li>• that plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective</li> <li>• for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies</li> <li>• to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with</li> </ul>		



Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions</li> <li>to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure, and</li> <li>for local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.</li> </ul>		
<b>Department for Education (2014) Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance</b>		
<p>There are five main elements to the duty which local authorities must undertake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an assessment of the travel and transport needs of children, and young people within the authority's area;</li> <li>an audit of the sustainable travel and transport infrastructure within the authority's area that may be used when travelling to and from, or between schools/institutions;</li> <li>a strategy to develop the sustainable travel and transport infrastructure within the authority</li> </ul>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include a guide question relating to accessibility to Schools and Transport.</p>

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

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
future green initiatives; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for anaerobic digestion;</li> <li>• Encouraging private funding for woodland creation; and</li> <li>• Reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill, and better capture of landfill emissions etc.</li> </ul>		
<b>Defra (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment</b>		
Sets out goals for improving the environment within the next 25 years. It details how the Government will work with communities and businesses to leave the environment in a better state than it is presently.	To develop policies that encourages the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.	Include sustainability objective / appraisal question that relates to the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.
<b>Department for Food and Rural Affairs (Defra 2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland</b>		
This document provides an overview and outline of the UK Government and devolved administrations' ambient (outdoor) air quality policy. It sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues, details objectives to be achieved, and proposes measures to be considered further to help reach them.	Strategy details various targets and limits relating emissions from a variety of sources.	The Local Plan should look to positively enhance the air quality of the District.
<b>Defra (2007) Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests</b>		
Key aims for government intervention in trees, woods and forests are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to secure trees and woodlands for</li> </ul>	Strategy aims to create 2,200 hectares of wet woodland in England by 2010.	Plan policies to protect and enhance trees, woods and forests. In turn ensuring resilience to climate change.

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<p>future generations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to ensure resilience to climate change;</li> <li>to protect and enhance natural resources;</li> <li>to increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to our quality of life; and</li> <li>to improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and products.</li> </ul> <p>These aims will form the basis on which the Delivery plan will be developed by Natural England and the Forestry Commission England (FCE). The strategy provides a national policy direction, which can be incorporated alongside regional priorities within regional forestry frameworks.</p>		
<b>Defra (2009) Safeguarding Our Soils: A Strategy for England</b>		
<p>The strategy is underpinned by the following vision:</p> <p>By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.</p> <p>Achieving this vision will mean that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>agricultural soils will be better</li> </ul>	<p>No further targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Local Plan should seek to protect soil quality where appropriate.</li> <li>The SA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to the effects of policies/proposals on soils.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>managed and threats to them will be addressed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts;</li> <li>• soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and</li> <li>• pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.</li> </ul>		
<b>Defra (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services</b>		
<p>The Strategy is designed to help to deliver the objectives set out in the Natural Environment White Paper.</p>	<p>The strategy includes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020;</li> <li>• Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition;</li> <li>• Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes; and</li> <li>• Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that</li> </ul>	<p>Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.</p>

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	are important to them.	
<b>Defra (2011) Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature</b>		
<p>The Natural Environment White paper sets out the Government's plans to ensure the natural environment is protected and fully integrated into society and economic growth.</p>	<p>The White Paper sets out four key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protecting and improving our natural environment;</li> <li>• growing a green economy;</li> <li>• reconnecting people and nature; and</li> <li>• international and EU leadership, specifically to achieve environmentally and socially sustainable economic growth, together with food, water, climate and energy security and to put the EU on a path towards environmentally sustainable, low-carbon and resource-efficient growth, which is resilient to climate change, provides jobs and supports the wellbeing of citizens.</li> </ul>	<p>Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity.</p>
<b>Defra (2012) UK post 2010 Biodiversity Framework</b>		
<p>The Framework is to set a broad enabling structure for action across the UK between now and 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To set out a shared vision and priorities for UK- scale activities, in a framework jointly owned by the four countries, and to which their own strategies will contribute;</li> <li>• To identify priority work at a UK</li> </ul>	<p>The Framework sets out 20 new global 'Aichi targets' under 5 strategic goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society;</li> <li>• Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use;</li> <li>• To improve the status of biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Plan policies should seek to protect biodiversity.</li> <li>• The SA framework should ensure that the objectives of biodiversity are taken into consideration.</li> </ul>

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

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>energy generation and industry;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risks to natural capital including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soil and biodiversity;</li> <li>• Risks to domestic and international food production and trade; and</li> <li>• New and emerging pests and diseases and invasive non-native species affecting people, plants and animals.</li> </ul>		
<b>Defra (2013) Waste Management Plan for England</b>		
<p>Sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.</p> <p>The document includes measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage reduction and management of packaging waste;</li> <li>• Promote high quality recycling;</li> <li>• Encourage separate collection of bio-waste; and</li> <li>• Promote the re-use of products and preparing for re-use activities.</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan seeks to ensure that by 2020 at least 50% of weight waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled and at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subject to material recovery.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce waste and encourage recycling and composting.</p>
<b>Environment Agency (2013) Managing Water Abstraction</b>		
<p>Managing Water Abstraction (2013) sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in England</p>	<p>No targets identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives relating to water abstraction.</p>



Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>and Wales. It is the overarching document that links together its abstraction licensing strategies. The availability of water resources for abstraction is assessed through the Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) approach.</p>		
<p><b>Environment Agency (2013) Water Stress Areas - Final Classifications</b></p>		
<p>This report sets out the revised methodology developed by the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales for the classification of areas of water stress in England and Wales. The Anglian Water area is designated as being in 'serious water stress.'</p>	<p>No targets identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan and SA should consider the impacts of proposals on water resources.</p>
<p><b>Forestry Commission (2005) Trees and Woodlands Nature's Health Service</b></p>		
<p>An advisory document which provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector (trees, woodlands and green spaces) can significantly contribute to people's health, well-being (physical, psychological and social) and quality of life. Increasing levels of physical activity is a particular priority.</p>	<p>No targets identified.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives which relate to providing more equal access to opportunities, services and facilities for recreation.</p>
<p><b>Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1</b></p>		
<p>The purpose of this Historic England Good Practice Advice note is to provide information on good practice to assist</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>SA Framework should include an objective relating to the historic environment.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).</p>		
<p><b>HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act</b></p>		
<p>This is the main legislation concerning archaeology in the UK. This Act, building on legislation dating back to 1882, provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Section 61(12) defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. These can be either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or "any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it".</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>The SA framework should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include objectives relating to the protection of the historic environment.</li> <li>• Assess how the NPS should seek to avoid adverse impacts on Ancient Monuments and Areas of Archaeological Importance.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (JNCC, 1981)</b></p>		
<p>The main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Site of Special Scientific</p>	<p>Under this Act, Natural England has responsibility for identifying and protecting SSSIs in England.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop policies that identify and continue the protection of SSSIs within the District.</li> <li>• Consider targets that require 95% of SSSI's within region to be of a favourable condition.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Interest (SSSIs). Various amendments have occurred since the original enactment.		
<b>HM Government (1990) Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</b> (as amended)		
This Act was passed to better regulate the way in which large and small scale developments were approved by local authorities in England and Wales. It provides local planning authorities the power to take steps requiring land to be cleaned up when conditions adversely affect the amenity of an area.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The SA should aim to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider the impacts of network improvements on towns/cities where relevant</li> </ul>
<b>HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</b>		
<p>This Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gives people greater freedom to explore open country on foot;</li> <li>creates a duty for Highway Authorities and National Park Authorities to establish Local Access Forums;</li> <li>provides a cut-off date of 1 January 2026 for the recording of certain rights of way on definitive maps and the extinguishment of those not so recorded by that date;</li> <li>offers greater protection to wildlife and natural features, better protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and more</li> </ul>	Act seeks to protect sites of landscape and wildlife importance.	SA objectives should seek to protect areas of landscape and wildlife importance.

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>effective enforcement of wildlife legislation; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>protects Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty with legislation similar to that for National Parks.</li> </ul>		
<b>HM Government (2005) Securing the future - delivering UK sustainable development strategy</b>		
<p>The Strategy has 5 guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Living within environmental limits</li> <li>Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society</li> <li>Achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>Promoting good governance</li> <li>Using sound science responsibly</li> </ul> <p>and 4 strategic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sustainable consumption and production</li> <li>natural resource protection and environmental enhancement</li> <li>building sustainable communities</li> <li>climate change and energy.</li> </ul>	<p>The Strategy contains a new set of indicators to monitor progress towards sustainable development in the UK. Those most relevant at the District level include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>Road freight (CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and tonne km, tonnes and GDP)</li> <li>Household waste (a) arisings (b) recycled or composted</li> <li>Local environmental quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to Sustainable Development Strategy Objectives. Consider using some of the indicators to monitor the effects of the Local Plan and as basis for collecting information for the baseline review.</li> <li>The SA Framework should reflect the guiding principles of the Strategy.</li> </ul>
<b>HM Government (2006) The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (as amended)</b>		
<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities;</li> <li>makes provision in connection with</li> </ul>	<p>Act contains no formal targets.</p>	<p>SA objectives must consider the importance of conserving biodiversity and landscape features as set out in the Act.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• amends the law relating to rights of way;</li> <li>• makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and</li> <li>• provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes.</li> </ul>		
<b>HM Government (2008) The Climate Change Act 2008 (as amended)</b>		
<p>This Act aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and</li> <li>• to demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that the UK is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen next year.</li> </ul>	<p>The Act sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legally binding targets - Greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%.</li> </ul> <p>Further the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050. The first three</p>	<p>Act sets out a clear precedent for the UK to lead in responding to the threats climate change provides. The Local Plan and associated documents must ensure that greenhouse gases are reduced or minimised and that energy use comes increasingly from renewable sources.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and must be set by 1 June 2009.	
<b>HM Government (2009) The UK Renewable Energy Strategy</b>		
<p>Strategy sets out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Put in place the mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat worth around £30 billion between now and 2020;</li> <li>Drive delivery and clear away barriers;</li> <li>Increase investment in emerging technologies and pursue new sources of supply; and</li> <li>Create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy.</li> </ul>	<p>A vision is set out in the document whereby by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables;</li> <li>12% of our heat generated from renewables; and</li> <li>10% of transport energy from renewables.</li> </ul>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to provide support for renewable energy.</p>
<b>HM Government (2010) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010</b>		
<p>This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p>	<p>The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include objectives which seek to conserve the natural environment.</p>
<b>HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (as amended)</b>		
<p>The Flood and Water Management Act</p>	<p>Those related to water resources,</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective and/or guide questions</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>2010 makes provisions about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion.</p>	<p>include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To widen the list of uses of water that water companies can control during periods of water shortage, and enable Government to add to and remove uses from the list.</li> <li>• To encourage the uptake of sustainable drainage systems by removing the automatic right to connect to sewers and providing for unitary and county Councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments.</li> <li>• To reduce 'bad debt' in the water industry by amending the Water Industry Act 1991 to provide a named customer and clarify who is responsible for paying the water bill.</li> <li>• To make it easier for water and sewerage companies to develop and implement social tariffs where companies consider there is a good cause to do so, and in light of guidance that will be issued by the Secretary of State following a full public consultation.</li> </ul>	<p>relating to flood risk.</p>
<p><b>HM Government (2011) Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future</b></p>		
<p>This sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining</li> </ul>	<p>No key targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should consider policies in term of access by low-carbon means and also the capacity for sites to use low carbon sources of energy.</li> <li>• The SA needs to ensure that the plan is embracing the low carbon agenda and appropriate sustainability objectives are utilised to</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households.		assess the plan's credentials in terms of a low carbon future and the impact it could have on climate change.
<b>HM Government (2011) UK Marine Policy Statement</b>		
This document provides the framework for marine planning and taking decisions affecting the UK marine area. It outlines the UK Administrations' vision for the UK marine area, general principles for decision making and the high level approach to marine planning that will contribute to delivering this vision and so achievement of sustainable development. It sets out the environmental, social and economic considerations that need to be taken into account.	No specific indicators or targets.	The SA should aim to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include objectives for the protection of water resources;</li> <li>• Include objectives relating to access to employment and regeneration areas and access to services.</li> </ul>
<b>HM Government (2011) Water for Life, White Paper</b>		
Water for Life describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	Local Plan should take into account the vision of this document as a means of protecting existing water resources.
<b>HM Government (2013) The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013</b>		
The Community Infrastructure Level (CIL) is a charge which may be applied to new developments by local authorities. The money can be used to support development by funding	No key targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should make some reference to the possibility of a Charging Schedule, as per the regulations.</li> <li>• The SA should make some reference to how proposed development will improve the social, economic and environmental issues that exist</li> </ul>



Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
infrastructure that the Council, local community and neighbourhoods want.		in areas that will accommodate housing.
<b>NHS England (2014) Five Year Forward View</b>		
<p>The NHS Five Year Forward View was published on 23 October 2014 and sets out a new shared vision for the future of the NHS based around the new models of care. It has been developed by the partner organisations that deliver and oversee health and care services including Care Quality Commission, Public Health England and NHS Improvement (previously Monitor and National Trust Development Authority).</p> <p>Patient groups, clinicians and independent experts have also provided their advice to create a collective view of how the health service needs to change over the next five years if it is to close the widening gaps in the health of the population, quality of care and the funding of services.</p>	No specific indicators or targets.	SA Framework should include a question relating to health.
<b>Regional Plans and Programmes</b>		
<b>Anglian Water (2015) Water Resources Management Plan</b>		
The 2015 Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) describes how Anglian Water will manage the balance between supply and demand over the 25 year period from 2015 to 2040. This	Government policy for the water sector is described in the water white paper "Water for Life". This paper makes clear that the goal of the water industry is to deliver a reliable, affordable and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency and take account of infrastructure requirements arising from new development.</li> <li>• SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to minimise</li> </ul>

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<p>includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using cost-effective demand management, transfer, trading and resource development schemes to meet growth in demand from new development and to restore abstraction to sustainable levels ('sustainability reductions'), and</li> <li>In the medium to long term, ensuring that sufficient water continues to be available for growth and that our supply systems are flexible enough to adapt to climate change.</li> </ul>	<p>sustainable system of supply, which is resilient to the possible future effects of climate change and population growth. The outcomes that are desired include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High quality drinking water;</li> <li>Secure supplies to households and business;</li> <li>Effective removal of wastewater; and</li> <li>A flourishing water environment.</li> </ul>	<p>the use of water and ensure the delivery of appropriate infrastructure to accommodate new development.</p>
<b>Defra and the Environment Agency (2015) Water for Life and Livelihoods: Humber River Basin District River Basin Management Plan</b>		
<p>The Plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment.</p> <p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.</p>	<p>The plan sets out actions to improve the water environment by 2021.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Local Plan should seek to reduce water use and maintain/improve water quality.</li> <li>The SA Framework should include objectives/guide questions which seek to minimise the use of water and conserve and improve water quality.</li> </ul>
<b>East Midlands Airport (2015) Sustainable Development Plan</b>		
<p>Sets out four detailed plans relating to Land Use, Community, Environment and Economy and Surface Access.</p>	<p>Identify the land, uses and facilities required to support the operation capable of handling annually 10 million passengers and 1.2 million tonnes of cargo.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should not compromise the safe operation of the Airport.</p>

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<b>Environment Agency (2016) Humber River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan 2015 – 2021</b>		
<p>Flood risk management plans (FRMPs) set out how organisations, stakeholders and communities will work together to manage flood risk. The Humber FRMP identifies a total of 396 measures to address flood risk and 280 measures to prepare for flood risk.</p> <p>The FRMP contains the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SOC 1: Understanding Flood Risk and Working in Partnership</li> <li>• SOC 2: Community Preparedness and Resilience</li> <li>• SOC 3: Reduce Community Disruption</li> <li>• SOC 4: Flood Risk and Development</li> <li>• SOC 5: Reduce risk to people</li> <li>• ECON 1: Reduce economic damage</li> <li>• ECON 2: Maintenance of main river and existing assets</li> <li>• ECON 3: Transport Services</li> <li>• ECON 4: Flood risk to agricultural land</li> <li>• ECON 5: Tourism</li> <li>• ENVI1: Water Framework Directive</li> <li>• ENVI 2: Designated Nature Conservation Sites</li> </ul>	<p>The FRMP summarises the WFD outcomes expected to be delivered through flood risk management by 2021.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include an objective and/or guide questions relating to flood risk.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ENVI 3: Designated Heritage sites</li> <li>RES 1: Reservoir flood risk</li> </ul>		
<b>Natural England (2009) East Midlands Landscape Character Assessment</b>		
<p>The Landscape Character Assessment presents a comprehensive analysis of the character of the East Midlands landscape and draws together information about the natural, historic and built environment to facilitate the protection, management and planning of the East Midlands Region.</p>	<p>No formal targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Local Plan should promote the conservation and enhancement of landscape character and respond to aims identified in the Landscape Character Assessment.</li> <li>The SA Framework should include a specific objective relating to landscape.</li> </ul>
<b>Network Rail (2010) East Midlands Route Utilisation Strategy</b>		
<p>The strategy seeks to address the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>network capacity and railway service performance</li> <li>train and station capacity including crowding issues</li> <li>the trade-offs between different uses of the network</li> <li>rolling stock issues</li> <li>how maintenance and renewals work can be carried out while minimizing disruption to the network</li> <li>opportunities from using new technology</li> <li>opportunities to improve safety</li> </ul>	<p>The plan sets out actions to cope with the implications and levels of growth over 30 years.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the Route Utilisation Strategy.</p>

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<b>Severn Trent Water (2014) Water Resources Management Plan</b>		
<p>Water companies in England and Wales are required to produce a Water Resources Management Plan that sets out how they aim to maintain water supplies over a 25-year period. The current Water Resources Management Plan was published in 2014. There are four key themes: value for money, fair and balanced, robust and reliable and doing the right thing for the long term.</p> <p>The Severn Trent WRMP demonstrates how in the medium to long new resources intend to be developed, leakage tackled and sensible water use promoted through metering and water efficiency campaigns. The long term strategy is to increase the robustness of the water resources network to climate change and reduce unsustainable abstractions.</p>	<p>The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should consider opportunities to reduce water use and increase water efficiency and take account of infrastructure requirements arising from new development.</li> <li>• SA Framework should consider objectives which seek to minimise the use of water and ensure the delivery of appropriate infrastructure to accommodate new development.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-Regional Plans and Programmes</b>		
<b>D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership (2013) Strategy for Growth 2013-2023</b>		
<p>The vision is to create a more prosperous, better connected and increasingly resilient and competitive economy.</p>	<p>Sets the target to support the creation of 55,000 jobs in D2N2 by 2023, with the majority of jobs to be in the private section.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan will need to contribute towards enabling business development within the District.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to economic growth.</li> </ul>

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<b>Environment Agency (2010) River Trent Catchment Flood Management Plan</b>		
<p>This Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) identifies flood risk management policies to assist all key decision makers in the catchment. It is only the first step towards an integrated approach to Flood Risk Management. The Plan divides the River Trent catchment into ten distinct sub areas which have similar physical characteristics, sources of flooding and levels of risk. The Plan identifies the most appropriate approach to managing flood risk for each of the sub areas and allocated on of six generic flood risk management policies.</p>	<p>No formal targets identified but the objective of the CFMP is to reduce the scale and extent of flooding both now and in the future.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the policies set out in the Plan.</p>
<b>Environment Agency (2011) Isle of Axholme Flood Risk Management Strategy</b>		
<p>This Strategy sets out how flood risk is to be managed from the Rivers Torne and Idle for the next 100 years.</p>	<p>No formal targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should seek to support and complement the Flood Risk Management Strategy.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include an objective and/or guide questions relating to flood risk.</li> </ul>
<b>Environment Agency (2013) Lower Trent and Erewash Abstraction Licensing Strategy</b>		
<p>This licensing strategy sets out how we will manage water resources in the Lower Trent &amp; Erewash catchment, provides information on how existing abstraction is regulated and if water is available for further abstraction.</p>	<p>Sets the requirement for a licence if more than 20m<sup>3</sup> /day (4400 gallons of water).</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the policies set out in the Strategy.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<b>Environment Agency (2013) The Idle and Torne Abstraction Licensing Strategy</b>		
Sets out how water resources are managed in the Idle and Torne area and when a licensing strategy is required. It provides information on how existing abstraction are regulated and whether water is available for further abstraction.	Sets the requirement for a licence if more than 20m <sup>3</sup> /day (4400 gallons of water).	The Local Plan should take account of the Idle and Torne Licensing Strategy as water abstraction is a key requirement of many developments.
<b>Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Group (1998) Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan</b>		
The ultimate goal of the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan is to conserve and enhance the County's unique variety of wild species and natural habitats, and hence to contribute to the conservation of both UK and global biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To conserve and where appropriate to enhance Nottinghamshire's unique variety of wild species and natural habitats, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Internationally and nationally important species and habitats;</li> <li>○ Species and habitats that are characteristic of Nottinghamshire and its distinctive Regional Character Areas</li> <li>○ Species and habitats that are rare or threatened in the County</li> </ul> </li> <li>• To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity.</li> <li>• To contribute to biodiversity conservation on a national, European and global scale.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the LBAP.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to biodiversity.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<b>Nottinghamshire County Council (2005) Minerals Local Plan Adopted December 2005</b>		
<p>The Minerals Local Plan sets out the County Council's approach towards mineral extraction in Nottinghamshire. The Plan has six priorities, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Culture</li> <li>• Regeneration</li> <li>• Environment</li> <li>• Community</li> <li>• Minerals provision</li> <li>• Optimum use of minerals</li> <li>• Minerals sterilisation</li> </ul> <p>It should be noted that the adopted Minerals Local Plan is due to be replaced by the emerging new Minerals Local Plan.</p>	<p>No formal targets identified.</p>	<p>The SA Framework should include guide questions relating to minerals use.</p>
<b>Nottinghamshire County Council (2007) Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2007 – 2012</b>		
<p>Rights of way and countryside access have a key role in helping deliver and complement the Community Strategy's key priorities. 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". This Rights of Way Improvement Plan will serve as the overarching focus for the protection, creation and enhancement</p>	<p>No formal targets identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should promote the objectives set out in the Plan.</p>



Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
of countryside access in Nottinghamshire.		
<b>Nottinghamshire County Council (2010) Sustainable Community Strategy 2010 – 2020</b>		
<p>The priorities of the strategy were identified from wide-ranging research and consultation. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A greener Nottinghamshire</li> <li>• A place where Nottinghamshire's children achieve their full potential</li> <li>• A safer Nottinghamshire</li> <li>• Health and well-being for all</li> <li>• A more prosperous Nottinghamshire</li> <li>• Making Nottinghamshire's communities stronger</li> </ul>	<p>Whilst targets for 2015 have been identified under each of the priorities, there have been no updated targets.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the priorities set out in the Strategy.</p>
<b>Nottinghamshire County Council (2011) A Cultural Strategy for Nottinghamshire County Council 2011 – 2021</b>		
<p>The aims of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• work throughout Nottinghamshire to promote, deliver and support cultural services that are high quality and accessible to all.</li> <li>• be guided by our communities and visitors to create, nurture and deliver a wide range of inspiring, fun and quality cultural experiences that will excite and engage them.</li> <li>• show pride in Nottinghamshire's rich cultural heritage, and we will be ambitious in our aims to protect, enhance and build on our current service provision for the future.</li> </ul>	<p>No formal targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should promote the aims set out in the Strategy.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to Cultural Heritage.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<b>Nottinghamshire County Council (2011) Local Transport Plan 2011-2026</b>		
<p>The Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) sets the framework for improvements to the transport infrastructure network in the District and wider County. The LTP sets out three goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide a reliable, resilient transport system which supports a thriving economy and growth whilst encouraging sustainable and healthy travel;</li> <li>• improve access to key services, particularly enabling employment and training opportunities; and</li> <li>• minimise the impacts of transport on people's lives, maximise opportunities to improve the environment and help tackle carbon emissions.</li> </ul> <p>A further 12 transport objectives are also identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tackle congestion and make journey times more reliable.</li> <li>2. Improve connectivity to inter-urban, regional and international networks, primarily by public transport.</li> <li>3. Address the transport impacts of planned housing and employment growth.</li> <li>4. Encourage people to walk, cycle</li> </ol>	<p>The LTP Implementation Plan (2015/16 to 2017/18) identifies a number of priorities for transport investment in the District including major funding in respect of improvements to A57/A60/B6024/St Anne's, Worksop roundabout and Harworth junction and for a new bus station in Worksop), as well as improvements at key pressure points on the road network around Worksop to accommodate future development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should promote the objectives and vision set out in the Plan.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to transport.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>and use public transport through promotion and provision of facilities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Support regeneration.</li> <li>6. Reduce transport's impact on the environment (air quality, buildings, landscape, noise etc.).</li> <li>7. Adapt to climate change and the development of a low-carbon transport system.</li> <li>8. Improve levels of health and activity by encouraging active travel (walking or cycling) instead of short car journeys.</li> <li>9. Address and improve personal safety (and the perceptions of safety) when walking, cycling or using public transport.</li> <li>10. Improve access to employment and other key services particularly from rural areas.</li> <li>11. Provision of an affordable, reliable, and convenient public transport network.</li> <li>12. Maintain the existing transport infrastructure (roads, footways, public transport services etc.).</li> </ol>		
<b>Nottinghamshire County Council (2011) Mobility Strategy for Nottinghamshire (as amended)</b>		
<p>This Strategy sets out a new framework for transport services for people in mobility need, which will allow residents, whether disabled, frail, elderly, young or rurally isolated people, to:</p>	<p>No formal targets identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should promote the objectives set out in the strategy.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access those services and facilities which they need to, in order to play a full role in the community.</li> <li>• Travel, within reason, when they need to travel.</li> <li>• Access transport services which are reasonably priced.</li> <li>• Be provided with appropriate transport services to allow them to access the nearest town / transport hub from which they can travel onwards to their final destination.</li> <li>• Enjoy a range of quality accessible, flexible and efficient transport services.</li> <li>• Use transport services to access employment, education and training opportunities.</li> </ul>		
<b>Nottinghamshire County Council (2013) Economic Development Strategy 2014 – 2018</b>		
<p>This Economic Development Strategy has been written to reflect the ambitions as outlined in the Council's Strategic Plan and also to enable alignment with the key objectives of the D2N2 LEP. The Economic Development Strategy is split into the themes of 'Jobs, Skills and Training'; 'Business Growth'; and 'Infrastructure and Assets'. This strategy outlines the Council's ambitions in each of these themes and the main drivers for action.</p>	<p>No formal targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should consider the ambitions set out in the Strategy.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to Economic Development.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<b>Nottinghamshire County Council (2013) Green Estate Development Strategy and Plan 2013-2023</b>		
<p>The vision of the Green Estate Development Strategy and Plan is "to manage and promote the Green Estate for the benefit of the people of Nottinghamshire, aiming to improve the quality of the environment through sustainable management practices which enhance biodiversity and protect our cultural heritage for future generations."</p>	<p>No formal targets identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the vision set out in the Strategy and Plan.</p>
<b>Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council (2013) Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Replacement Waste Local Plan – Part 1: Waste Core Strategy</b>		
<p>The strategy sets out their goals for delivering sustainable waste management over the next 20 years, until 2031. It covers nearly all types of waste, apart from radioactive waste, and sets out their vision for all levels of waste management including prevention, re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal.</p> <p>The Waste Core Strategy sets out the overall planning policy towards existing and future waste management facilities within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham. It contains the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SO1 Strengthen our economy</li> <li>• SO2 Care for our environment</li> </ul>	<p>Seeks to achieve 70% recycling or composting of all waste by 2025.</p> <p>The national targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to recover 67% of municipal waste by 2015, rising to 75% by 2020.</li> <li>• at least 45% of household waste should be recycled or composted by 2015, rising to 50% by 2020.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should support the delivery of the Waste Core Strategy.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should reflect the objectives of the Waste Core Strategy.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SO3 Community well-being</li> <li>• SO4 Energy and climate</li> <li>• SO5 Sustainable transport</li> <li>• SO6 Meet our future needs</li> <li>• SO7 High quality design and operation</li> </ul>		
<b>Nottinghamshire County Council (2018) Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018 – 2022</b>		
<p>The Strategy has identified four key ambitions for the people of Nottinghamshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To give everyone a good start in life</li> <li>• To have healthy and sustainable places</li> <li>• To enable healthier decision making</li> <li>• To work together to improve health and care services</li> </ul> <p>All of these ambitions support the overall vision to improve health and wellbeing in Nottinghamshire. At the heart of the strategy for Nottinghamshire is the desire to reduce health inequalities. The strategy aims to identify where there are inequalities across the county and to help address them.</p>	<p>No formal targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should promote the ambitions set out in the Strategy.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to health.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<b>Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottinghamshire Health and Wellbeing Board (2018) Strategic Plan 2018-2022</b>		
<p>The Strategic Plan sets out what the County Council is planning to achieve, how they will measure their progress and the role they will take to help achieve each outcome. They have proposed four ambitions which will aid in transforming the services they provide. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to give everyone a good start in life</li> <li>• To have healthy and sustainable place =s</li> <li>• To enable healthier decision making</li> <li>• To work together to improve health and care services</li> </ul>	<p>No formal targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should promote the objectives set out in the Strategic Plan.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to the safe and thriving communities, the environment, economic growth and employment, and care and health.</li> </ul>
<b>Nottinghamshire County Council (2015) Integrated Passenger Transport Strategy</b>		
<p>The strategic transport goals for the county were developed locally through consultation with the public, County Council elected members, and other stakeholders. The LTP has three main goals which support one another to deliver the required transport improvements in the county:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a reliable, resilient transport system which supports a thriving economy and growth whilst encouraging sustainable and healthy travel;</li> </ul>	<p>No formal targets identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should promote the objectives set out in the strategy.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to transport.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to key services, particularly enabling employment and training opportunities; and</li> <li>• Minimise the impacts of transport on people's lives, maximise opportunities to improve the environment and help tackle carbon emissions.</li> </ul>		
<b>Nottinghamshire County Council (2018) Minerals Local Plan (Draft Plan consultation)</b>		
<p>The new Minerals Local Plan will set out the County Council's overall approach to future minerals provision in Nottinghamshire up to 2036 and replace the Minerals Local Plan adopted in 2005.</p> <p>The Submission Draft Local Plan sets out the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SO1: Improving the sustainability of minerals development</li> <li>• SO2: Providing an adequate supply of minerals</li> <li>• SO3: Addressing climate change</li> <li>• SO4: Safeguarding of mineral resources</li> <li>• SO5: Minimising impacts on communities</li> <li>• SO6: Protecting and enhancing natural assets</li> <li>• SO7: Protecting and enhancing</li> </ul>	<p>No formal targets identified yet.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should support the delivery of the objectives set out in the Minerals Local Plan.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include specific objectives and/or guide questions relating to mineral resources.</li> </ul>



Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>historic assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SO8: Protecting agricultural soils</li> </ul>		
<b>Idle Catchment Partnership Action Plan (undated)</b>		
<p>The Action Plan identifies priority areas for improvement to the water environment. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farming</li> <li>• Nature</li> <li>• Community</li> <li>• Industrial and Urban</li> <li>• Water Management</li> </ul>	<p>The Plan contains a range of actions but no formal targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should support the delivery of the Action Plan where appropriate.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include specific guide questions relating to water quality and resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (2014) Strategic Economic Plan</b>		
<p>The Strategic Economic Plan sets out a 10 year plan (2015-2025) for growth in the Sheffield City Region (SCR). It identifies that Bassetlaw has the need and ability to accommodate significant economic growth in key settlements, taking advantage of access to the M1.</p> <p>The Strategy identifies the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure SCR businesses have the support they need to realise their full growth potential</li> <li>• Become more outward looking</li> <li>• Provide the conditions that businesses need to prosper and</li> </ul>	<p>The Strategy includes a range of actions across the following six key areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure new businesses receive the support they need to flourish</li> <li>2. Facilitate and proactively support growth amongst existing firms</li> <li>3. Attract investment from other parts of the UK and overseas and improve our brand</li> <li>4. Increase sales of SCR's goods and services to other parts of the UK and abroad</li> <li>5. Develop the SCR skills base, labour mobility and education performance</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should support the economic growth in the context of the SCR.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to economic growth.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
become more resilient	6. Secure investment in infrastructure where it will do most to support growth	
<b>South Yorkshire Local Transport Plan Partnership Sheffield City Region (2017) Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy 2018 – 2040</b>		
<p>The strategy sets out the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support inclusive economic growth</li> <li>• Create healthy streets where people feel safe</li> <li>• Improve the quality of our outdoors</li> <li>• Promote, enable and adopt different technologies</li> </ul>	<p>The plan sets out a number of actions including creating more sustainable and integrated transport links, enhancing air quality and investing in integrated packages of infrastructure to help achieve the policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should reflect key actions and targets set out in the Strategy.</li> <li>• The SA Framework should include specific objectives relating to economic growth, social inclusion and health, carbon emissions and transport.</li> </ul>
<b>Local Plans and Programmes</b>		
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2008) Langold Country Park Management Plan for Local Nature Reserve</b>		
<p>The management objectives of the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woodland management to reduce gradually the amount of sycamore in order to restore the semi-natural composition of the woodland community and bring Dyscarr Wood SSSI into favourable condition;</li> <li>• Conserve the diversity of habitats on the site, and the wildlife interest of those habitats;</li> <li>• Maintain or increase populations of species which are near the limits of their range, or are at least locally</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should be aware of the objectives set out in the management plan.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>uncommon;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce abuse of the site, whilst encouraging positive use by the public where compatible with the ecological and geological interest;</li> <li>• Encourage public understanding and appreciation of the site; and</li> <li>• Add to the body of information concerning the site.</li> </ul>		
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2008) Retford Cemetery Management Plan</b>		
<p>The management objectives of the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve and enhance the habitats on the site, and the wildlife interest of those habitats;</li> <li>• Maintain or increase populations of species which are near the limits of their range, or are at least locally uncommon;</li> <li>• Provide interpretation for the site; and</li> <li>• Add to the body of ecological information concerning the site, in particular conduct the following surveys.</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should be aware of the objectives set out in the management plan.</p>
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2008) Woodsetts Pond Management Plan</b>		
<p>The management objectives of the plan are:</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should be aware of the objectives set out in the management plan.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve the diversity of habitats on the site, and the wildlife interest of those habitats;</li> <li>• Maintain or increase populations of species which are near the limits of their range, or are at least locally uncommon;</li> <li>• Conserve the features of geological interest on the site;</li> <li>• Reduce abuse of the site, whilst encouraging positive use by the public where compatible with the ecological and geological interest;</li> <li>• Encourage public understanding and appreciation of the site; and</li> <li>• Add to the body of information concerning the site.</li> </ul>		
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2009) Landscape Character Assessment</b>		
<p>The Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment has defined the landscape character of the administrative area of Bassetlaw District Council [BDC] and will form part of the evidence base for the Local Development Framework [LDF]. It will be used by BDC to aid development control decisions on planning applications.</p> <p>The document provides an objective methodology for assessing the varied landscape within Bassetlaw and contains information about the</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the assessment as well as including reference to the assessment and its findings.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>character, condition and sensitivity of the landscape to provide a greater understanding of what makes the landscape within Bassetlaw locally distinctive. The study has recognised this by the identification of Policy Zones across the 5 Landscape Character Types represented in Bassetlaw. Figure 1 shows the Landscape Character Types for the whole county.</p>		
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2010) Sustainable Community Strategy 2010 – 2020</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2020 Bassetlaw will have a national reputation as a place to live and work and as a tourist destination.</li> <li>• Our residents will have pride in the District and reach their full potential.</li> <li>• Educational attainment will exceed the national average.</li> <li>• Bassetlaw will have a clear identity with strong sub-regional links to South Yorkshire/North East Derbyshire/North Nottinghamshire.</li> <li>• We will understand the needs of our communities, young and old and shape services to meet these needs.</li> </ul>	<p>The performance of the BLSP is managed by its Board on a quarterly basis. Each of its thematic groups are expected to report on the implementation of projects and progress in meeting targets.</p> <p>Progress reports will also go to Bassetlaw District Council's Cabinet and to partners Boards and Executives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should support the delivery of the Community Strategy.</li> <li>• The aims of the strategy need to be compatible with the SA objectives.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2011) Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document</b>		
<p>This Core Strategy is the key LDF document and provides the overarching framework for all other documents that may be produced. It sets out a vision for change in Bassetlaw to 2028, along with the place-specific policy approaches to be taken in order to achieve this vision. A small number of more detailed development management policies, on key issues that will need to be addressed when delivering new development, are also included. Finally, the document incorporates a Monitoring and Implementation scheme, to enable the Council to assess whether the policies are delivering the vision.</p>	<p>Monitoring is carried out through the Annual Monitoring Report.</p>	<p>The Local Plan under preparation will replace the adopted Plan.</p>
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2012) Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy</b>		
<p>The quality of our land in Bassetlaw District is important to all of us, in terms of public health, ensuring continuing economic prosperity and enabling residents to enjoy our public spaces safely.</p> <p>One of the Council's overall objectives is to control threats to public health and the environment that could arise from contaminated land. This strategy sets out how we aim to achieve that.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect human health</li> <li>• To protect controlled waters</li> <li>• To protect designated ecosystems</li> <li>• To prevent damage to specified property uses</li> <li>• To prevent any further land contamination</li> <li>• To encourage voluntary remediation</li> <li>• To encourage re-use of brownfield sites</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the vision set out in the Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2017) Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2017-2022</b>		
<p>The Bassetlaw Homelessness Strategy aims to review the homelessness situation in Bassetlaw and, support the delivery of a wide variety of homes across all sectors (town &amp; rural areas); work with the private rented sector to improve the quality of homes; use our full range of powers to protect local people and the place they live; and support the health &amp; wellbeing of local people through early intervention and initiatives. The vision for the strategy is: "to offer early help, support and intervention to ensure people in Bassetlaw do not become homeless. We want to eradicate rough sleeping by helping to enable the life-skills needed for individuals to access stable accommodation."</p> <p>The Council is currently consulting on its draft strategy.</p>	<p>Increase the housing stock of the District and provide for specialist needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should consider the vision set out in the Homelessness Strategy.</li> <li>• To provide an adequate supply of land for both market and affordable housing.</li> <li>• Ensure housing needs across the District are considered in the SA Framework objectives.</li> </ul>
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2012) Residential Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Document</b>		
<p>This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) forms part of the Bassetlaw Local Development Framework. It has been produced to expand upon Policy DM13: Sustainable Transport in the Core Strategy &amp; Development Management Policies DPD, setting out the approach that the Council expects developers to take</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the SPD.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
when establishing parking requirements for new residential development proposals.		
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2012) Sports Development Strategy</b>		
<p>Bassetlaw District Council's Sports Development Service aims to:</p> <p>"Deliver an excellent standard of service that will create opportunities through sport and physical activity to improve the health and well-being of all residents in Bassetlaw."</p>	No specific targets or indicators identified.	The Local Plan should consider the vision set out in the Sports Development Strategy.
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2016) The Canch Management Plan: 2016-2019</b>		
<p>The Management Plan will be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess and evaluate the current value of the park as a community facility;</li> <li>Establish opportunities for future improvements to its facilities and features and formulate actions accordingly; and</li> <li>Monitor the management of the park in respect of its on-going maintenance and future development potential.</li> </ul>	No specific targets or indicators identified.	The Local Plan should be aware of the objectives set out in the management plan.
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2013) Climate Change Strategy 2013</b>		
This strategy highlights the work planned, showing that Bassetlaw is addressing its local and global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase the % of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan should consider the vision set out in the Climate Change Strategy.



Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>responsibilities to tackle climate change. The strategy intends to show that climate change is correlated to a number of different issues, transport, waste and energy generation and use are but a few and massive change is needed if Bassetlaw is to reduce its contribution to global climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce the % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating.</li> <li>• To reduce the per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the local authority area.</li> </ul>	
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2016) Kings Park Management Plan 2016-2019</b>		
<p>This Kings Park Management Plan has been produced by Bassetlaw District Council and covers the period January 2016 to January 2019. The document is supported by the Friends of Kings Park Sub-Committee and benefits from contributions from local community groups, organisations and park users.</p> <p>The Management Plan will be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess and evaluate the current value of the park as a community facility;</li> <li>• Establish opportunities for future improvements to its facilities and features and formulate actions accordingly; and</li> <li>• Monitor the management of the park in respect of its on-going maintenance and future development potential.</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should be aware of the objectives set out in the management plan.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2013) Successful Places Supplementary Planning Document</b>		
<p>The purpose of this guide is about creating sustainable places that deliver a good quality of life for the people that will live there and preventing costly poor design. This demands that our neighbourhoods are designed around the linked concepts of good place making and sustainability.</p>	<p>The purpose of this guide is about creating sustainable places that deliver a good quality of life for the people that will live there and preventing costly poor design. This demands that our neighbourhoods are designed around the linked concepts of good place making and sustainability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan policies should seek to work in conjunction with the design guidance.</li> <li>• The SA framework should include objectives and/or guidance questions relating to high quality design.</li> </ul>
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2013) Sustainability Strategy</b>		
<p>The Bassetlaw District Council Sustainability Strategy provides a framework for good practice that is applicable to every service, and every decision made must consider the sustainability impact, be it carbon emissions, household or trade waste, or the natural environment.</p>	<p>The strategy builds upon the work already identified in the Carbon Management Plan and the Climate Change Strategy and complements and informs other Council strategies.</p> <p>The strategy addresses the need to work with the Councils partners to reduce its impact on the environment and to progress delivery through the Councils partnerships.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the vision set out in the Sustainability Strategy.</p>
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2014) Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document</b>		
<p>This SPD has been produced to expand upon policy set out in the Core Strategy in relation to affordable housing. In particular this SPD gives guidance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The amount of affordable housing contribution being sought from housing developments;</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should seek to provide policies capable of contributing towards the provision of affordable housing.</li> <li>• The SA framework should include a specific objective relating to housing delivery to meet local needs.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable Housing Providers;</li> <li>• Occupancy and management arrangement;</li> <li>• Providing affordable housing contributions through on-site or off-site contributions;</li> <li>• Development viability impacts;</li> <li>• Rural exception sites; and</li> <li>• Section 106 agreements for affordable housing provision.</li> </ul> <p>This SPD also provides a summary and links to other sources of information that relate to the delivery of affordable housing such as the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.</p>		
<b>Bassetlaw District Council, Council Plan 2017 - 2020</b>		
<p>The Council plan establishes the framework within which the Council operates and establishes goals and priorities for the plan period. The ambitions identified and explained in the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Driving Efficiency &amp; Resilience.</li> <li>• Supporting Business &amp; Growth.</li> <li>• Enhancing Home &amp; Place.</li> </ul>	<p>Priorities over the plan period can be summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Become a self-financing Council, with balanced budgets and new sources of income.</li> <li>• Diver digital service transformation and improve digital connectivity.</li> <li>• Develop new models of service delivery and a flexible and skilled workforce.</li> <li>• Deliver affordable public services.</li> <li>• Support establishment and growth of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan should include policies and proposals that help deliver the Corporate Plan.</li> <li>• The Local plan should help deliver the main priorities of the Corporate Plan.</li> <li>• The SA framework should consider the aims of the Corporate Plan.</li> </ul>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	<p>businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with SCR.D2N2 to provide future infrastructure.</li> <li>• Develop and deliver a robust Local Plan.</li> <li>• Maximise geographical benefits and transport links across the District.</li> <li>• Develop plans for a resilient visitor economy.</li> <li>• Town centre interventions at Worksop, Retford and Harworth.</li> <li>• Support delivery of a wide variety of homes.</li> <li>• Work with the private rented sector to improve the quality of homes.</li> <li>• Protect the natural and historic environment for future generations.</li> <li>• Use full range of powers to protect local people and the place they live.</li> <li>• Support the health and wellbeing of local people through early interventions.</li> <li>• Direct work with the Hospital Trust, CCG and Public Health to improve local health.</li> </ul>	
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2014) A Guide to Good Shopfront Design and Signage Supplementary Planning Document</b>		
This supplementary planning document (SPD) is intended to provide guidance to anyone proposing new, repairing or	No specific targets or indicators identified.	The Local Plan should consider the guidance set out in the SPD.

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
replacing shopfronts. The SPD supports policy DM4 and DM8 of the Bassetlaw Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD.		
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2014) Night Time Economy Strategy</b>		
The vision for the Bassetlaw Night Time Economy is to "support a thriving and safe evening and night time economy in our towns". The Strategy aims to see an increase in the choice and availability of services for visitors and residents alike, create a feeling of safety within the town centres and encourage greater diversity and vibrancy within them.	No specific targets or indicators identified.	The Local Plan should be aware of the objectives set out in the strategy.
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2014) Regeneration and Growth Strategy 2014 - 2028</b>		
<p>This strategy sets out realistic ambitions that builds on the Council's past successes in the economic development arena, along with current and emerging strategies. In undertaking this task it is acknowledged that the District is not an isolated economy, and that other economic factors whether sub-national, national and international will impact on the productivity and competitiveness of the District</p> <p>Building a competitive vision for North Nottinghamshire looks to create a sustainable and prosperous future that</p>	No specific targets or indicators identified.	The Local Plan should support the objectives set out in the regeneration and growth strategy.

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the area's economic competitiveness, which will underpin development of sustainable growth;</li> <li>Develop an appropriately educated and skilled workforce;</li> <li>Support the innovation of enterprise that will help diversify the business base; and</li> <li>Recognise the importance of strategic and sustainable areas of economic growth and investment.</li> </ul>		
<b>Bassetlaw District Council (2017) Housing Strategy 2017-2020</b>		
<p>The objective of this strategy is to set-out how the Council will support the availability of good quality homes which best meet the needs of the current and future residents of Bassetlaw. The priorities set out are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing affordable and social rented homes</li> <li>Improve the quality of private rented accommodation</li> <li>independent living for out ageing and vulnerable population</li> </ol>	<p>In accordance with the new Council Plan (2017-2020) the Housing strategy supports the ambition: Enhancing Home and Place. This strategy will be delivered in collaboration with key services across the Council. This holistic approach ensures the skills and experience of services across the Council are coordinated to deliver the key priorities of the housing strategy.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the vision set out in the Housing Strategy.</p>
<b>Bolsover District Council Local Plan (2018)</b>		
<p>The plan sets out the spatial strategy for the District. Aims to create a</p>	<p>Monitoring is carried out through the</p>	<p>There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Bassetlaw</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>sustainable District. The vision is that by 2033, Bolsover will be a growing District, undergoing an economic and visual transformation. The main objectives are: sustainable growth, climate change, countryside, landscape character and wildlife, historic environment, regeneration, tourism, infrastructure and new facilities, sustainable transport, green spaces and green infrastructure, rural areas, health and wellbeing, economic prosperity, employment opportunities, meeting housing needs, place making and town centres.</p>	<p>Authority Monitoring Report.</p>	<p>Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</p>
<p><b>Carlton-in-Lindrick Neighbourhood Plan (Publication 2018)</b></p>		
<p>The Parish Council have formally submitted their final draft Neighbourhood Plan to Bassetlaw District Council for its independent Examination under Regulation 16 of the Neighbourhood Plan process. The Parish Council wishes to undertake a Neighbourhood Plan on behalf of the residents of Carlton in Lindrick and give local residents the opportunity to plan for change in their own parish over the next 15 years.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the neighbourhood plan.</p>
<p><b>Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee (Adopted) Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2017)</b></p>		
<p>The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan contains planning policies and allocations for the growth and</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the local plan.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>regeneration of the area over the next 20 years.</p> <p>To achieve their vision they have set out multiple objectives: housing, employment, local economy, transport and accessibility, health, social equality and community, biodiversity and green infrastructure, landscape and townscape, built and historic environment, natural resources- water, pollution, natural resources- land use and soils, waste, climate change effects and energy, and climate change adaptation and flood risk.</p>		
<b>Chesterfield Local Plan; Core Strategy (Adopted 2013) and emerging New Local Plan (Draft)</b>		
<p>The Local Plan: Core Strategy, covers the period to 2031, provides the overall spatial strategy for the Local Development Framework. It provides the basic principles and policies that will steer development and the use of land within the District. It establishes the overall general scale and location of development, and the approach to the key issues facing the Borough.</p> <p>The Council is preparing a new Local Plan, which will update the overall strategy for the Borough and include new site allocations. When adopted, this will replace the current local plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring is carried out through the Authority Monitoring Report.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the neighbouring local plan.</p>
<b>Clarborough &amp; Welham Neighbourhood Plan (Made 2017)</b>		
<p>The Parish Council believes that interaction with their Plan will give</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the neighbourhood plan.</p>



Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>residents of the villages a greater influence and involvement with their built and natural environment and so return to them a feeling of community, control and ownership.</p>		
<p><b>Cuckney, Norton, Holbeck &amp; Welbeck Neighbourhood Plan (Made 2017)</b></p>		
<p>By 2031 the Neighbourhood Plan area will be thriving, vibrant and community led. It will value its rural environment and heritage and provide the whole community with opportunities to meet their housing, employment and social needs at every stage of their life. It will be a sustainable place where everyone can flourish and prosper.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the neighbourhood plan.</p>
<p><b>Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (2012) Core Strategy Development Plan Document</b></p>		
<p>The Local Development Framework forms part of the statutory development plan for Doncaster. The development plan informs decisions on planning applications and a range of implementation plans. As well as the Core Strategy, the Local Development Framework includes Development Plan Documents that allocate sites.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the core strategy.</p>
<p><b>Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council (emerging) Local Plan</b></p>		
<p>The Council is now consulting on draft Policies and proposed Sites as well as a supporting evidence base for the inclusion in the Local Plan.</p>	<p>The plan is still being developed. As such, targets and indicators have not been identified yet.</p>	<p>There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Bassetlaw Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>The Borough Strategy sets out a long term vision for how Doncaster will be shaped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Doncaster aims to be one of most successful boroughs in England and a gateway to opportunity locally, nationally and worldwide.</li> <li>• A strong local economy will support progressive, healthy, safe and vibrant communities.</li> <li>• All residents will be able to achieve their full potential in employment, education care and life chances.</li> <li>• Pride in Doncaster will have increased further”.</li> </ul>		
<b>East Markham Neighbourhood Plan (Made 2018)</b>		
<p>Residents indicated strongly a wish to retain the rural character of the village. The community vision sets out to preserve and enhance the built, natural and historic environment of the Parish by protecting the distinctive character of East Markham ensuring that quality of life continues to improve for residents of all ages and backgrounds, whilst allowing for sustainable economic and social development.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the neighbourhood plan.</p>
<b>Elkesley Neighbourhood Development Plan 2015-2028 (Made 2015)</b>		
<p>Elkesley Parish will develop and thrive, while retaining its rural character,</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the neighbourhood plan.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>creating a sustainable community, through the provision of a mix of housing types, local employment opportunities and the protection and enhancement of important community facilities and environmental assets. Elkesley Parish will become an area that is attractive for people to live, work and visit, for current and future generations.</p>		
<b>Everton Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2033 (Submission 2018)</b>		
<p>The objectives cover a range of economic, social and environmental issues, including local economic growth, housing allocations and protection of landscape, all of which will ensure that Everton can grow sustainably. The objectives reflect the key issues for the community, especially in securing the long term future of those community and environmental assets most precious to local people, such as landscape and community facilities.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the neighbourhood plan.</p>
<b>Harworth &amp; Bircotes Neighbourhood Development Plan 2015-2028 (Made 2015)</b>		
<p>In 14 years' time Harworth &amp; Bircotes will be a thriving community, a place where people are proud to live. It will be a safe and happy place, an area that values its people and its environment. It will have a variety of homes, jobs, shops, schools,</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the neighbourhood plan.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>sustainable transport and recreational facilities; something for everyone. Harworth &amp; Bircotes will be a place people want to move to.</p>		
<p><b>Headon, Upton, Grove and Stokeham (HUGS) Neighbourhood Plan (Made 2018)</b></p>		
<p>The HUGS neighbourhood plan includes a range of objectives to ensure new development will be located and designed so that it complements the existing character of the villages and enhances the strong identity with the surrounding landscape.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the neighbourhood plan.</p>
<p><b>Mansfield District Council (emerging) Local Plan (2013-2033)</b></p>		
<p>The Local Plan covers the plan period up to 2033 and once adopted will replace the Local Plan 'Saved Policies' 2006. Their vision sets out that by 2033 Mansfield will have continued its transformation to a healthier, greener and more vibrant place to live work and enjoy. The District will be a place of choice where people aspire to live with well designed, resilient neighbourhoods. A range of good quality housing will have been provided that meets the needs of all our growing communities. The Council has recently published the Publication Draft in September 2018.</p>	<p>The plan is still being developed. As such, targets and indicators have not been identified yet.</p>	<p>There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Bassetlaw Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<b>Mattersey Parish Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2033 (Submission)</b>		
<p>This Neighbourhood Plan has been formed by the community of Mattersey and aims to address a number of issues that cause greatest concern for the community. These include; integrated design with local amenity, local employment opportunities and protection of open green space.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the neighbourhood plan.</p>
<b>Misterton Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2034 (Draft)</b>		
<p>The Misterton Neighbourhood Plan will take a positive approach to development, providing it is designed in accordance with the four community objectives set out in the Plan. These community objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing.</li> <li>• Employment.</li> <li>• Community Facilities.</li> <li>• Environment.</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the neighbourhood plan.</p>
<b>Misson Neighbourhood Plan (Made 2017)</b>		
<p>The Neighbourhood Plan has successfully passed an independent examination and a referendum date will now be arranged.</p> <p>The Parish Council would like to address the following issues with their Neighbourhood Plan :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve village rural identity and</li> </ul>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the neighbourhood plan.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>enhance existing facilities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influence design of future housing developments;</li> <li>• Preservation and improvement of open spaces and rural environment;</li> <li>• Ensure residents views are recorded and have influence on future planning applications; and</li> <li>• Conserving the heritage and maintaining the village envelope.</li> </ul>		
<b>Newark and Sherwood District Council (2011) Core Strategy</b>		
<p>An area providing a high quality of life, made up of thriving sustainable urban and rural communities where people want to and can, live and work. These sustainable, balanced communities will feature good quality housing with a mix of different sizes, types and tenures which will address local needs.</p> <p>The District will have a successful, diverse economy by providing employment opportunities to a local workforce, equipped with a wide range of skills arising from improved education, learning and training and encouraging tourism potential.</p>	<p>Monitoring will indicate what impact the policies are having in respect of national, regional and local policy targets and other specific targets set out in the LDF.</p>	<p>There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Bassetlaw Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</p>
<b>Newark and Sherwood District Council (2013) Allocations and Development Management Development Plan Document</b>		
<p>Its main purpose is to allocate sufficient land for housing, employment</p>	<p>Monitoring will take place in the form of an Annual Monitoring Report on progress</p>	<p>There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Bassetlaw</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>and retail, to meet the needs of Newark and Sherwood to 2026 and beyond. The document also sets out amendments to urban boundaries and village envelopes, retail boundaries as well as sites requiring continued protection from development (open space and green infrastructure designations).</p>	<p>during the previous financial year.</p>	<p>Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</p>
<p><b>Newark and Sherwood District Council (emerging) Plan Review</b></p>		
<p>The review is currently in the main modifications consultation phase.</p> <p>The main aim of this review is to ensure that the allocations and policies contained within the two DPDs continue to be appropriate, up-to-date and effective. The Inspector who examined the Allocations &amp; Development Management DPD concluded that because the plan had been prepared during the recession that an early review should be conducted to test if the market had recovered enough to continue to deliver the various elements of the plan.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the plan review.</p>
<p><b>North East Derbyshire Local Plan 2014-2034 (Submission)</b></p>		
<p>North East Derbyshire's Local Plan covers the area of North East Derbyshire outside of the Peak District National Park and looks ahead to 2034. The Plan will be used to guide decisions on planning applications and areas where investment should be prioritised.</p>	<p>The Local Plan is yet to be adopted so key targets and indicators are yet to be clarified.</p>	<p>There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Bassetlaw Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>Once adopted, it will become part of the development plan for North East Derbyshire and will replace the 'saved' policies of the 2005 Adopted North East Derbyshire District Local Plan. The Local Plan contains a vision, objectives and a planning strategy for Development, including sustainability objectives for issues such as housing allocations, public transport and tourism.</p>		
<p><b>North Lincolnshire Core Strategy (2011)</b></p>		
<p>The Core Strategy's spatial vision provides the direction needed to deliver the spatial aspects of the Sustainable Community Strategy and the four shared ambitions up to 2026, which has been highlighted in chapter 3. The vision also takes into account the spatial aspects of other plans, strategies and programmes at regional, sub-regional and local level that deal with urban renaissance, housing, regeneration, economic development, the protection and enhancement of a world class environment including climate change, transport, investment, health, culture and safety, amongst other matters.</p>	<p>The Annual Monitoring Report contains a series of indicators and targets to assess the performance of the policies and whether they are being delivered in the correct manner.</p>	<p>There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Bassetlaw Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</p>
<p><b>Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (2014) Local Plan Core Strategy 2013-2028</b></p>		
<p>The Local Plan was adopted in September 2014. The Local Plan sets out the overall vision and objectives for growth in Rotherham to promote</p>	<p>The strategy focuses on economic and housing growth</p>	<p>There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Bassetlaw Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.</p>



Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
economic growth, achieve sustainable development and create sustainable communities for the plan period up to 2028.		
<b>Shireoaks Neighbourhood Development Plan 2016-2028 (Made 2016)</b>		
The Shireoaks Neighbourhood Plan will take a positive approach to development so long as it is designed in accordance with the criteria in this Plan. All development over the Plan period will maximise the environmental assets in and around Shireoaks, improving access to the countryside and open spaces for residents and visitors.	No specific targets or indicators identified.	The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the neighbourhood plan.
<b>Sturton Ward Neighbourhood Plan 2015-2030 (Made 2016)</b>		
This Neighbourhood Plan has been formed by people who have lived in Sturton Ward for many years and that local knowledge forms the backbone of the proposals. The policies focus on: a) providing houses to meet the needs of local people; b) residential care for the elderly and infirm; c) infrastructure, especially drainage must be adequate to support new development d) vibrant local businesses supporting long term local employment	No specific targets or indicators identified.	The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the neighbourhood plan.

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
e) protecting the landscape across the Plan area; and f) setting out a renewable energy policy that is endorsed by local people.		
<b>Sutton-cum-Lound Neighbourhood Plan (Made 2018)</b>		
Following the designation of the Neighbourhood Area on the 28th June 2015, Sutton-cum-Lound Parish Council created a Neighbourhood Plan for 2016 to 2031.	No specific targets or indicators identified.	The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the neighbourhood plan.
<b>Treswell and Cottam Neighbourhood Plan (Submission) (2018)</b>		
The Neighbourhood Plan covers a range of objectives to ensure sustainable development in Treswell over the next 15 years, addressing key issues identified within the community. These include; bringing the sequential approach to development in flood areas, affordable housing provision and restricting the policy protecting significant views.	No specific targets or indicators identified.	The Local Plan should consider the objective set out in the neighbourhood plan.
<b>Tuxford Neighbourhood Plan (Made 2016)</b>		
The objectives cover a range of economic, social and environmental issues that together will ensure that Tuxford can grow sustainably. The objectives reflect the key issues for the community and the changes the local community wants to see, especially in	No specific targets or indicators identified.	The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the neighbourhood plan.

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
<p>securing the long term future of those community and environmental assets most precious to local people. They also reflect the aspirations of local residents to see well designed, sensitively sited development over the next 20 years.</p>		
<p><b>Village Design Statements (Lound, East Markham, South Leverton and North &amp; South Wheatley Village)</b></p>		
<p>The Village Design Statements (VDS) cover the villages of Lound, East Markham, South Leverton and North &amp; South Wheatley Village. They cover the features of the natural and man-made environment which, together with the architecture of the buildings, give the villages their particular character. The VDS provide the decision makers and developers with local guidance reflecting local aspirations which is additional and complimentary to the statutory plans.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should reference the guidance set out in the Village Design Statements.</p>
<p><b>Woodland Trust Hannah Park Woodland Management Plan 2017-2022</b></p>		
<p>The Trust's corporate aims and management approach guide the management of all the Trust's properties. These determine basic management policies and methods, which apply to all sites unless specifically stated otherwise. Such policies include free public access; keeping local people informed of major proposed work; the retention of old</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators identified.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the objectives set out in the management plan.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Local Plan & SA	Key Targets and indicators relevant to Local Plan and SA	Commentary (how the SA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
trees and dead wood; and a desire for management to be as unobtrusive as possible.		

# Appendix 3

## Baseline Information

## Introduction

An essential part of the SA process is the identification of the current baseline conditions and their likely evolution. It is only with a knowledge of existing conditions, and a consideration of their likely evolution, that the effects of the Local Plan can be identified and appraised and its subsequent success or otherwise be monitored. The SEA Directive also requires that the evolution of the baseline conditions of the plan area (that would take place without the plan or programme) is identified, described and taken into account.

The SA Scoping Report included an analysis of the socio-economic and environmental baseline conditions for Bassetlaw District, along with how these are likely to change in the future. This informed the development of the SA Framework. This baseline has been updated where appropriate to reflect consultation responses to the Scoping Report.

The baseline analysis is presented for the following topic areas:

- Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure;
- Population and Community;
- Health and Wellbeing;
- Transport and Accessibility;
- Land Use, Geology and Soil;
- Water;
- Air Quality;
- Climate Change;
- Material Assets;
- Cultural Heritage; and
- Landscape.

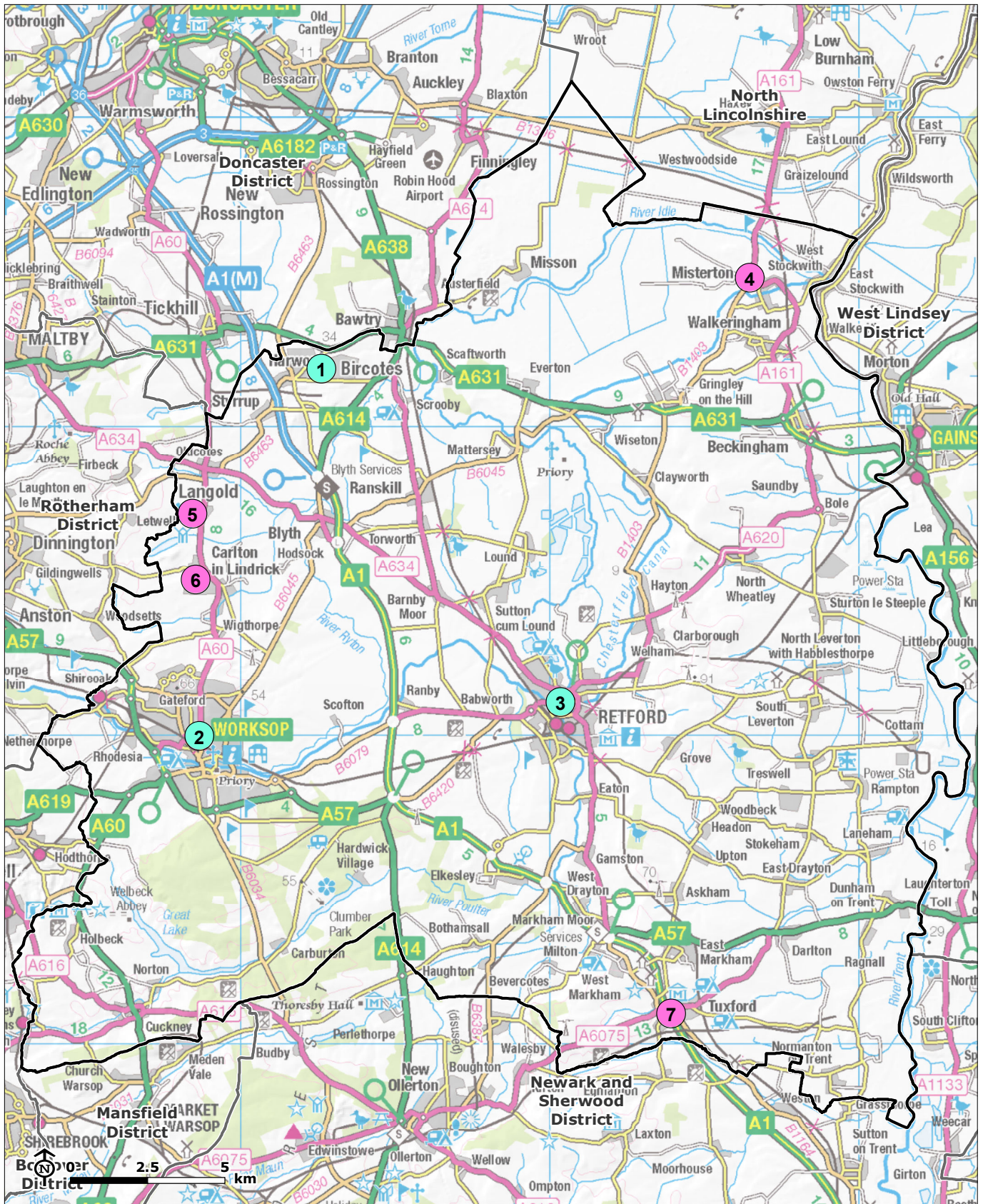
Additionally, this section also presents a high level overview of the characteristics of the District's key settlements.

To inform the analysis, data has been drawn from a variety of sources, including: 2011 Census; Nomis; Bassetlaw District Council Annual Monitoring Report 2017 (AMR); the Council's existing plan evidence base; the Environment Agency; Historic England; Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015; Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra); and the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC).

The key sustainability issues arising from the review of baseline conditions are summarised at the end of each topic.

## Bassetlaw District: An Overview

Bassetlaw is the northernmost District in Nottinghamshire (see **Figure A3.1**) covering an area of around 63,000 hectares (ha). It is bordered to the north by Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council and North Lincolnshire Council and to the east by West Lindsey District Council. To the south of the District is Newark and Sherwood District Council, with Mansfield District Council and Bolsover District Council to the south-west. Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council lies to the west of the District.



**BASSETLAW SA  
Baseline Analysis**

**Figure A3.1: Bassetlaw District**



- ▭ Bassetlaw District Council
- ▭ Other Local Authority
- Town
- Large village
- 1: Harworth Bircotes
- 2: Worksop
- 3: Retford
- 4: Misterton
- 5: Langold
- 6: Carlton in Lindrick
- 7: Tuxford

Source: BDC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:175,000

The District forms part of the Sheffield City Region with clear synergies, particularly in the western side of the District, in terms of economic growth, skills, transport and housing provision between it and the Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield conurbations.

Bassetlaw itself is a District of contrasts. The expansive rural area in the east of the District is characterised by a large number of villages and hamlets. While several of the larger villages have a reasonable range of services, including schools and health services, many have lost facilities over recent years and most rely on larger settlements, notably Retford and Gainsborough (in neighbouring West Lindsey), for major retail and other key services. With the exception of the four 'A' roads radiating out from Retford, and the A631 crossing the north of the District, this area is served chiefly by a network of minor roads. The East Coast Mainline runs north-south through Retford, linking it with Edinburgh, York, Newark, Peterborough and London.

The western edge of Bassetlaw is dominated by the town of Worksop and the three settlements of Harworth Bircotes, Carlton-in-Lindrick and Langold. The western part of Bassetlaw is well connected and has easy access to the strategic road network (the A1, M1 and M18); good rail links (east-west rail links connect Retford and Worksop with Lincoln and Sheffield while the Robin Hood Line provides a direct rail link from Worksop to Nottingham via Mansfield); close proximity to the Doncaster/Rotherham/Sheffield conurbation (and Robin Hood Airport); and a sizeable and flexible workforce.

The District's three largest settlements are Worksop, Retford and Harworth Bircotes. Of the remaining settlements in the District, the adopted Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD identifies the larger villages of Carlton in Lindrick/Langold, Tuxford and Misterton as local service centres.

A summary of the key characteristics of each settlement is provided in **Table A3.1**.

**Table A3.1 Key Settlement Characteristics**

Settlement	Key Baseline Characteristics
<b>Worksop</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated population of 44,790 (the District's largest settlement).</li> <li>• Principal town and main retail and employment centre for the District.</li> <li>• Provides leisure and recreation facilities for the surrounding area, as well as secondary and further education opportunities.</li> <li>• The A57 provides excellent links to the strategic road network.</li> <li>• The train station provides good rail links to Nottingham, Sheffield and Lincoln.</li> <li>• Bassetlaw Hospital is an important strategic asset.</li> <li>• Pockets of severe deprivation exist in the town.</li> <li>• A number of local wildlife sites are in close proximity to the town to the north, south and west.</li> <li>• Worksop Conservation Area includes a number of listed buildings and is identified as being 'at risk'. Other conservation areas include Mr Straw, Gateford and Shireoaks (which also contains a scheduled monument, registered park and garden and listed buildings including assets at risk).</li> <li>• The town is bisected east to west by the River Ryton and Flood Zones 2 and 3.</li> </ul>
<b>Retford</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated population of 22,411 (second largest town in Bassetlaw).</li> <li>• Provides a range of services, including secondary education and hospital provision, to settlements in the east of Bassetlaw.</li> <li>• Benefits from good north-south/east-west rail links.</li> <li>• Retained much of its character as a historic market town, with its centre based around the market square and shopping areas extending from it.</li> <li>• King's Park within Retford is a much used and valued public open space which contributes to the town's character.</li> <li>• Includes pockets of deprivation.</li> <li>• Sutton &amp; Lound Gravel Pits Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is located adjacent to the northern development boundary of the town. Local wildlife sites are also situated beyond the town's boundary to the north, east and west whilst Retford Cemetery Local Nature Reserve is situated to the west.</li> </ul>



Settlement	Key Baseline Characteristics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Includes two conservation areas. The Retford Conservation Area comprises the majority of the historic town centre and includes a number of listed buildings. Retford South Conservation Area is effectively the southern gateway to Retford and is characterised by the Great North Road, which has always acted as the main thoroughfare to Retford from the south.</li> <li>Babworth Hall Registered Park and Garden is located to the west of the town.</li> <li>Flood Zone 2/3 bisects the town from north to south along the River Idle.</li> </ul>
<b>Harworth Bircotes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated population of 7,948 (the District's third largest settlement).</li> <li>Supports a significant number of services and facilities including a supermarket, secondary school, leisure centre and health centre.</li> <li>Developed, in large part, to serve Harworth Colliery. Following closure of the Colliery in 2006, the town has been left with a large amount of brownfield land with potential for redevelopment (the largest single area in the District).</li> <li>Contains pockets of deprivation and limited choice of housing.</li> <li>Benefits from ready access to the strategic road network, notably the A1.</li> <li>Potential synergies, in terms of labour supply and economic activity, with the Doncaster-Rotherham-Sheffield conurbation and Robin Hood Airport.</li> <li>Settlement has few environmental constraints.</li> </ul>
<b>Carlton in Lindrick/Langold</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated population of 5,623.</li> <li>Functionally linked settlements within the former mining area north of Worksop. Separated by the site of the former Firbeck Colliery and by Langold Country Park (a local wildlife sites and local nature reserve).</li> <li>Together, the settlements have a good range of services, facilities and employment opportunities, as well as significant amounts of brownfield land for regeneration.</li> <li>Includes pockets of deprivation, particularly in the Carlton ward.</li> <li>Ancient woodland is located along the western boundary of Langold and to the south of Carlton in Lindrick.</li> <li>Carlton in Lindrick Conservation Area is located to the south.</li> </ul>
<b>Tuxford</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated population of 2,649.</li> <li>Small, former market town.</li> <li>Provides a range of services and facilities for the rural communities in the southeast of Bassetlaw including a doctors' surgery and secondary school.</li> <li>Supports two well-established industrial estates, providing job opportunities to the larger towns of Worksop, Retford, Harworth and Newark.</li> <li>Majority of the town is designated as a conservation area.</li> </ul>
<b>Misterton</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated population of 2,140 (the largest village in northeast Bassetlaw).</li> <li>Provides access to local services and facilities, such as a doctor's surgery, pharmacy, post office and convenience store, for the surrounding rural communities.</li> <li>Unlike other local service centres in the District, has seen significant residential growth over past years.</li> <li>Settlement is heavily constrained by areas of flood risk to the north, east and west.</li> </ul>

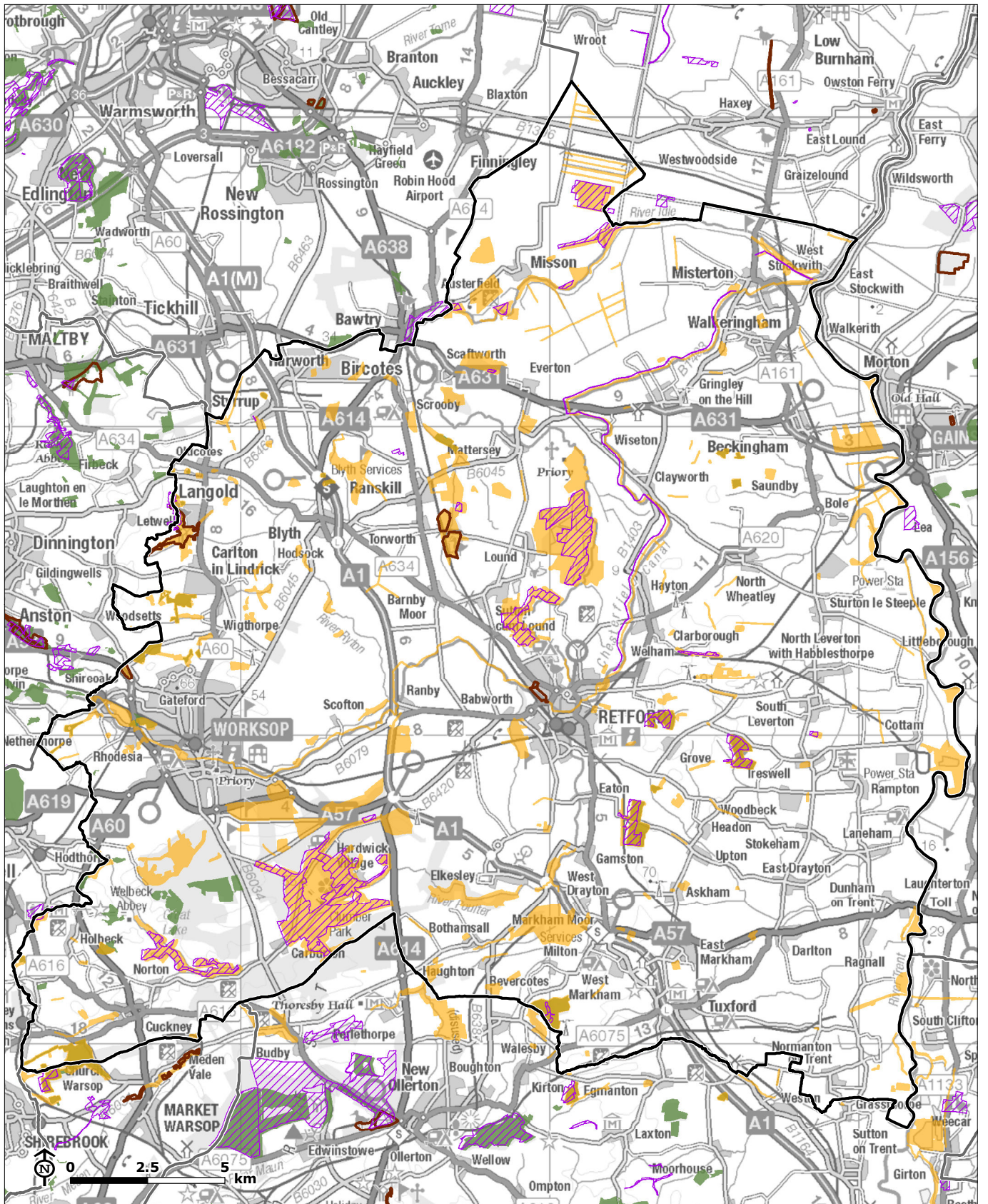
The District as a whole has a large number of important strengths, including location, connectivity, employment site availability and its valued natural and historic environment that contributes significantly to the quality of life in, and character of, the District. However, there are also issues which need to be addressed to ensure Bassetlaw's long term sustainability including, in particular, the economic, social and environmental effects of industrial decline. These strengths and issues are discussed further in the sections that follow.

## Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure

### **Biodiversity**

Biodiversity is defined as the variety of plants (flora) and animals (fauna) in an area, and their associated habitats. The importance of preserving biodiversity is recognised from an international to a local level. Biodiversity is important in its own right and has value in terms of quality of life and amenity.

Bassetlaw has a rich and varied natural environment including a range of sites designated for their habitat and conservation value. **Figure A3.2** shows designated nature conservation sites within and in close proximity to the local authority area.



**BASSETLAW SA  
Baseline Analysis**

**Figure A3.2: Key  
Biodiversity Assets**

- Bassetlaw District Council
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Local Nature Reserve
- Local Wildlife Site
- Ancient woodland

Source: BDC, Natural England

Map Scale @ A4: 1:175,000



**BASSETLAW**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Sites of European importance (Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)) are designated to conserve natural habitats and species of wildlife which are rare, endangered or vulnerable in the European Community. In the UK, these form part of the 'Natura 2000' network of sites protected under the EC Habitats Directive (1992). There are no European designated sites in Bassetlaw District itself although Hatfield Moor SAC, Birklands and Bilaugh SAC and Thorne Moor SAC, Thorne and Hatfield Moors pSPA are all within 15 km of the administrative boundary (see **Figure A3.3**).

The conservation objectives for all of the sites have been revised by Natural England in recent years to increase consistency of assessment and reporting. As a result, the high-level conservation objectives for all sites are effectively the same.

The objectives for SACs are:

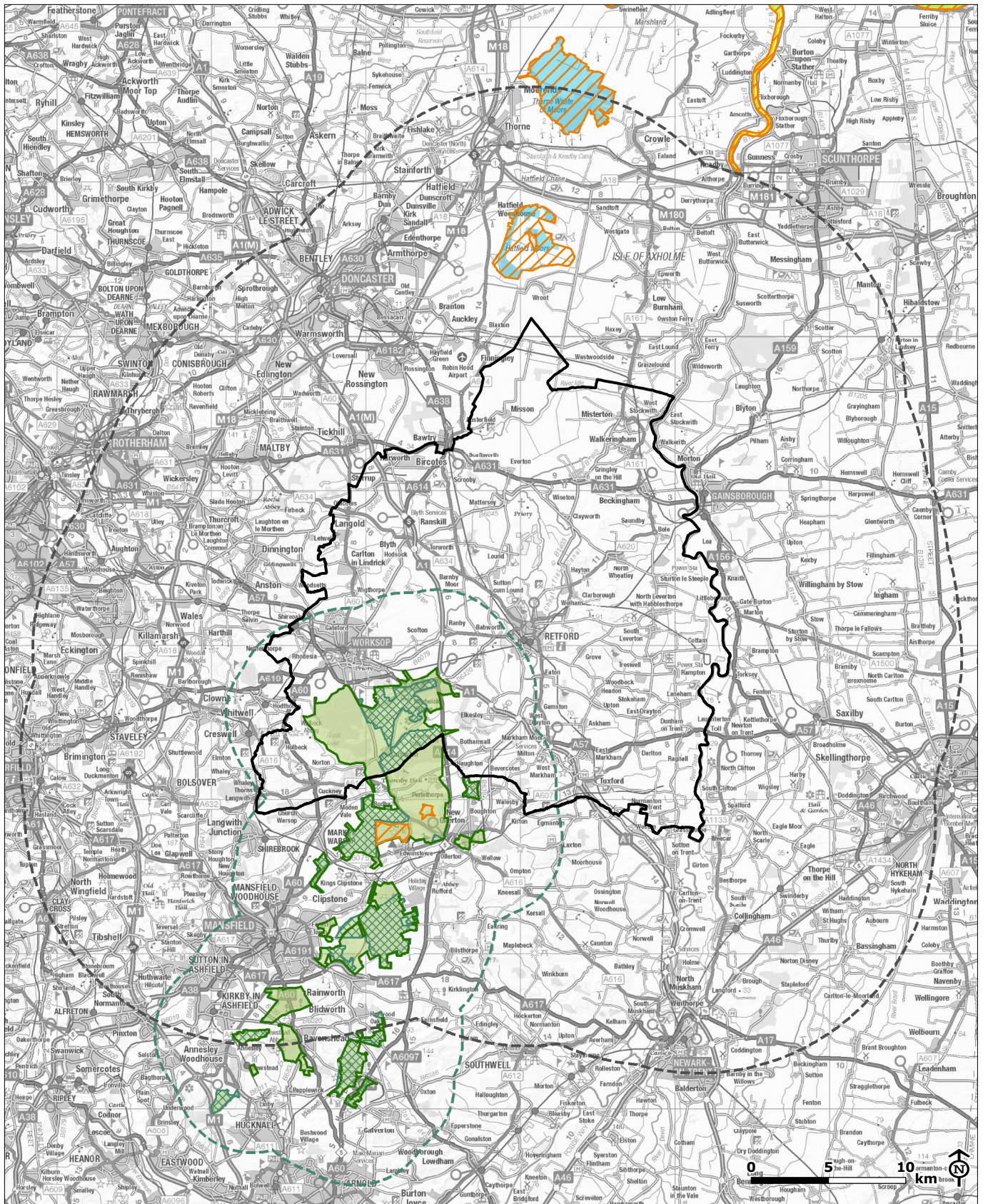
*"With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the 'Qualifying Features'...), and subject to natural change; ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring [as applicable to each site];*

- the extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats
- the structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats
- the supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely."

For SPAs the objectives are:

*"With regard to the SPA and the individual species and/or assemblage of species for which the site has been classified (the 'Qualifying Features'...), and subject to natural change; ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:*

- the extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features
- the structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features
- the supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely
- the population of each of the qualifying features, and,
- the distribution of the qualifying features within the site."



**BASSETLAW SA  
Baseline Analysis**

**Figure A3.3: European Sites within 15km of Bassetlaw District**

- Bassetlaw District Council
- 15km from Council boundary
- Special Area of Conservation
- Ramsar
- Special Protection Area
- Sherwood Forest Important Bird Area\*
- Indicative core area of breeding of Nightjar and Woodlark

- Indicative prospective potential Special Protection Area (ppSPA)
- Sherwood Forest Important Bird Area 5km buffer

Source: Natural England, NWT  
 \* IBA boundary from 2010 is shown. IBAs outside of Sherwood Forest are not shown on this map as they have not been considered in the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) Screening.

Map Scale @ A4: 1:350,000



Natural England has prepared Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) for Thorne and Hatfield Moors<sup>1</sup> and Birklands and Bilaugh<sup>2</sup>. The SIPs provide a high level overview of the issues (both current and predicted) affecting the condition of features on the sites and outlines the priority measures required to improve the condition of the features. Of potential relevance to the Local Plan, these issues include air pollution, public access and disturbance.

Sherwood Forest prospective potential SPA (ppSPA) covers large parts of Sherwood Forest, some of which extends in to Bassetlaw. The site potentially qualifies as a SPA because of the presence of breeding nightjar and woodlark. The populations in the Sherwood Forest region are believed to represent more than 1% of their total breeding populations in the UK. While referred to as a 'site' the site comprises a number of small areas which appear to provide optimal breeding habitat. As yet, no assessment has been made of the potential boundary of any future SPA. The Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), which is being undertaken in parallel with the SA, will assess the potential for the Local Plan to have adverse effect on European sites (including SPAs and SACs) and will also consider the likely effects of the plan on the ppSPA. The results of the HRA will feed into the SA, where available and applicable.

There are 20 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) located within the administrative area of Bassetlaw, covering an area of 1,381 hectares (ha). These are (all are designated for biological features unless stated otherwise):

- Ashton's Meadow.
- Barrow Hills Sandpit.
- Bevercotes Park.
- Castle Hill Wood.
- Chesterfield Canal.
- Claborough Tunnel.
- Clumber Park.
- Creswell Crags (geological).
- Dyscarr Wood.
- Gamston and Eaton Woods and Roadside Verges.
- Mattersey Hill Marsh.
- Mission Line Bank.
- Mission Training Area.
- Mother Drain, Misterton.
- River Idle Washlands.
- Scrooby Top Quarry (geological).
- Styrrup Quarry (geological).
- Sutton and Lound Gravel Pits.
- Treswell Wood.
- Welbeck Lake.

The conditions of each SSSI, as assessed by Natural England, are summarised in **Table A3.2**.

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<sup>1</sup> Available from <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6489780632158208> [Accessed October 2018].

<sup>2</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6727956374224896> [Accessed October 2018].

**Table A3.2 Condition of SSSIs within Bassetlaw District**

Site	Condition (% of area)
<b>Ashton's Meadow</b>	100% unfavourable but recovering
<b>Barrow Hills Sandpit</b>	100% unfavourable but recovering
<b>Bevercotes Park</b>	100% unfavourable but recovering
<b>Castle Hill Wood</b>	100% unfavourable but recovering
<b>Chesterfield Canal</b>	100% unfavourable, no change
<b>Clarborough Tunnel</b>	100% unfavourable but recovering
<b>Clumber Park</b>	8.44% favourable 91.56% unfavourable but recovering
<b>Creswell Crags</b>	100% favourable
<b>Dyscarr Wood</b>	14.3% favourable 85.7% unfavourable but recovering
<b>Gamston and Eaton Woods and roadside verges</b>	0.86% favourable 99.14% unfavourable but recovering
<b>Mattersey Hill Marsh</b>	67.83% favourable 32.17% unfavourable and declining
<b>Misson Line Bank</b>	70.76% favourable 29.24% unfavourable but recovering
<b>Misson Training Area</b>	25.61% favourable 74.39% unfavourable but recovering
<b>Mother Drain, Misterton</b>	100% unfavourable but recovering
<b>River Idle Washlands</b>	5.17% favourable 69.27% unfavourable but recovering 25.56% unfavourable, no change
<b>Scrooby Top Quarry</b>	100% favourable
<b>Styrrup Quarry</b>	100% favourable
<b>Sutton and Lound Gravel Pits</b>	29.04% favourable 70.96% unfavourable but recovering
<b>Treswell Wood</b>	100% favourable
<b>Welbeck Lake</b>	90.43% favourable 9.57% unfavourable but recovering

Source:

Natural England (various) *Designated Sites Condition Summaries*.

In addition to the above international and national level designations, there are four Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) within Bassetlaw District (Retford Cemetery, Woodsetts Pond, Daneshill and Langold Country Park) and around 323 Local Wildlife Sites, which are non-statutory sites of importance for nature conservation value and contribute to the landscape character and distinctiveness of the District.

Between 2008 and 2017, the total area of land covered by Local Wildlife Sites in the District has increased from 4,080.12 ha to 4,300.55 ha (see **Table A3.3**). Note that the loss of land covered by Local Wildlife Sites between 2014 and 2015 was the result of a periodic review of the entirety of the District's Local Wildlife Site coverage, as opposed to a loss of land due to development.

**Table A3.3 Area of Land Covered by Local Wildlife Designations (ha)**

Year	April 2008	April 2009	April 2010	April 2011	April 2012	April 2013	April 2014	April 2015	April 2016	April 2017
Area of land covered by Local Wildlife Sites (ha)	4,080.12	4,177.99	4,106.00	4,144.14	4,150.41	4,310.81	4,356.60	4,298.79	4,300.17	4,300.55

Source: Bassetlaw District Council (various) *Annual Monitoring Reports 2008-2017*.

The Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan<sup>3</sup>(LBAP) reviews the existing biodiversity in Nottinghamshire and develops Habitat Action Plans and Species Action Plans for priority species identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. Species Action Plans have been developed for the following: Atlantic Salmon, Barn Owl, Bats, Black Poplar, Deptford Pink and the Dingy Skipper<sup>4</sup> amongst others

### Green and Blue Infrastructure

Green infrastructure encompasses all “green” assets in an authority area, including parks, street trees, managed and unmanaged sites and designed and planted open spaces, whereas Blue Infrastructure includes all water spaces, including river corridors and waterbodies. Bassetlaw District’s green infrastructure network includes two Country Parks; Clumber Park and Langold Country Park, an extensive system of green corridors and several large environmental sites.

A Green Infrastructure Study<sup>5</sup> for the District was completed in 2010 which identified Bassetlaw’s core green infrastructure assets. These assets include, for example: the Chesterfield Canal; the River Idle; the River Trent; the River Ryton; Treswell Wood; and Sutton and Lound Gravel Pits. The Study highlights two areas of strategic deficiency in the green infrastructure network, notably in the area that lies to the east of Retford and to the west of the Trent Washlands / River Trent and the central Idle Valley to the north of Retford, both of which are largely related to the need for better connectivity with the wider network. The Study also identifies opportunities for enhancing green infrastructure in the District, particularly where it may be delivered in conjunction with new development and at strategic locations.

### Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

Information in respect of the condition of the SSSIs and Local Wildlife Sites in the District suggests that biodiversity is improving, although threats remain. Threats to biodiversity identified in the Nottinghamshire LBAP<sup>6</sup> are wide ranging and include:

- loss of, and damage to, wetland habitats species.
- loss of species diversity due to pollution.
- damage to soils, water and ecosystems caused by the inappropriate use of fertilisers and pesticides.
- the decline in the wildlife value of green space due to inappropriate management.
- loss of biodiversity through inappropriate woodland management, or lack of management.
- loss of wildlife sites and agricultural land to development.
- loss of, and damage to, urban wildlife sites through development.

There are a number of ongoing initiatives and projects in the District that together will help to conserve and enhance biodiversity and which would be expected to continue without the Local Plan. These include, for example, Trent Vale Landscape Partnership, Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust and Idle Valley Project, Sherwood Forest Regional Park and Natural England Higher Level Stewardship.

It is reasonable to assume that without the Local Plan, existing trends would continue. However, whilst national planning policy contained in the NPPF and local policy in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD would help to ensure that new development protects and enhances biodiversity, a lack of up-to-date local policy support may result in the inappropriate location and design of development which could have a negative effect on overall biodiversity in the District. Further, opportunities may be lost to plan at the strategic level for green infrastructure provision which could provide biodiversity enhancements through, for example, habitat creation schemes.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.nottsbag.org.uk/projects.htm#bap> [Accessed October 2018]

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.nottsbag.org.uk/projects.htm#bap> [Accessed October 2018]

<sup>5</sup> Bassetlaw District Council (2010) *Bassetlaw District Council Green Infrastructure Study*. 2010.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.nottsbag.org.uk/projects.htm#bap> [Accessed October 2018]



## Summary of Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity including sites designated for their nature conservation value.
- The need to maintain, restore, protect and expand the District's priority habitats.
- The need to protect and increase populations of protected and priority species.
- The need to prevent the spread of invasive species.
- The need to adapt ecological communities to climate change.
- The need to safeguard and enhance existing green and blue infrastructure assets/networks.
- The need to enhance the green infrastructure network, addressing identified gaps, improving accessibility and encouraging multiple uses where appropriate.
- The need to improve the connectivity of green space.
- The need to prevent harm to geological conservation interests.

## Population and Community

### Demographics

As at the 2011 Census, Bassetlaw District had a population of 112,863, an increase of 4.8% since the 2001 Census when the population stood at 107,713. Over half of the District's population (67,509) resided in the settlements of Worksop and Retford. 2017 Office for National Statistics (ONS)<sup>7</sup> mid-year population estimates indicate that the population had risen to 116,304, a 2.92% increase since 2011.

Of the total resident population, 49.6% are male and 50.4% are female (as at 2011). The age structure of the population is relatively similar to that of the East Midlands region and England as a whole (see **Table A3.4**). However, the percentage of people aged 0 to 15 is slightly lower than national and regional averages whilst the percentage of the population aged 65 and over is higher.

**Table A3.4 Population by Age Group**

Age Group	Bassetlaw (%)	East Midlands (%)	England (%)
0-15 years	17.6	18.5	19.0
16-24 years	10.3	12.0	11.6
25-49 years	31.3	32.5	34.3
50-64 years	17.4	15.9	15.2
65 and over	23.4	21.2	20.1

Source: ONS (2011) *2011 Census – Age structure – June 2011*

Using the ONS category descriptions, the largest ethnic group in Bassetlaw District is White British which accounts for 94.5% of the population, with the Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population accounting for 5.5%. There was a 2.8% increase in BME residents in the District between 2001 and 2011.

### Deprivation

The English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures relative levels of deprivation in small areas of England called Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA). Deprivation refers to an unmet need, which is caused by a lack of resources including for areas such as income, employment, health, education, skills, training, crime, access to housing and services and living environment.

The 2015 IMD<sup>8</sup> ranked Bassetlaw 115<sup>th</sup> out of 326 local authorities (where a rank of 1 is the most deprived in the country and a rank of 326 is the least deprived). Particular issues affecting the District as identified through the IMD include crime, education, skills and training and employment.

<sup>7</sup> ONS. (2017). Mid-2017 Population Estimates. Available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalescotlandandnorthernireland> [Accessed September 2018]

<sup>8</sup> Available from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015> [Accessed October 2018]

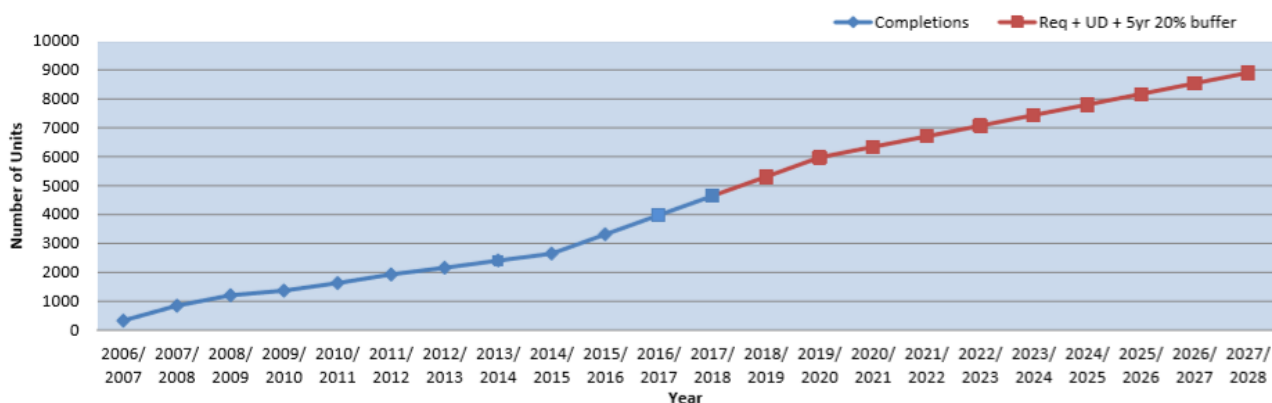
The District has five LSOAs which rank within the top 10% most deprived areas nationally and a further six within the 20% most deprived. The District's most deprived areas are concentrated within the urban area of Worksop with parts of the Worksop South East Ward being within the 2% most deprived LSOAs nationally. Pockets of deprivation also exist in other parts of the District including, for example, in Retford, Harworth and Carlton in Lindrick/Langold (part of the Carlton Ward is also within the 2% most deprived LSOAs nationally).

### Housing

Bassetlaw is within a sub-regional housing market area that extends to include the adjoining Districts of Bolsover, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire. The geography of the District means that its housing market, particularly to the south, is also influenced by adjoining towns including Mansfield and Alfreton.

According to the 2011 Census, the number of dwellings in the District had risen from 46,459 in 2001 to 49,401 in 2011, an increase of 6.3%. Between 2008 - 2017, a net total of 2,599 dwellings were completed, equating to an average of 260 dwellings per annum<sup>9</sup> (see **Figure A3.4**). In 2016/2017, there were 459 net completions, which represents an increase over the previous year when 338 dwellings were completed. This more recent figure aligns to the level of likely future housing need set out in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (435-500 new homes per year over the period to 2031)<sup>10</sup>.

**Figure A3.4 Current Housing Supply and Future Housing Trajectory**



Source: Bassetlaw District Council (2017) *Annual Monitoring Report 2017*

The average household size in the District has decreased slightly from 2.35 persons per household in 2001 to 2.31 in 2011. In terms of tenure, **Table A3.5** highlights that the percentage of owner-occupied households in the District is slightly above national and regional averages.

<sup>9</sup> Bassetlaw District Council (2017) *Annual Monitoring Report*

<sup>10</sup> GL Hearn (2014) *Strategic Housing Market Assessment: Bassetlaw Report*.

**Table A3.5 Housing Tenure**

Tenure	Bassetlaw (%)	East Midlands (%)	England (%)
Owner- occupied	69.5	67.3	63.4
Rented from Council / housing association	15.9	15.8	17.7
Private / other rented	12.9	14.9	16.8
Living rent free	1.7	1.3	1.3

Source: ONS (2011) *2011 Census - Tenure*

The SHMA (2014) highlights that Bassetlaw has some of the cheapest housing in the East Midlands region. House prices over the period 1996 to 2007 (the pre-recession decade) increased by 178% (£80,000), although this level of growth was lower than across the East Midlands (188%) and England (186%) despite its low base – indicating weaker relative demand. From 2007 to 2012, house prices have been broadly consistent (gaining just £25 in value) in Bassetlaw District. This compares with a 9% increase in house prices in England as a whole.

The average house price in Bassetlaw was £150,000 in March 2018<sup>11</sup>. The ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings is a measure of how affordable a property is to buy where the higher the ratio, the less affordable it is for households to get onto the property ladder. In 2017, Bassetlaw's ratio was 5.44, lower than the regional average of 6.86 and the national average of 7.26<sup>12</sup>

The SHMA highlights that some 22.9% of all households cannot afford market housing – either rented or to buy – within Bassetlaw District without subsidy. According to the AMR<sup>13</sup>, a total of 67 affordable units were completed in the 2016-17 monitoring period, across six sites.

### Economy

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

Between April 2017 and March 2018, 80.9% of the District's population was economically active, higher than regional (77.9%) and national (78.4%) averages<sup>14</sup>. The unemployment rate was 3.9%, slightly lower than regional and national averages at 4.1% and 4.3% respectively.

There is a dominance of lower-value added employment in the District's labour market, characterised by jobs with low earnings and low skills requirements and high levels of part-time employment. Bassetlaw has a significantly lower than average number of people employed in occupations in the socio-economic classification (SOC) 2010 major groups 1-3, with a higher than average number of people employed in SOC 2010 major group 4-5 and 8-9, as shown in **Table A3.6**. Average gross weekly pay for full-time workers residing in Bassetlaw in 2017 was £515.50. This matched the average for the East Midlands region (£515.50) and was lower than the average for Great Britain (£552.70).

<sup>11</sup> ONS. (2018). Median House Prices for Administrative Boundaries Dataset. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/medianhousepriceforationalandsubnationalgeographiesquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset09> [Accessed September 2018]

<sup>12</sup> ONS. (2018). House price to workplace-based earnings ration. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoworkplacebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian> [Accessed September 2018]

<sup>13</sup> Bassetlaw District Council. (2017). Annual Monitoring Report. Available at: <https://data.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/754170/Whole-Document-AMR-2016-17-12-01-18-pdf.pdf> [Accessed September 2018]

<sup>14</sup> NOMIS (2018). Official Labour Market Statistics. Available at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157163/printable.aspx> [Accessed September 2018]

**Table A3.6 Employment Breakdown by Occupation**

Occupation	Bassetlaw (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2010 Major Group 1-3 1. Managers and Senior Officials 2. Professional Occupations 3. Associate Professionals & Technical	35.9	41.5	45.8
Soc 2010 Major Group 4-5 4. Administrative & Secretarial 5. Skilled Trades Occupations	19.6	21.5	20.6
Soc 2010 Major Group 6-7 6. Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations 7. Sales and Customer Service Occupations	17.7	16.3	16.7
Soc 2010 Major Group 8-9 8. Process Plant & Machine Operatives 9. Elementary Occupations	26.8	20.6	16.9

Source: NOMIS (2018) *Labour Market Profile – Bassetlaw April 2017 – March 2018*.

Of the 54,000 jobs within the District (as at 2016)<sup>15</sup>, a large proportion are located in Worksop (22,600 jobs) and Retford (11,200 jobs). The majority of jobs in the District are within the service sector (75.8%), reflecting regional and national trends. However, despite a decline in traditional manufacturing, the District has a relatively high proportion of manufacturing jobs (18.8%), particularly when compared to the national average (8.2%). The number of jobs in this sector has grown over the period 2009-2017.

The number of enterprises in the District has increased year-on-year since 2011, from 3225 to 3275 in 2015 following a period of decline which broadly reflects the national trend of economic recovery. Like the East Midlands region as a whole, the majority of the District’s enterprises (88.1%) are micro in scale (employing 0-9 people).

The AMR (2017)<sup>16</sup> reports that the total amount of land committed for economic purposes across Bassetlaw in the 2016-17 monitoring period was 65.38 ha. A further 38.72 ha of land was developed for economic purposes.

The economic strengths of the District that will help to attract and support future economic growth, are:

- good transport accessibility.
- strong growth and competitive advantages in transport and communications and distribution sectors in the last decade.
- some potential to capitalise on proximity to growth at Robin Hood Airport.
- good quality of life in rural areas.

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

- 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, 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.

<sup>15</sup> NOMIS (2018). Official Labour Market Statistics. Available at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157163/printable.aspx> [Accessed September 2018]

<sup>16</sup> Bassetlaw District Council. (2017). Annual Monitoring Report. Available at: <https://data.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/754170/Whole-Documents-AMR-2016-17-12-01-18-pdf.pdf> [Accessed September 2018]

- low levels of inward investment and relocations from elsewhere.

### Skills and Education

The decline of traditional industries such as manufacturing and the lack of economic opportunities can discourage people from attaining higher educational qualifications and therefore hinder skills development within the District. **Table A3.7** illustrates that compared with the East Midlands region and the national (Great Britain) average, levels of educational attainment in Bassetlaw are generally much lower. For the period January to December 2017, the educational attainment of pupils within Bassetlaw at the end of Key Stage 4 (GCSE or Equivalent) achieving 5+ A\* - C (NVQ 2 and above) was 65.8%, below the regional average of 70.9% and the national average of 74.7%.

**Table A3.7 Level of Qualification Obtained**

Level	Bassetlaw (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ 4 and above	31.5	32.1	38.6
NVQ 3 and above	45.3	52.0	57.2
NVQ 2 and above	65.8	70.9	74.7
NVQ 1 and above	80.4	83.6	85.4
Other qualifications	0.0	8.2	6.9
No qualifications	13.8	8.2	7.7

Source: Nomis (2018) *Qualifications January 2017 – December 2017*.

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.

### Community Facilities and Services

Larger community facilities and services such as schools and health care facilities are predominantly focused in the District's larger settlements such as Worksop, Retford and Harworth Bircotes and which provide a range of facilities and services for their own communities whilst providing a service focus and employment opportunities for the surrounding hinterlands. The District's next largest settlements including Carlton in Lindrick/Langold, Tuxford and Misterton also provide a range of shopping, employment and other facilities and services to principally meet local needs.

The findings of the Services and Facilities Study (2010)<sup>17</sup> highlight that, particularly in rural areas, the smaller the settlement the fewer services and facilities it is likely to have. Therefore, the reliance and dependence on larger settlements for services and facilities is going to be high. However, a number of settlements that have relatively large populations, like South Leverton, only have a few services or facilities. In contrast, some smaller settlements, like Cuckney, have a large number of services and facilities that both serve the local population and the surrounding communities.

According to the AMR<sup>18</sup>, there was a total gain of 17,024.5 m<sup>2</sup> of community services/facilities space within the District during the 2016/17 period.

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.

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

<sup>17</sup> Bassetlaw District Council (2010) Services and Facilities Study. Available from <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/1640/bsservicesfacilitiesstudy.pdf> [Accessed 31 October 2018].

<sup>18</sup> Bassetlaw District Council. (2017). Annual Monitoring Report. Available at: <https://data.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/754170/Whole-Document-AMR-2016-17-12-01-18-pdf.pdf> [Accessed September 2018]

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.

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. Two large supermarkets on the periphery of the town centre help retain local convenience goods expenditure.

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.

The Retail and Leisure Study (2017)<sup>19</sup> highlights that the level of retail diversity is broadly comparable to the town centres of Grantham and Boston. However, the Study also found that Worksop's vacancy rate (13.4%) was significantly lower than Grantham (17%), yet was slightly higher than Boston (10.7%). The Study concluded that Worksop offered a diverse range of retail units, yet held a slightly higher than average vacancy rate (13.4%) compared to the national average of all UK centres (11.2%). .

The AMR sets out that planning permission was granted for 502 m<sup>2</sup> of convenience goods floor space in the monitoring period 2017/18 in the District (although this permission has yet to be implemented), with comparison goods floor space having increased greatly in Worksop and Retford, and an additional 4896 m<sup>2</sup> being allocated for a mixed use planning application, including a supermarket. However, the AMR highlights that all four towns (Worksop, Retford, Harworth and Langold) have seen a significant reduction in the number of non-retail uses along the town centre Primary Shopping Frontage (PSF). It should be noted that Bassetlaw District Council prescribes a flexible approach to its town centres, as recognised by the NPPF. The existing trends on primary shopping frontages within the District suggest that the Councils flexible and sustainable approach is working.

There was no significant change in the number of vacant units within the town centres and local centre boundaries throughout the District in 2016/17<sup>20</sup>, although trend data suggests that there have been historic fluctuations (see **Table A3.8**).

**Table A3.8 Vacant Retail Units**

Monitoring Period	Worksop	Retford	Langold	Harworth	Tuxford
2011/12	39	17	2	5	2
2012/13	39	30	7	7	6
2013/14	34	14	3	3	2
2014/15	51	22	7	7	2
2015/16	40	21	4	4	0
2016/17	44	19	0	6	0

Source: Bassetlaw District Council (2017) *Annual Monitoring Report 2017*

### Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

The latest projections anticipate the District's population to increase to 121,770 by 2039 (a 4.7% increase compared to the total resident population in 2017<sup>21</sup>), whilst the number of households are forecast to rise to 55,000<sup>22</sup> (an increase of 7,333 households or 15.4% since 2011).

<sup>19</sup> Nexus Planning. (2017). Bassetlaw District Retail and Leisure Study, Available at: <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/692215/Bassetlaw-District-Retail-Leisure-Study-by-Nexus-Planning-Main-Study.pdf> [Accessed September 2018]

<sup>20</sup> Bassetlaw District Council. (2017). Annual Monitoring Report. Available at: <http://data.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/754170/Whole-Document-AMR-2016-17-12-01-18-pdf.pdf> [Accessed September 2018]

The Initial Draft Bassetlaw Plan (2016)<sup>23</sup> sets out a housing growth target of 6,525 dwellings over the period 2019 to 2034 (equivalent to 435 dwelling per annum (dpa). This delivery rate was based on the 2013 Strategic Housing Market Assessment which identified an objectively assessed housing need for the District of between 435-500 dwellings per annum (over the period 2010 to 2031)<sup>24</sup>. These figures may be subject to change as new evidence becomes readily available.

The AMR<sup>25</sup> states that the District currently has a deliverable supply of 2,547 dwellings over the 2016-2021 period, which equates to a 3.7 year supply when assessed against the total five year housing target of 2,860 dwellings. This represents a shortfall of 853 dwellings.

The Council's (2015) Regeneration and Growth Strategy 2014 – 2028 highlights that the local economy is challenged by its inherent low business base. In simple terms, there are not enough businesses. The Strategy sets out a 14 year plan to support the Council's economy which includes a vision for a prosperous future that will:

- strengthen the area's economic competitiveness, which will underpin development of sustainable growth;
- develop an appropriately educated and skilled workforce;
- support the innovation of enterprise that will help diversify the business base; and
- recognise the importance of strategic and sustainable areas of economic growth and investment.

The Nottinghamshire Growth Plan sets out the critical actions that will help drive positive change in Nottinghamshire and provides a framework to secure and guide resources for future investment. It sets out the following objectives:

- create an environment that allows businesses to flourish, where creativity and innovation are valued, investment is facilitated, entrepreneurs are encouraged and established businesses can prosper;
- forge Nottinghamshire's enviable infrastructure networks into one of the best connected counties, driving investment and creating new jobs; and
- increase the competitiveness of Nottinghamshire by creating the conditions to grow an increasingly skilled and productive workforce.

The District also sits within the wider contexts of the Sheffield City Region and the Derby & Derbyshire and Nottingham & Nottinghamshire (D2N2) area. The Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plan (2014) sets out a 10 year plan for growth in the City Region and identifies that Worksop has a diverse economic base with a number of key visitor attractions such as Clumber Park and Sherwood Forest, whilst Retford is considered to benefit from access to the national railway network with strong economic links to Nottingham, Lincoln and Newark. The D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership (2014) Strategic Economic Plan, meanwhile, sets out a 10 year plan for growth and identifies Worksop as a key economic centre and Retford as an attractive market town.

To support economic growth in the District, the adopted Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD identifies a gross employment land target of 107 ha to 2028, in addition to requirements for new retail provision to strengthen local centres.

An update to the 2009 Retail and Leisure Study<sup>26</sup> has been undertaken and identifies that there is no capacity for additional convenience goods floorspace or comparison goods floorspace in Worksop for the

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<sup>21</sup> Local Government Association. (2018). Basic facts about Bassetlaw broken down by ward. Available at: <https://reports.esd.org.uk/reports/14?oa=E07000171&pa=E07000171%3aAdministrativeWard&a=E05006385&b2q9ecbe=20150501092454-1> [Accessed September 2018]

<sup>22</sup> ONS (2015) 2012 based household projections in England, 2012 to 2037. Available from <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/household-projections> [Accessed October 2018]

<sup>23</sup> Bassetlaw Plan Initial Draft (2018). Available at: <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/1542/bassetlaw-plan-initial-draft.pdf> [Accessed September 2018]

<sup>24</sup> Bassetlaw Plan Initial Draft (2018). Available at: <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/1542/bassetlaw-plan-initial-draft.pdf> [Accessed September 2018]

<sup>25</sup> Bassetlaw District Council. (2017). Annual Monitoring Report. Available at: <http://data.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/754170/Whole-Documents-AMR-2016-17-12-01-18-pdf.pdf> [Accessed September 2018]

period to 2028, although there is capacity for additional bulky goods floorspace. In Retford, the assessment concludes that there is capacity for additional convenience goods floorspace in the period to 2028 but no capacity for additional comparison goods or bulky goods floorspace.

The development of the Bassetlaw Plan ensures the effective delivery of housing, employment and community facilities and services. The Initial Draft Bassetlaw Plan recognised that there is a need to undertake up-to-date policy research relating to (in particular) the amount, type and location of new development and a sufficient supply of site allocations to meet future requirements, the extent to which new development and its location meets the needs of the District's communities and businesses would be more uncertain as (to a large extent) the key decisions over where development is located would be left solely to the market. The development of the Bassetlaw Plan will ensure that the Council's Regeneration and Growth Strategy are fulfilled.

### Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to meet the District's objectively assessed housing need including for affordable housing.
- The need to provide an adequate supply of land for housing.
- The need to make best use of, and improve, the quality of the existing housing stock.
- The need to diversify the local economy and support the delivery of the District's Regeneration and Growth Strategy, Nottinghamshire Growth Plan and Sheffield City Region and the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plans.
- The need to provide a range of quality sites, infrastructure and wider environment for business development.
- The need to support the development of innovative and knowledge-based businesses.
- The need to support the growth and development of existing businesses.
- The need to increase local employment opportunities.
- The need to provide job opportunities in sustainable locations.
- The need to tackle deprivation, particularly in those areas of the District that are most deprived, and deliver regeneration.
- The need to raise educational attainment and skills in the local labour force.
- The need to maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the District's town centres and larger villages.
- The need to safeguard existing community facilities and services (social capital) and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities to meet needs arising from new development.

## Health and Wellbeing

### Health

The 2017 Health Profile for Bassetlaw produced by Public Health England<sup>27</sup> highlights that the health of the District's population is varied when compared with the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and about 3,600 (18%) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is also lower than the England average (see **Table A3.9**) (life expectancy also varies across the District itself and is 6.7 years lower for men and 7.5 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Bassetlaw than in the least deprived areas).

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<sup>26</sup> Nexus Planning (2017) *Retail and Leisure Study* Available from <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/1958/bassetlaw-District-retail-leisure-study-by-nexus-planning-main-study.pdf> [Accessed October 2018].

<sup>27</sup> <http://fingertipsreports.phe.org.uk/health-profiles/2017/e07000171.pdf> [Accessed October 2018]



**Table A3.9 Life Expectancy in Bassetlaw**

	Bassetlaw	English Average	English Worst	English Best
Male	78.6	79.5	74.3	83.4
Female	81.8	83.1	79.4	86.7

Source: Public Health England (2017) *Health Profile for Bassetlaw*.

The Health Profile highlights that the health of adults is generally better than the average for England including in relation to the prevalence of smoking, percentage of physically active adults, but is worse than the national average in relation to obesity. In terms of their own perceptions, as at the 2011 Census, 6.7% of the District's residents reported their health as bad or very bad and 21.8% reported a long term illness or disability that impacts on their day to day activities, higher than the average in England (17.6%).

Bassetlaw Hospital, Worksop, is one of the key hospitals in the Doncaster and Bassetlaw Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. The hospital has 305 beds and each year treats around 33,000 patients along with 38,000 emergencies in the A&E Department.

GP-patient ratio data<sup>28</sup> for the NHS Bassetlaw Clinical Commissioning Group highlights that, as at 2014, ratios were 1,672.39 patients per Full Time Equivalent (FTE) GP. This is above the UK average of 1,580 patients per FTE GP.

### Open Space

The provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities can play a significant role in the promotion of healthy lifestyles. The Council undertook an open space, sport and recreation study in 2010 which was subsequently updated in 2012<sup>29</sup>. The Open Space Study identifies a total of 234 green spaces totalling 350 ha which are summarised in **Table A3.10** by typology and shown in **Figure A3.5**.

**Table A3.10 Provision of Open Space by Type**

Typology	Current provision (ha)	Number of sites	Current provision (ha per 1,000 population)
Parks and gardens	70.93	5	1.2
Natural and semi-natural	112.96	17	1.44
Amenity greenspace	114.05	110	1.04
Play areas	15.04	66	0.16
Allotments	38.56	36	0.39
Total	<b>351.54</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>4.23</b>

Source: Bassetlaw District Council (2012) *Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study*.

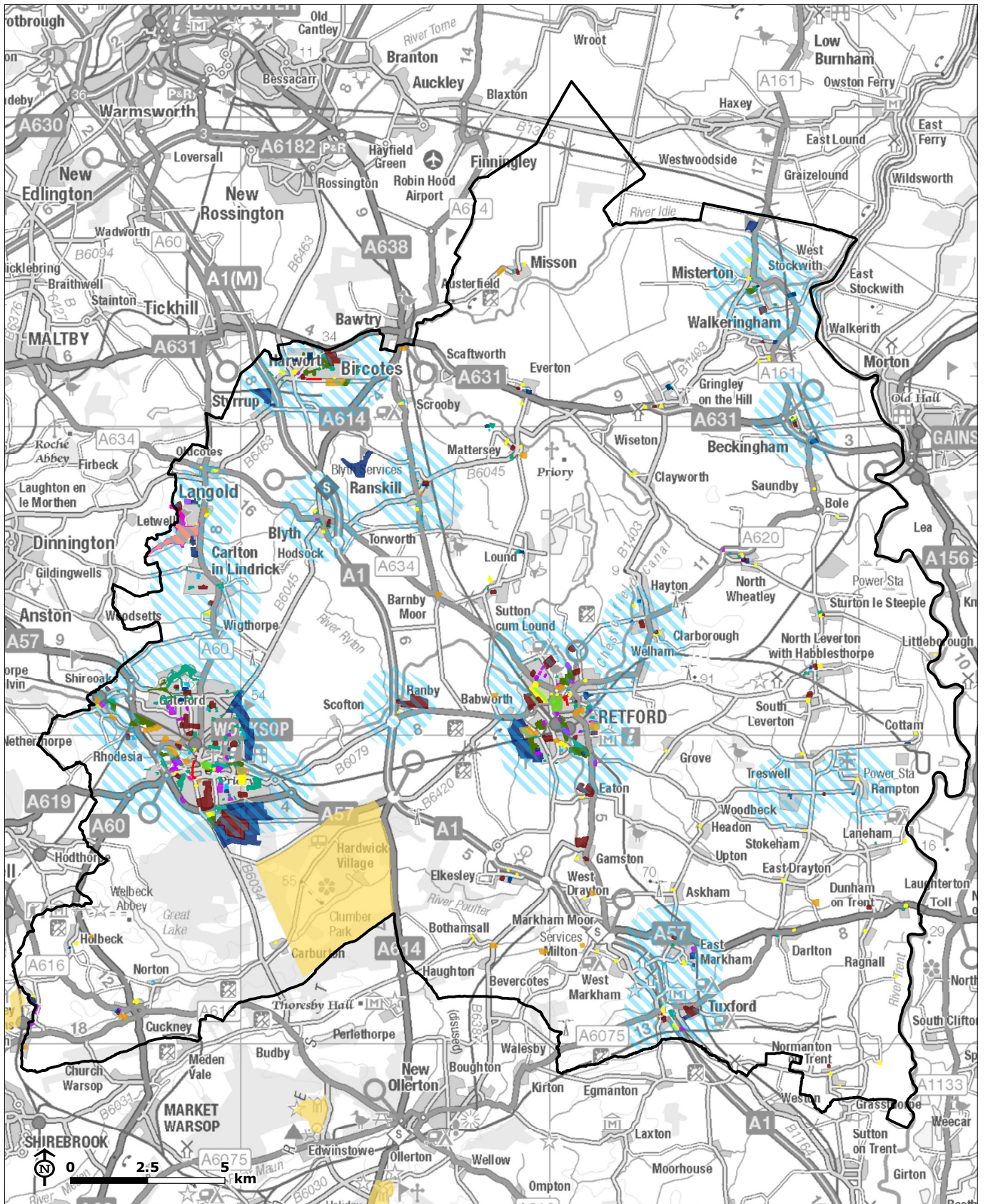
Whilst the level of open space provision is significant, the Open Space Study highlights deficiencies in some typologies in some areas. These deficiencies are as follows:

- Amenity greenspace: Elkesley, Nether Langwith and Rampton were identified as having no access to amenity greenspace.
- Provision for children and young people: a catchment gap was identified in Harworth Bircotes.
- Allotments: minor gaps in provision were identified in Harworth Bircotes whilst Carlton-in-Lindrick and Misterton were considered to be not serviced by adequate provision.

No deficiencies in parks and gardens or natural and semi-natural greenspace were identified.

<sup>28</sup> See <http://www.gponline.com/exclusive-huge-variation-gp-patient-ratio-across-england-revealed/article/1327390> [Accessed October 2018].

<sup>29</sup> Bassetlaw District Council (2012) *Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study*



**BASSETLAW SA  
Baseline Analysis**

**Figure A3.5: Open Space**

- Bassetlaw District Council
- Country Park
- Cemetery
- Accessible countryside
- Amenity Green Space
- Allotments
- Town park
- Childrens play area
- Civic space
- School outdoor sports facility
- Parks and Gardens
- Semi natural green space
- Public outdoor sports facility
- Golf course
- Private outdoor sports facility

Source: BDC, Natural England

Map Scale @ A4: 1:175,000



**BASSETLAW**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

## Crime

Crime rates in Bassetlaw are relatively low compared with the national average and there has been an overall reduction in crime since 2011, from 12,846 offences to 11,735 offences in 2017. Between August 2017 and July 2018, anti-social behaviour was the most reported crime in 2015 (2,306 offences)<sup>30</sup>

### Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

The Sustainable Community Strategy sets out a vision for health that by 2020 Bassetlaw will “see the health of Bassetlaw residents improved and health inequalities reduced in the areas of highest deprivation”. The Nottinghamshire Sustainability and Transformation Plan (2016-2021)<sup>31</sup> identifies five high-impact areas for health including promoting wellbeing, prevention, independence and self-care, strengthening primary, community, social care and carer services, simplifying and improving urgent and emergency care, delivering technology enabled care and ensuring consistent, evidence-based pathways in planned care. The development of the Bassetlaw Plan will ensure the future provision of health facilities and services meets local needs and that new development does not give rise to adverse impacts on human health.

Policies contained in the existing Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD support crime reduction through, for example, the promotion of high quality design that includes crime prevention measures (see Policy DM4). This would be expected to continue in the absence of the Local Plan at least for the duration of the existing Development Plan period.

### Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to protect the health and wellbeing of the District’s population.
- The need to promote healthy lifestyles.
- The need to tackle inequalities in health.
- The need to protect and enhance open space provision across the District.
- The need to improve access to green space.
- The need to support high quality design.
- The need to reduce crime levels, minimise risk and increase community safety.
- The need to safeguard existing health care facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities and services to meet needs arising from new development.
- The need to plan for an ageing population.
- The need to address health inequalities.

## Transport and Accessibility

### Transport Infrastructure

Bassetlaw benefits from good connectivity to the strategic road network with the A1 providing linkages to the M18 and access to the M1 via the A57. The M1 connects Bassetlaw well with the rest of the UK and provides access to the M62 Trans-Pennine route. There are a number of other A-roads in the District with the A631 running across the north from Rotherham through to Gainsborough and the A60 running from Nottingham to Doncaster via Mansfield and Worksop. The A619 to the west, meanwhile, links

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<sup>30</sup> UK Crime Stats (2018). Bassetlaw Crime Stats. Available at: <http://www.ukcrimestats.com/Constituency/65711> [Accessed September 2018]

<sup>31</sup> Nottinghamshire Sustainability and Transformation Plan 2016-2021. Available at: [http://platform-ccg-live-eu-2.s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/attachments/5594/original/The\\_Nottingham\\_and\\_Nottinghamshire\\_Full\\_STP\\_published\\_24\\_11\\_16\\_revised\\_1.12.16.pdf?AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAJ3TZGA3TUZPPHIWQ&Expires=1537962176&Signature=%2B5dhL0zzezdKCHHxvGhtiGR%2FvI%3D](http://platform-ccg-live-eu-2.s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/attachments/5594/original/The_Nottingham_and_Nottinghamshire_Full_STP_published_24_11_16_revised_1.12.16.pdf?AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAJ3TZGA3TUZPPHIWQ&Expires=1537962176&Signature=%2B5dhL0zzezdKCHHxvGhtiGR%2FvI%3D) [Accessed September 2018]

Worksop to Chesterfield whilst the A614 runs south towards Nottingham. Three other A-roads also radiate out from Retford.

The District has excellent rail links, both north-south and east-west. The East Coast Mainline runs through Retford linking London King’s Cross and Edinburgh Waverly stations, via Stevenage, Peterborough, Grantham, Newark, Retford, Doncaster, York, Darlington, Durham, Newcastle, Berwick-upon-Tweed and Dunbar. East-west rail links between Lincoln and Sheffield also connect Retford and Worksop. The Robin Hood line provides a direct rail link starting from Worksop through Mansfield to Nottingham. From Nottingham or Sheffield, rail links are available to all the major cities in the UK, including Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds and Manchester.

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.

Bassetlaw is well served for air travel. The District is within a 45 minute drive time of East Midlands Airport, which serves over 30 European destinations, and is 20 minutes from Robin Hood Airport, which serves more than 35 European destinations. Gamston Airport, used for private, charter aircraft, is located to the south of Retford.

The focus of cycling provision in the District is around Worksop and Retford. The town centres and their environs have fairly comprehensive networks of dedicated cycling infrastructure, pedestrianised streets and quiet roads suitable for cycling. National Cycle Network (NCN) route 6 passes through the western part of the District. It travels from Shireoaks on the Derbyshire/Nottinghamshire boundary eastwards through the centre of Worksop before continuing south eastwards into Clumber Park. Route 6 is off-road for the majority of its length in Bassetlaw.

### Movement

According to the 2011 Census, the average distance travelled to work by Bassetlaw residents was 17.6 km, which represents an increase from 15.4 km as at the 2001 Census. **Table A3.11** compares the distance travelled to work by the District’s residents in 2001 and 2011 and highlights that the proportion of people travelling less than 10 km has decreased whilst the proportion travelling over 10 km has increased. The 2011 Census also illustrates that the primary mode of travelling to work is by car or van (44.2%) but that a significant proportion of people (20.1%, higher than the regional average of 22.1%) do not have access to a car.

**Table A3.11 Distance Travelled to Work**

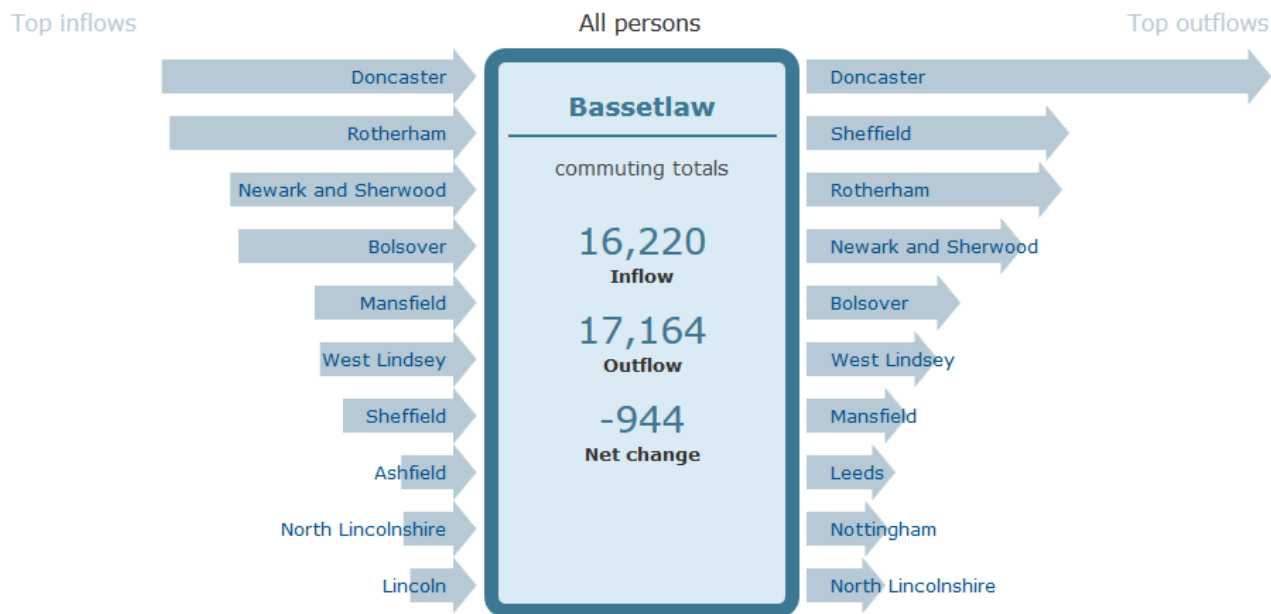
Distance Travelled to Work	Number of People (2001)	% of People in Employment (2001)	Number of People (2011)	% of People in Employment (2011)
Less than 2 km	11,595	25.13	10,445	20.15
2 km to less than 5 km	7,044	15.26	7,309	14.1
5 km to less than 10 km	5,878	12.74	6,856	13.23
10 km to less than 20 km	7,142	15.48	9,313	17.97
20 km to less than 30 km	4,041	8.76	4,385	8.46
30 km to less than 40 km	1,564	3.39	1,843	3.56
40 km to less than 60 km	1,318	2.86	1,113	2.15
60 km and over	1,507	3.27	1,526	2.94
Working from home	4,278	9.27	5,525	10.66
Other	1,778	3.85	3,514	6.78

Source: ONS (2001) *Census 2001*; ONS (2011) *Census 2011*.

Commuting flows indicate that in 2011, a total of 16,220 workers commuted into Bassetlaw from other local authorities whilst 17,164 residents commuted out of the District. This represents a net outflow of 944 workers, suggesting a relatively high degree of self-containment. **Figure A3.7** shows the workplace origins and destinations of workers and residents travelling to and from Bassetlaw for 2011. It indicates

that the majority of the District's residents commuted to Doncaster, Sheffield and Rotherham (6,945 people). Doncaster and Rotherham were also the origin of most in-commuters into the local authority area (4,395 people).

**Figure A3.6 Workplace Destinations**



Source: NOMIS (2014) Location of usual residence and place of work by method of travel to work. Available from <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/WU01UK/chart/1132462277> [Accessed August 2015]

### Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

An increase in population and households in the District will in-turn generate additional transport movements. Based on existing trends, the majority of these movements are likely to be by car with a continuation of (net) out-commuting but also in-commuting. This could result in increased pressure on the local road network and public transport infrastructure.

A District-Wide Transport Study undertaken in 2010 (and updated in 2014)<sup>32</sup> concludes that, on the whole, the existing bus, rail, walking/cycling and highway networks within the District operate within capacity. However, to help reduce traffic impacts associated with future growth the Study recommends that a minimum target modal shift of 7% from car driving to bus use be sought. Bus service enhancements, network and infrastructure improvements will therefore need to be identified on a site-by-site basis in order to achieve this target. The Study also identifies a requirement for improved pedestrian/cyclist links between Carlton-in-Lindrick and Worksop.

- With regard to highways infrastructure, the Study highlights some locations on the highways network that may require improvement in order to address the cumulative impacts of future development. These are the:
- A60/A619 Roundabout.
- A60/A57/B6024 Roundabout.
- A57/A60 Sandy Lane Roundabout.
- A57/Claylands Ave Roundabout.
- A57/B6041 Gateford Road Roundabout.
- B6041 Gateford Road/Ashes Park Avenue.
- B6041 Gateford Road/Raymoth Lane.

<sup>32</sup> WYG Transport Planning (2010/2014) *District-Wide Transport Study (November 2010) and Addendum Report (March 2014)*.

- B1164/A6075 Junction, Tuxford.
- A620/A638 Roundabout, Retford.
- A620 Amcott Way/A638 Arlington Way.
- A1/A614/B6045 Blyth Junction, Harworth.
- A614/Blyth Road Junction, Harworth.
- Blyth Road/Scrooby Road/Bawtry Road.
- A614/Scrooby Road.

The Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) sets the framework for improvements to the transport infrastructure network in the District and wider County. The LTP would be expected to help deliver transport improvements and promote transport modes other than the private car. In this regard, the LTP sets out three goals:

- provide a reliable, resilient transport system which supports a thriving economy and growth whilst encouraging sustainable and healthy travel;
- improve access to key services, particularly enabling employment and training opportunities; and
- minimise the impacts of transport on people's lives, maximise opportunities to improve the environment and help tackle carbon emissions.

The Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan Implementation Plan (2018/9-2020/1)<sup>33</sup> identifies a number of priorities for transport investment in the District including major funding in respect to: the Gedling Access Road, D2N2 Sustainable Transport Programme, Enterprise Zone Sustainable Transport Package and the Midline Mainline Market Harborough rail speed improvements, as well as major highway maintenance and heavy rail infrastructure improvements.

In this context, it would be expected that some transport improvements would be delivered independently of planning policy. However, without an up-to-date Local Plan there would be a policy gap with regard to the location of future growth, particularly beyond the period of the adopted Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD. This gap could result in development being located in areas that are not well served by community facilities and services and jobs thereby leading to an increase in transport movements. Allied to this, without Local Plan policy coverage, opportunities may be missed to adopt a strategic approach to investment in transport infrastructure that reflects the priorities of the LTP.

### Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to ensure timely investment in transport infrastructure and services.
- The need to support proposals contained in the Local Transport Plan and address highways capacity issues in the District.
- The need to capitalise on the District's good transport accessibility, links to Robin Hood Airport and the new Worksop Bus Station.
- The need to encourage alternative modes of transport to the private car.
- The need to ensure that new development is accessible to community facilities and services and jobs so as to reduce the need to travel.
- The need to enhance the connectivity of more remote, rural settlements.
- The need to encourage walking and cycling.
- The need to protect and enhance the Public Rights of Way network.

## Land Use, Geology and Soil

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/132199/ltpimplementationplan2018-2021.pdf> [Accessed October 2018]

## Land Use

In Bassetlaw District (as of 2018)<sup>34</sup>, of all previously developed land, the majority of land was classified as residential (25%), industry and commerce (24%) or vacant (23%). In contrast, non-developed land use was primarily classified as either outdoor recreation (27%), vacant (25%), residential garden (17%) or agricultural (15%).

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.

Government policy set out in the NPPF (paragraph 118) promotes and supports the development of under-utilised buildings and land, whilst giving substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield sites<sup>35</sup>. According to land use change statistics published by DCLG<sup>36</sup>, 58% of new residential dwellings were delivered on previously developed (brownfield) land in the District over the period 2013-2014. This is slightly lower than the national average of 59% and the rate for the period 2008-2011 (69%), although it is higher than the average for the period 1996 to 2011 (54.5%).

The greatest concentrations of derelict or vacant land are found in Worksop and Retford and on some more peripheral sites such as the former Firbeck and Shireoaks colliery sites.

## Geology

Outside the urban areas, the geology of Bassetlaw is characterised by a Magnesian Limestone plateau which stretches from Worksop in the north towards Mansfield in the south and continues into Nottinghamshire. The soil on the limestone is lighter and easier to cultivate than the heavy clay of the coal measures.

Three of the District's SSSIs are designated for their geological interest, namely Creswell Crags, Scrooby Top Quarry and Styrrup Quarry. Creswell Crags is a site of national and international importance for Quaternary studies whilst Scrooby Top Quarry is a working quarry which provides accessible exposures of the Triassic Nottingham Castle Formation. Styrrup Quarry is a non-working quarry lying at the south-western edge of the village of Styrrup and is a key site for studies of Triassic fluvial sediments.

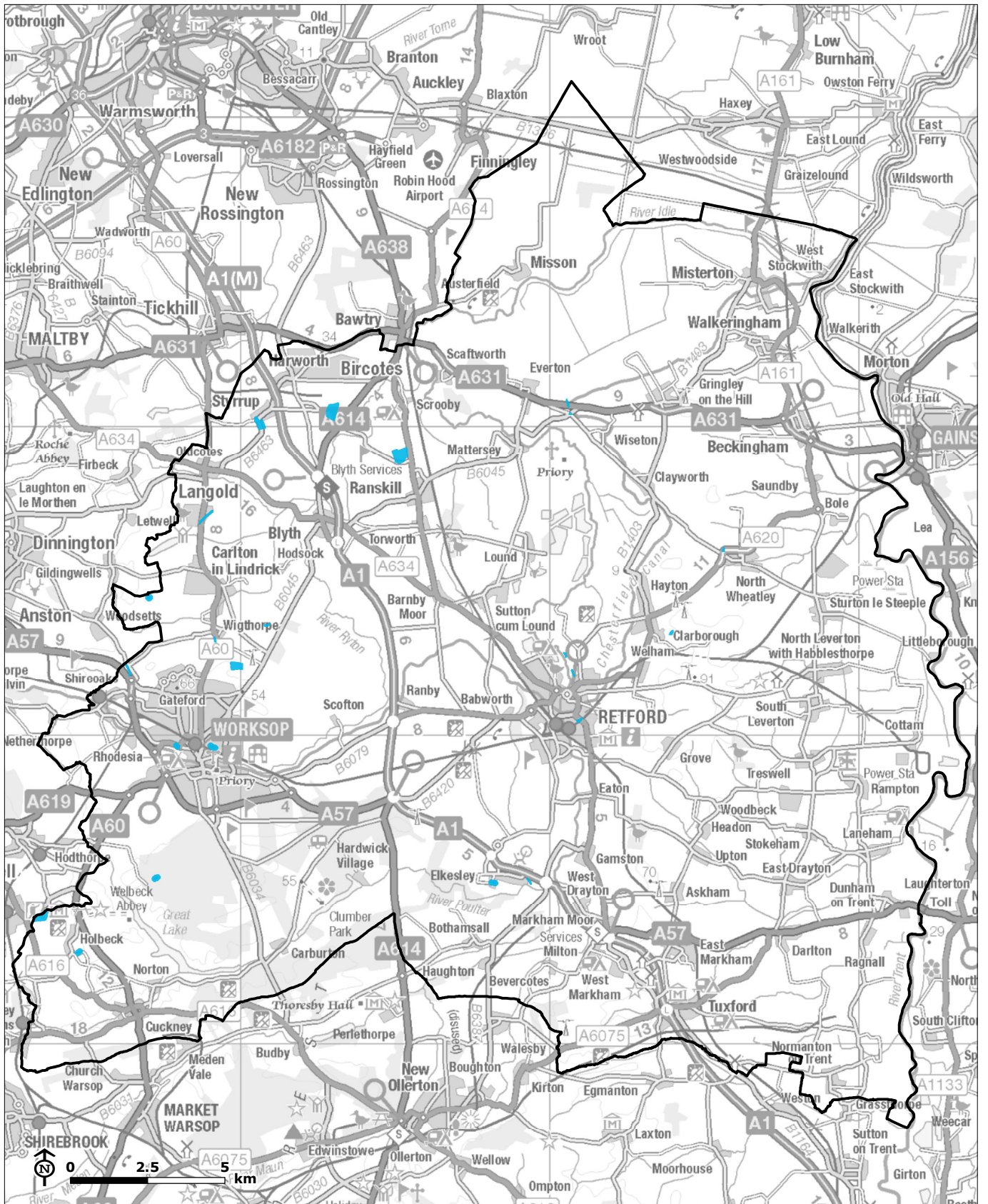
Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) are the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land such as SSSI. There are currently a total of 24 RIGS in the District and these are shown in **Figure A3.7**.

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<sup>34</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018). Live tables on land use change: 2016 to 2017. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-land-use-change-statistics> [Accessed September 2018]

<sup>35</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018). NPPF

<sup>36</sup> Available from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-land-use-change-statistics> [Accessed October 2018].



- Bassetlaw District Council
- Regionally Important Geological Site

**BASSETLAW SA  
Baseline Analysis**

**Figure A3.7: Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites**



**BASSETLAW**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Source: BDC

Map Scale @ A4: 1:175,000



## Soils

The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system developed by Defra provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland. The system divides the quality of land into five categories, as well as non-agricultural and urban. The 'best and most versatile land' is defined by the NPPF as that which falls into Grades 1, 2 and sub-grade 3a.

A large proportion of Bassetlaw is classified as Grade 3 ('Good to Moderate') quality agricultural land, particularly to the east. However, it is important to note that ALC mapping does not distinguish between sub-grades 3a and 3b and in consequence, it is not possible to determine the extent to which this land constitutes that which is 'best and most versatile'. Running north to south through the District is a seam of Grade 2 ('Very Good') quality agricultural land with a small parcel of Grade 1 ('Excellent') quality agricultural land in the north east corner of the District. In addition, a significant proportion of land to the south of Worksop is classified as 'other land primarily in non-agricultural use'.

Paragraph 117 of the NPPF states that strategic policies should set out ways in which the Council can meet their objectively assessed needs, including ways in which make the most possible use of brownfield sites.

### Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

As set out above, national planning policy encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed and also seeks to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land. However, where Councils do not have a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements, the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development can often outweigh other national and local policy constraints.

Without the Local Plan, national planning policy set out in the NPPF and extant Development Plan policy would apply and may help to ensure that new development is focused on brownfield land. However, without clear and up-to-date local planning policy relating to the location of future development and the provision of sites to meet local needs, the Council would have less control over where development takes place in this regard.

With regard to the District's geodiversity, it is noted that all three of the District's SSSIs designated for their geological interest are in favourable condition. It is expected that this trend would continue given the national protection afforded to SSSIs and existing policy contained in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD which seek to restore or enhance designated sites including SSSIs and RIGS (see Policy DM9).

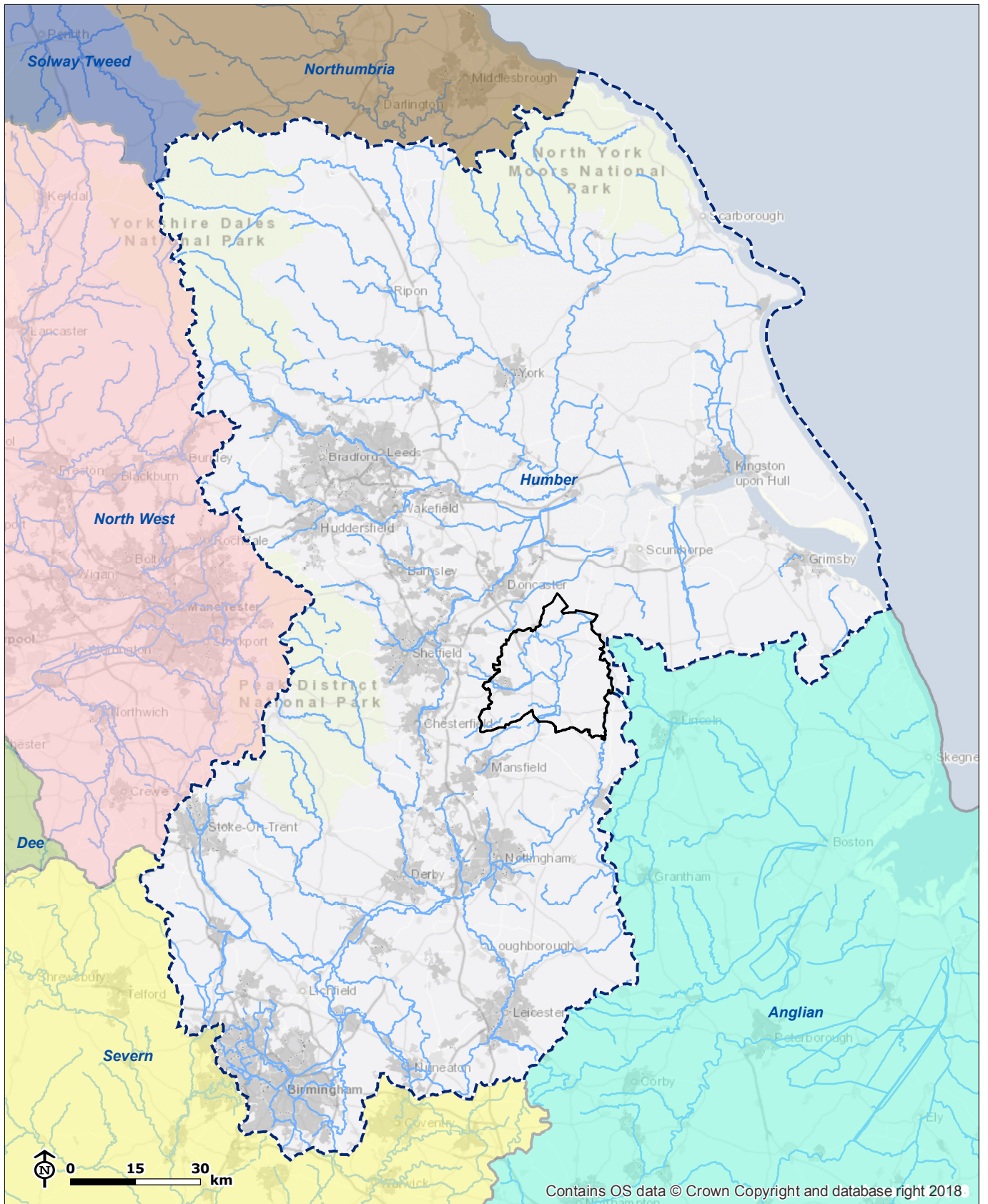
### Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to encourage development on previously developed (brownfield) land.
- The need to make best use of existing buildings and infrastructure.
- The need to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.
- The need to protect and enhance sites designated for their geological interest.

## Water

### Water Quality

The main waterbodies within Bassetlaw are the rivers Ryton, Idle, Trent, Meden, Maun, Poulter, Oldcotes Dyke and Chesterfield Canal. The District falls within the Humber River Basin District and is predominantly within the Idle and Torne catchment area (although the west of the District is within the Lower Trent and Erewash catchment area) (see **Figure A3.8**).



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**BASSETLAW SA  
Baseline Analysis**

**Figure A3.8: The Humber  
River Basin District**



- Bassetlaw District Council
- Built up area
- Main rivers and canals
- River Basin District**
- Humber
- Anglian
- Dee
- North West
- Northumbria
- Severn
- Solway Tweed

Source: European Environment Agency

Map Scale @ A4: 1:1,250,000

The Humber River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)<sup>37</sup> reports that (as at 2015) only 15% of surface water bodies in the river basin District were at good or better ecological status/potential. For groundwater bodies, 75% were at good quantitative status with 51% at good chemical status. The RBMP highlights that the main reasons for not achieving good status or potential include:

- physical modifications - affecting 42% of water bodies in the river basin District;
- pollution from waste water – affecting 38% of water bodies in the river basin District;
- pollution from towns, cities and transport - affecting 16% of water bodies in the river basin District;
- changes to the natural flow and level of water - affecting 6% of water bodies in the river basin District;
- negative effects of invasive non-native species - affecting <1% of water bodies in the river basin District;
- pollution from rural areas - affecting 32% of water bodies in the river basin District; and
- pollution from abandoned mines - affecting 4% of water bodies in the river basin District.

The findings of the Bassetlaw Outline Water Cycle Study (WCS)<sup>38</sup> indicate that in general, water quality within the District is good and has complied with current water objectives over the latest EA reporting periods. However, phosphorus levels in the majority of watercourses are often high or very high and as such are assessed as poor under the Water Framework District (WFD). This means that improvements are required within these watercourses to reach WFD objectives of 'good ecological status' or 'potential'. None of the watercourses are currently achieving 'good ecological status' or 'good ecological potential' under the WFD, with phosphorus and invertebrates frequently being assessed as poor. However, under the WFD the majority of receiving watercourses are already achieving 'high ecological status' or 'potential' for ammonia and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), and as such, future discharges will need to ensure there is no deterioration from this status.

## Water Resources

There are two major aquifers underlying the District; the Lower Magnesian Limestone (LML) and the Sherwood Sandstone (SS). The LML outcrops along the western flank of the District, where it provides a baseflow contribution to various tributaries of the River Idle, including the River Poutler and River Ryton. There are several major groundwater supply abstractions within the District, with Source Protection Zones (SPZs) around these major public water supply abstraction sources. The presence of SPZs means that there is the potential for discharges from development areas in the west of the District in particular to affect the underlying major aquifers.<sup>39</sup>

The Idle & Torne District Abstraction Licensing Strategy<sup>40</sup> has indicated that there is no surface water available for licensing in the catchment. The Lower Trent and Erewash Abstraction Licensing Strategy<sup>41</sup>, meanwhile, indicates that surface water and groundwater abstractions are restricted in some areas (although not within Bassetlaw).

Bassetlaw is served by two water companies, Severn Trent Water and Anglian Water. The west of the District falls predominantly within the Severn Trent Water Nottinghamshire Water Resource Zone (WRZ) which is supplied from local groundwater sources as well as from transfers from the Strategic Grid WRZ. The west of the District is principally within the Anglian Water West Lincolnshire WRZ.

<sup>37</sup> Defra and the Environment Agency (2015) River Basin Management Plan Humber River Basin District. Available from [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/500465/Humber\\_RBD\\_Part\\_1\\_river\\_basin\\_management\\_plan.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/500465/Humber_RBD_Part_1_river_basin_management_plan.pdf) [Accessed October 2018].

<sup>38</sup> Scott Wilson (2011) Bassetlaw Outline Water Cycle Study Final Report. Available from <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/105075/BSWCSPart1.pdf> [Accessed September 2018].

<sup>39</sup> Scott Wilson (2011) Bassetlaw Outline Water Cycle Study Final Report. Available from <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/105075/BSWCSPart1.pdf> [Accessed September 2018].

<sup>40</sup> Environment Agency (2013) Idle & Torne Abstraction Licensing Strategy. February 2013.

<sup>41</sup> Environment Agency (2013) Lower Trent & Erewash Abstraction Licensing Strategy. February 2013.

The Environment Agency (2013) report 'Water Stress Areas - Final Classifications'<sup>42</sup> identifies the Anglian Water area as being in 'serious water stress'. This is reiterated in the Anglian Water Water Resources Management Plan (2019)<sup>43</sup>, which states that the Anglian Water area is an area of 'serious water stress', is environmentally sensitive and experiencing fast growth.

### Flood Risk

The NPPF seeks to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at the plan making stage in order to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. **Figure A3.9** shows the prevalence of Flood Zones 2 and 3 across the District.

The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)<sup>44</sup> for the District indicates that 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, Allen Street, Hardy Street, Shelley Street and Priorswell Road. 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.

The SFRA assesses the risk of pluvial (drainage) flooding as being a 'medium' risk. It is expected that during moderate rainfall events the drainage system capacity is likely to be exceeded in some areas and further development in these areas will exacerbate this problem. Surface water runoff is also assessed as being of medium risk due to the topography of the District. Sturton Le Steeple and Beckingham and other villages located on heavy clay soils are more likely to be prone to surface run-off problems.

According to land use change statistics published by DCLG<sup>45</sup>, 3% of new residential dwellings were built in Flood Zone 3 in the period 2016 to 2017, compared to a national average of 5%.

### Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

The growth in local population is expected to increase demand on water resources, which has the potential to affect water resource availability and quality. The Severn Trent Water (2018) Draft Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP)<sup>46</sup> highlights that without future investment, supply/demand shortfalls in the Strategic Grid, Nottinghamshire and North Staffordshire WRZs will be experienced. In addition, they will face some significant supply shortfalls in the long term as a result of the need to reduce abstraction from unsustainable sources, the potential impacts of climate change and other environmental pressures. The Anglian Water (2015) WRMP<sup>47</sup> identifies the Anglian Water West Lincolnshire WRZ as being in surplus over the plan period. However, measures contained in the WRMPs would be expected to help ensure that future demands in this regard are met whilst extant Development Plan policy would help promote water conservation measures in new development. Further, other plans and programmes including the River Idle Sub-Catchment Action Plan and Humber RBMP as well as bodies such as the Trent Rivers Trust would be expected to help conserve and enhance waterbodies in the District in the absence of the Local Plan.

The WCS (although from 2011) indicates that two of the District's waste water treatment works (WwTWs) (North Wheatley and Rampton) are already exceeding their volumetric consents and that under future

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<sup>42</sup> Environment Agency (2013) Water Stress Areas - Final Classifications. Available from [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/244333/water-stressed-classification-2013.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/244333/water-stressed-classification-2013.pdf) [Accessed 27 September 2018].

<sup>43</sup> Anglian Water (2018). Revised Draft Water Management Plan. Available at: [https://www.anglianwater.co.uk/\\_assets/media/Anglian\\_Water\\_revised\\_dWRMP\\_2019.pdf](https://www.anglianwater.co.uk/_assets/media/Anglian_Water_revised_dWRMP_2019.pdf) [Accessed September 2018]

<sup>44</sup> Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-services/planning-policy/core-strategy-and-development-policies/background-studies/strategic-flood-risk-assessment-sfra/>

<sup>45</sup> Available from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-land-use-change-statistics> [Accessed September 2018].

<sup>46</sup> Available from <http://www.severntrent.com/future/future-plans-and-strategy/water-resources-management-plan> [Accessed September 2018]

<sup>47</sup> Available from [http://www.anglianwater.co.uk/\\_assets/media/WRMP\\_2015.pdf](http://www.anglianwater.co.uk/_assets/media/WRMP_2015.pdf) [Accessed September 2018].

growth conditions, three other WwTWs (Gamston, Harworth and Norton) are also likely to exceed their existing flow consents. The WCS indicates that investment is also likely to be required at Retford WwTWs, whilst Worksop WwTWs is likely to be the most constrained in terms of treating wastewater from future growth. In consequence, a failure to plan strategically for new development and ensure the timely investment in infrastructure could place pressure on existing treatment facilities resulting in adverse water quality and wider environmental effects.

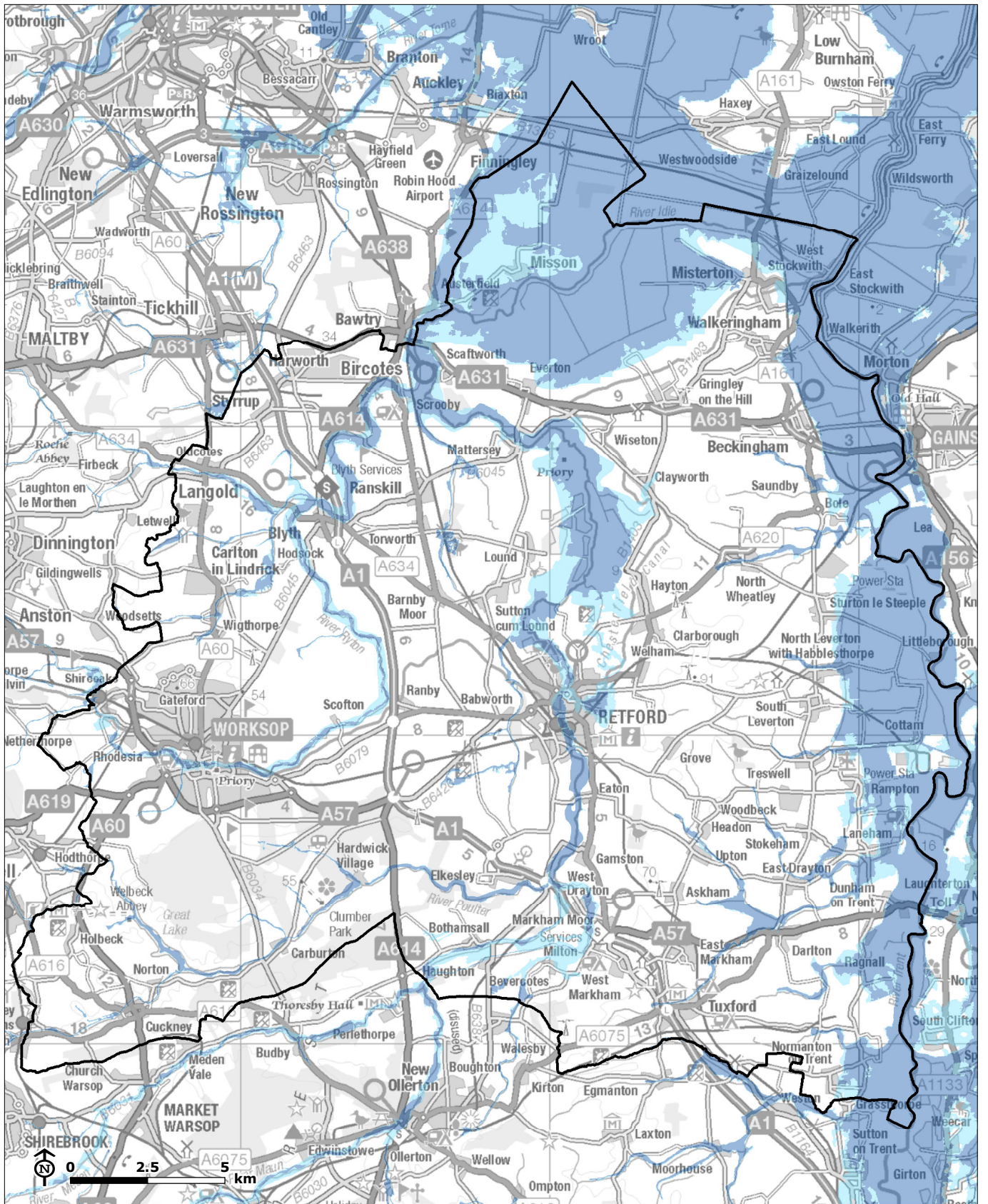
Taking into account national planning policy set out in the NPPF and extant Development Plan policy (see, for example, Policy DM12 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD), together with the measures contained in the Humber River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan<sup>48</sup>, it is not expected that the baseline with regard to flood risk would change significantly without the Local Plan (although flood risk may increase as a result of climate change). Notwithstanding, up-to-date local planning policy would help to ensure that new development is located away from flood risk areas and could help to ensure that any investment in flood defence infrastructure required to accommodate development is identified and delivered in a timely manner.




### **Key Sustainability Issues**

- The need to protect and enhance the quality of the District's water sources.
- The need to promote the efficient use of water resources.
- The need to ensure the timely provision of new water services infrastructure to meet demand arising from new development.
- The need to locate new development away from areas of flood risk, taking into account the effects of climate change.
- The need to ensure the timely provision of flood defence/management infrastructure.
- The need to encourage the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems.
- The need to manage surface water to greenfield run off rates.

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<sup>48</sup> Environment Agency (2016) Humber River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan 2015 – 2021. Available from [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/507115/LIT\\_10205\\_HUMBER\\_FRMP\\_PART\\_A.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/507115/LIT_10205_HUMBER_FRMP_PART_A.pdf) [Accessed September 2018].



-  Bassetlaw District Council
-  Flood zone 2
-  Flood zone 3

**BASSETLAW SA  
Baseline Analysis**

**Figure A3.9: Areas of  
Flood Risk**



**BASSETLAW**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Source: Environment Agency

Map Scale @ A4: 1:175,000

## Air Quality

Legislative frameworks and guidance in relation to air quality have been established at both the European and UK level. Policies aim to reduce exposure to specific pollutants by reducing emissions and setting targets for air quality. Policies are driven by the aims of the EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)<sup>49</sup>. The key objective is to help minimise the negative impacts of air pollution on human health and the environment. The Directive sets guidance for member states for the effective implementation of air quality targets.

The UK's National Air Quality Strategy<sup>50</sup> sets health based standards for eight key pollutants and objectives for achieving them. This is to ensure a level of ambient air quality in public places that is safe for human health and quality of life. It also recognises that specific action at the local level may be needed depending on the scale and nature of the air quality problem. The Clean Air Strategy 2018 is in the consultation phase, so when it is adopted it will provide additional guidance.

Local authorities have a duty to undertake a full review and assessment of air quality in accordance with the National Air Quality Strategy. Where there is a likelihood of a national air quality objective being exceeded, the Council must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the measures it intends to put in place in pursuit of the objectives.

The main source of air pollution in Bassetlaw is road traffic emissions. Other pollution sources, including commercial, industrial and domestic sources, also make a contribution to background pollution concentrations. There are currently no AQMAs in Bassetlaw, which may largely be attributed to the relatively low population density and subsequent low concentrations of development. However, the Council's 2017 Air Quality Annual Status Report<sup>51</sup> identifies that there are several streets within the District that have been highlighted as having elevated levels of nitrogen dioxide. These streets are currently under detailed assessment.

### Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

Improvements to air quality do not solely rely on planning policy as other changes can be made. The more densely populated areas of Worksop, Langold, Carlton, Harworth, Bircotes, Retford, Rhodesia, Shireoaks, Tuxford, Blyth and Elkesley are designated as smoke control areas for example whilst the 2017 Air Quality Annual Status Report includes a number of proposed initiatives to promote air quality in Bassetlaw.

However, an increase in population and households in the District will in-turn generate additional transport movements and associated emissions to air. Without up-to-date local planning policy, new development may be located in areas that are not well served by community facilities and services and jobs thereby increasing traffic movements. Further, through the Local Plan, opportunities may be realised to help address existing issues of congestion.

### Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to minimise the emission of pollutants to air.

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<sup>49</sup>See <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32008L0050> [Accessed April 2015]

<sup>50</sup>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, Volume 1. Available from [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/69336/pb12654-air-quality-strategy-vol1-070712.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69336/pb12654-air-quality-strategy-vol1-070712.pdf) [Accessed April 2015]

<sup>51</sup> Bassetlaw District Council (2017) 2017 Air Quality Annual Status Report.

Available from <https://data.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/714796/PPC-Annual-Status-report-2017-.pdf> [Accessed September 2018]

## Climate Change

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

In 2012, Climate East Midlands<sup>52</sup> created a case study on Bassetlaw District Council and how it was managing extreme weather impacts. The case study described how the Council has responded to the impacts of extreme weather on its services and has embedded adaptation into a number of its processes in order to improve its resilience (including through, for example, flood mitigation works). It highlights that the District has experienced ten severe weather events since 2006, including flooding in 2007, which flooded 200 homes and left 750 properties without power. Heat waves and the 2009-10 winter conditions also caused varied disruption in the District.

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is identified as being one of the most important of the greenhouse gases which are being produced by human activity and contributing to climate change. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), stabilising CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations at 450 parts per million (ppm) (that is 85 ppm above 2007 levels and 170 ppm above pre-industrial levels) in the long term would require the reduction of emissions worldwide to below 1990 levels within a few decades.

The policy and legislative context in relation to climate change has been established at the international level (Kyoto and Paris Agreements) and has been transposed into European, national and local legislation, strategies and policies. Most recently, the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 21) negotiated the Paris Agreement<sup>53</sup>, a global agreement with the goal of keeping the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C (above pre-industrial levels) and to increase global capacity to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low carbon development.

Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the atmosphere is a national target to reduce climatic impact. This is driven by the Climate Change Act (2008), which sets a legally binding target of at least a 34% reduction in UK emissions by 2020 and at least an 80% reduction by 2050, against a 1990 baseline. **Table A3.12** shows Bassetlaw's per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for the period 2008 to 2016. The District's emissions have fluctuated over this period (reflecting in part the economic recession) but have consistently been higher than national, regional and county averages. In 2016 (the latest reporting period), per capita emissions stood at 7.2 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> per person compared to 5.4 tonnes nationally, 6.3 tonnes regionally and 5.8 tonnes at the County level.

**Table A3.12 CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Per Capita 2008-2016 (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> per person)**

	Bassetlaw	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands	England
2008	9.3	7.7	8.6	8.0
2009	8.3	7.0	7.8	7.2
2010	8.6	7.3	8.1	7.4
2011	7.9	6.7	7.4	6.7
2012	8.3	6.9	7.6	7.0
2013	8.1	6.8	7.5	6.8
2014	7.5	6.3	6.9	6.1
2015	7.6	6.2	6.7	5.9
2016	7.2	5.8	6.3	5.4

Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2018) *UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics 2005 to 2016*.

<sup>52</sup> Climate East Midlands (2012) *Managing extreme weather impacts in Bassetlaw District Council*. Available from <http://www.climate-em.org.uk/images/uploads/CEM-Bassetlaw-7.pdf> [Accessed September 2018]

<sup>53</sup> See <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/l09.pdf> [Accessed October 2018].



As **Table A3.13** highlights, the main source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the District is transport with 382.5 kilotonnes generated in this sector in 2016.

**Table A3.13 CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Source 2008-2016 (kt CO<sub>2</sub>)**

	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Total
<b>2008</b>	383.4	287.9	370.9	1,045.3
<b>2009</b>	310.7	264.7	356.5	935.1
<b>2010</b>	324.9	285.6	354.5	966.3
<b>2011</b>	289.1	249.9	354.8	894.0
<b>2012</b>	332.8	262.9	348.7	944.6
<b>2013</b>	319.7	258.1	346.7	924.1
<b>2014</b>	284.1	218.1	359.1	858.7
<b>2015</b>	287.6	212.4	377.1	873.6
<b>2016</b>	248.1	201.4	382.5	828.8

Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2018) *UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics 2005 to 2016*.

The prudent use of fossil fuels and reducing levels of energy consumption will help to achieve lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Between 2005 and 2015, Bassetlaw's total energy consumption reduced from 4,407.0 GWh to 3,355.2 GWh. This represents a reduction in energy consumption of 13.0%, which is higher than the decrease in emissions at the regional level (11.7%) and the national (UK) level (11.8%) over the same period.

In 2015, transport was the largest consuming sector of energy equating to 41.1% of all energy consumed. In comparison, the industrial and commercial sector consumed 33.1% of all energy whilst the domestic sector consumed 25.9%. This differs to the regional trend, where energy consumption is more balanced across the sectors, and the national (UK) average, where industry and commercial is the dominant consuming sector followed by domestic and then transport.<sup>54</sup>

Two coal-fired power stations are located in the District (Cottam and West Burton A) and one gas-fired power station (West Burton B). Together, the power stations have a capacity of 5,305 MW and will contribute to emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> in the District, although the UK Government has recently announced that all coal-fired power stations are to be closed by 2025<sup>55</sup>.

Measures to prevent or minimise the adverse effects of climate change include: efficient use of scarce water resources; adapting building codes to future climate conditions and extreme weather events; building flood defences and raising the levels of dykes; more climate resilient crop selection (e.g. drought-tolerant species); the provision of green infrastructure (which can support flood alleviation and urban cooling); and renewable and low carbon energy generation.

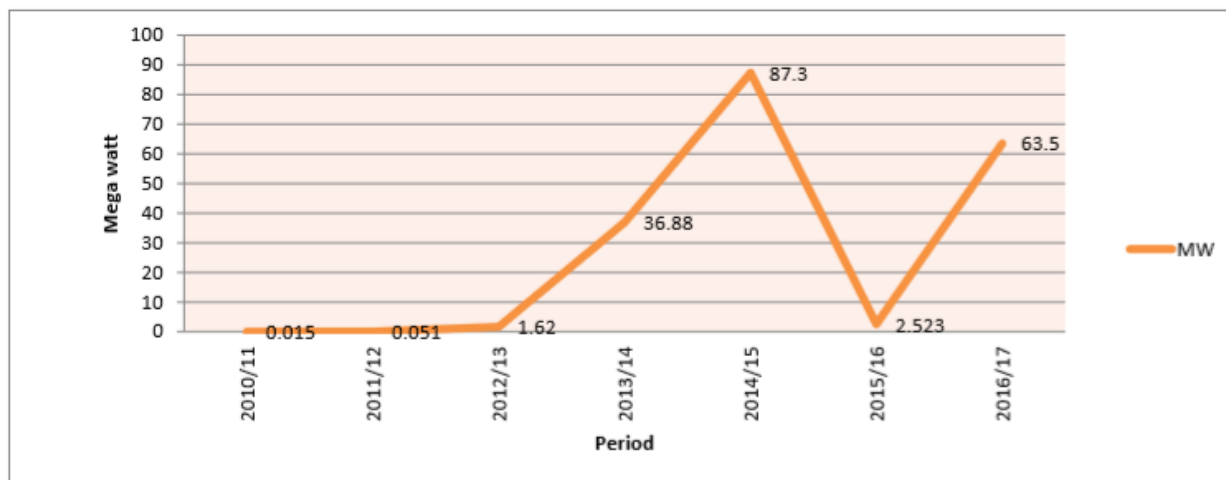
The UK Government considers the development of a low carbon economy and energy sources as essential to preventing climate change. As of 2016, the East Midlands region generated 4,780.6 GWh of electricity from renewable sources which compares to an average of 4,411.3 GWh across all of the English regions. However, this represents an increase of 4,348 GWh since 2003, a growth rate greater than the English average<sup>56</sup>. According to the AMR, the total amount of renewable energy capacity permitted across Bassetlaw in the period 2016/17 was 63.5 MW. This figure has decreased compared to the period of 2014/15 which was 87.3 MW and represented the largest consented capacity over the previous 4 year monitoring periods (see **Figure A3.10**).

<sup>54</sup> Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, Sub-national Total Energy Consumption Statistics 2005-2015

<sup>55</sup> See Amber Rudd's speech on a new direction for UK energy policy. Available from <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/amber-rudds-speech-on-a-new-direction-for-uk-energy-policy> [Accessed October 2018].

<sup>56</sup> Department for Energy and Climate Change (2017) Regional Statistics 2003-2016: Generation.

**Figure A3.10 Total Amount of Renewable Energy Capacity Permitted by Year (MW)**



Source: Bassetlaw District Council (2016) *Annual Monitoring Report 2016-2017*

### Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

In June 2009 the findings of research on the probable effects of climate change in the UK was released by the UK Climate Change Projections team under Defra<sup>57</sup>. This team provides climate information for the UK up to the end of this century and projections of future changes to the climate are given, based on simulations from climate models. Projections are broken down to a regional level across the UK and illustrate the potential range of changes and the level of confidence in each prediction.

The predicted effects of climate change for the East Midlands region by 2050 (under a medium emissions scenario) are set out in **Table A3.14**.

**Table A3.14 East Midlands Climate Predictions (medium emissions scenario)**

Climate Record	Estimate of Increase/Decrease	Most Likely Range	Range of Uncertainty
Winter mean temperature	2.2 °C	1.1°C to 3.4°C	0.9°C to 3.8°C
Summer mean temperature	2.5°C	1.2°C to 4.2°C	1.1°C to 4.7°C
Summer mean daily maximum temperature	3.3°C	1.3°C to 5.9°C	1.1°C to 6.6°C
Summer mean daily minimum temperature	2.7°C	1.2°C to 4.6°C	1.1°C to 5.2°C
Annual mean precipitation	0%	-5% to 6%	-6% to 6%
Winter mean precipitation	14%	2% to 29%	1% to 33%
Summer mean precipitation	-16%	-36% to 6%	-38% to 13%

Source: Defra (2009) *The UK Climate Predictions (UKCP09)*

Climate change is occurring and will continue regardless of local policy intervention. However, national policy on climate change, extant Development Plan policy and other plans and programmes such as the Council's Climate Change Strategy (2013), alongside the progressive tightening up of Building Regulations, will help to ensure that new development is located and designed to adapt to the effects of climate change and that measures are in place to mitigate climate change. Notwithstanding, without the Local Plan the Council is likely to have less control over, in particular, the location of new development which could exacerbate climate change impacts and mean that opportunities to mitigate effects (for

<sup>57</sup> See <http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/21708?projections=23827> [Accessed October 2018]

example, through reducing transport movements, tree planting and District-scale renewable energy solutions) may be missed.

The Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Study for Bassetlaw (2010)<sup>58</sup> identifies the potential for renewable schemes to deliver approximately from 473,000 MWh to 5,200 MWh. However, this will require a step change in renewable energy provision and without strong local policy support, there is a risk that this potential may not be realised. The Study makes a number of recommendations (including policy recommendations) to deliver the low and zero carbon aspirations for the District, including:

- The Council needs to set out a clear framework which gives relative certainty. Action should be prioritised on strategic sites, Council and public sector property and assets.
- A set of priority District heating schemes should be drawn up by the Council and its partners and further feasibility work carried out.
- Should the Council agree to lead installation of a District heating network then it is recommended that they explore the option of establishing a Local Development Order (LDO) in order to add certainty to the development process and potentially speed up delivery.
- The Council and its partners should undertake further work to explore the role for the local authority to link housing development to energy supply delivery.

### Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to ensure that new development is adaptable to the effects of climate change.
- The need to mitigate climate change including through increased renewable energy provision and encouraging more sustainable modes of transport.

## Material Assets

### Waste

While Bassetlaw District Council is the waste collection authority for the area it is Nottinghamshire County Council who is responsible for waste management. Local authority collected waste statistics for Nottinghamshire<sup>59</sup> indicate that a total of 413,681 tonnes of waste was collected in 2016/17 of which 45.15% was recycled/composted, 46% recovered and 8.9% sent to landfill. In Bassetlaw, a total of 44,125 tonnes of municipal waste was collected in 2016/17 of which 8,976 tonnes (20.34%) was sent for recycling/composting/reuse. This is different to the position in 2015/16, where the amount of waste collected was lower than 2016/17. Since 2010/11 there has been a reduction in waste arisings, however, this data shows an increase in waste generated and waste sent for recycling/composting/reuse. According to the Nottinghamshire Minerals and Waste Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report<sup>60</sup>, as at March 2014 there were 101 permitted waste treatment facilities in the County and 12 waste disposal facilities. There are currently sufficient operational waste management facilities to recycle, compost or recover up to an estimated 3 million tonnes of waste per annum and planning permission exists for a further 1 million tonnes of treatment capacity if all of these facilities come forward. In Bassetlaw, waste management facilities include a number of household waste recycling centres, a materials recovery facility, waste transfer stations, biomass and recycling facilities.

### Minerals

Government policy promotes the general conservation of minerals whilst at the same time ensuring an adequate supply is available to meet needs. Mineral resources are not distributed evenly across the country and some areas are able to provide greater amounts of certain minerals than they actually use.

Contained within the solid and drift formations in Nottinghamshire is a rich and diverse assemblage of mineral resources, which have enabled the County to become one of the largest mineral producers in

<sup>58</sup> AECOM (2010) *Bassetlaw Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study*. February 2010.

<sup>59</sup> Defra (2014) Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics, available from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables> [Accessed October 2018]

<sup>60</sup> Available from <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/110845/minerals-and-waste-annual-monitoring-report-2013-14.pdf> [Accessed October 2018].

Great Britain. Deposits of coal, sand and gravel and gypsum are of national importance. Deposits of limestone, clay and oil are also exploited.

A Local Aggregates Assessment<sup>61</sup> has been produced to inform the preparation of the new Minerals Local Plan which is being prepared by Nottinghamshire County Council and will, once adopted, replace the existing Minerals Local Plan (adopted in 2005). This Assessment sets out the current and future situation in Nottinghamshire with regard to all aspects of aggregate supply.

The Assessment highlights that production of sand and gravel has averaged 1.89 million tonnes between 2006 and 2015, although this ranged from 3.15 in 2006 to 1.27 in 2009. The figures indicate a predominantly downward trend with a slight recovery in 2010, 2011 and 2015. This pattern mirrors that of the whole East Midlands region. The production of sand and gravel in 2015 was estimated to be 1.52 million tonnes (an increase on the previous year).

The average annual sales of Sherwood Sandstone for the 10 year period 2006 to 2015 is 0.39 million tonnes. Similarly, the average annual sales of Aggregate Limestone for the 10 year period 2006 to 2015 is 0.019 million tonnes. Since 2009, the production of Aggregate Limestone in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire has ceased.

There are a number of productive oil and gas fields in Nottinghamshire. These include Bothamsall active oil field in Bassetlaw District.<sup>62</sup>

### Likely Evolution of the Baseline Without the Local Plan

Waste generation in the District is expected to increase, commensurate with population growth. This could place pressure on existing waste management facilities, although it is envisaged that recycling/reuse rates would increase. The adopted Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (2013)<sup>63</sup> estimates that, by 2031, approximately 5,000,000 tonnes of controlled waste will arise per annum across the County. Meeting the ambitious local recycling and recovery targets of the Waste Core Strategy (to achieve 70% recycling or composting of all waste by 2025) will depend on the development of the further waste facilities that have the treatment capacity of 1 million tonnes, for recycling or recovery of municipal, commercial or industrial waste. In this context, Policy WCS4 of the Waste Core Strategy sets out that smaller/medium sized waste treatment facilities will be supported in, or close to, the built up areas of Nottingham, Mansfield/Ashfield, Newark, Retford and Worksop.

New development (both within the District and nationally) may place pressure on local mineral assets to support construction. In this regard, the Local Aggregates Assessment identifies that the issue for Nottinghamshire and Nottingham is the long term provision of sand and gravel. Once adopted, the new Minerals Local Plan will set out the overall approach to future minerals provision in Nottinghamshire up to 2030. Consultation was undertaken on the preferred approach to the Local Plan in October 2013 and which identifies a number of potential new and extended minerals sites in the Bassetlaw<sup>64</sup>.

With regard to oil and gas, there are currently extant permissions granted by the County Council for coalbed methane exploration in the District. An application has also been submitted by Island Gas Ltd seeking planning permission from the County Council to install monitoring boreholes associated with exploratory shale gas drilling on land off Springs Road, to the north-east of Misson in Bassetlaw.<sup>65</sup>

Overall, planning for waste and minerals is a County function and in consequence, the baseline would not be expected to change significantly without the Local Plan. However, policies in the Local Plan could support the objectives of the adopted Waste Core Strategy and the emerging Minerals Local Plan including by, for example, promoting the provision of on-site recycling facilities and the sustainable use of materials in new development.

### Key Sustainability Issues

<sup>61</sup> Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council (2015) *Local Aggregate Assessment 2015*.

<sup>62</sup> Nottinghamshire County Council (2014) *Onshore Oil and Gas in Nottinghamshire: Frequently Asked Questions*. Available from <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/105912/onshore-oil-and-gas-in-nottinghamshire-faq-revised-july-2014-1.pdf> [Accessed October 2018].

<sup>63</sup> Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council (2013) *Replacement Waste Local Plan. Waste Core Strategy*.

<sup>64</sup> For further information see <http://nottinghamshire.jdi-consult.net/localplan/readdoc.php?docid=160&chapter=3&docelemid=d24729#d24729> [Accessed October 2018].

<sup>65</sup> For further information see <http://site.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/theCouncil/democracy/planning/fracking-shale-gas/latest-news/> [Accessed October 2018].

- The need to minimise waste arisings and encourage reuse and recycling.
- The need to promote the efficient use of mineral resources.
- The need to ensure the protection of the District’s mineral resources from inappropriate development, in accordance with the emerging Minerals Local Plan.
- The need to promote resource efficiency through sustainable design and construction techniques to minimise resource depletion and waste creation.

## Cultural Heritage

Bassetlaw has a rich cultural heritage that 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. The District’s heritage is reflected by the number of statutory designations, the distribution of which is shown in **Figure A3.11**.

The National Heritage List for England<sup>66</sup> includes 1,067 listed building entries (comprising 33 Grade I, 48 Grade II\*, 962 Grade II listed buildings and 24 Scheduled Monuments), the second highest number of listed buildings in Nottinghamshire. .

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 medieval villages are recognised scheduled monuments (there are 24 sites currently designated as scheduled monuments in the District). 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.

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 also designated as conservation areas, ensuring the protection of many vernacular buildings. In total, the District has 32 conservation areas.

There are also many buildings within the District which are not listed, but which contribute to the character of the area. These are identified in the Historic Environment Record maintained by Nottinghamshire County Council.

Within the District, there are currently 17 listed buildings, two scheduled monuments, two conservation areas and one registered park and garden on the Historic England Heritage At Risk Register<sup>67</sup>. These are listed in **Table A3.15**.

<sup>66</sup> See <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/> [Accessed September 2018].

<sup>67</sup> Available from <http://risk.historicengland.org.uk/register.aspx?rs=1&rt=0&pn=1&st=a&di=Bassetlaw&ctype=all&crit=> [Accessed September 2018]

**Table A3.15 Historic Assets 'At Risk'**

Listed Buildings	Scheduled Monuments	Registered Parks and Gardens	Conservation Areas
Church of St. Peter and St. Paul Church of St. Peter Church of St. Oswald Church of St. Giles Parish Church of St. Michael the Archangel Church of St. Swithun Gateway and walls from Manor Farm to churchyard Worksop Priory gatehouse Remains of cloister wall adjoin Church of St. Cuthbert and St. Mary Hodsock Priory Gatehouse West stable at Shireoaks Hall East stable and outbuildings at Shireoaks Hall Shireoaks Hall Arch at Serlby Park Methodist Church, Grove Street Church of All Saints, Church Street, Beckingham Church of All Saints, Church Street, Misterton	Roman fort and a section of Roman road 350m north west of Holly House Farm, Scaftworth Church of St. James	Shireoaks Hall	Worksop Nether Langwith

Source: Historic England (2017) *Heritage At Risk Register*

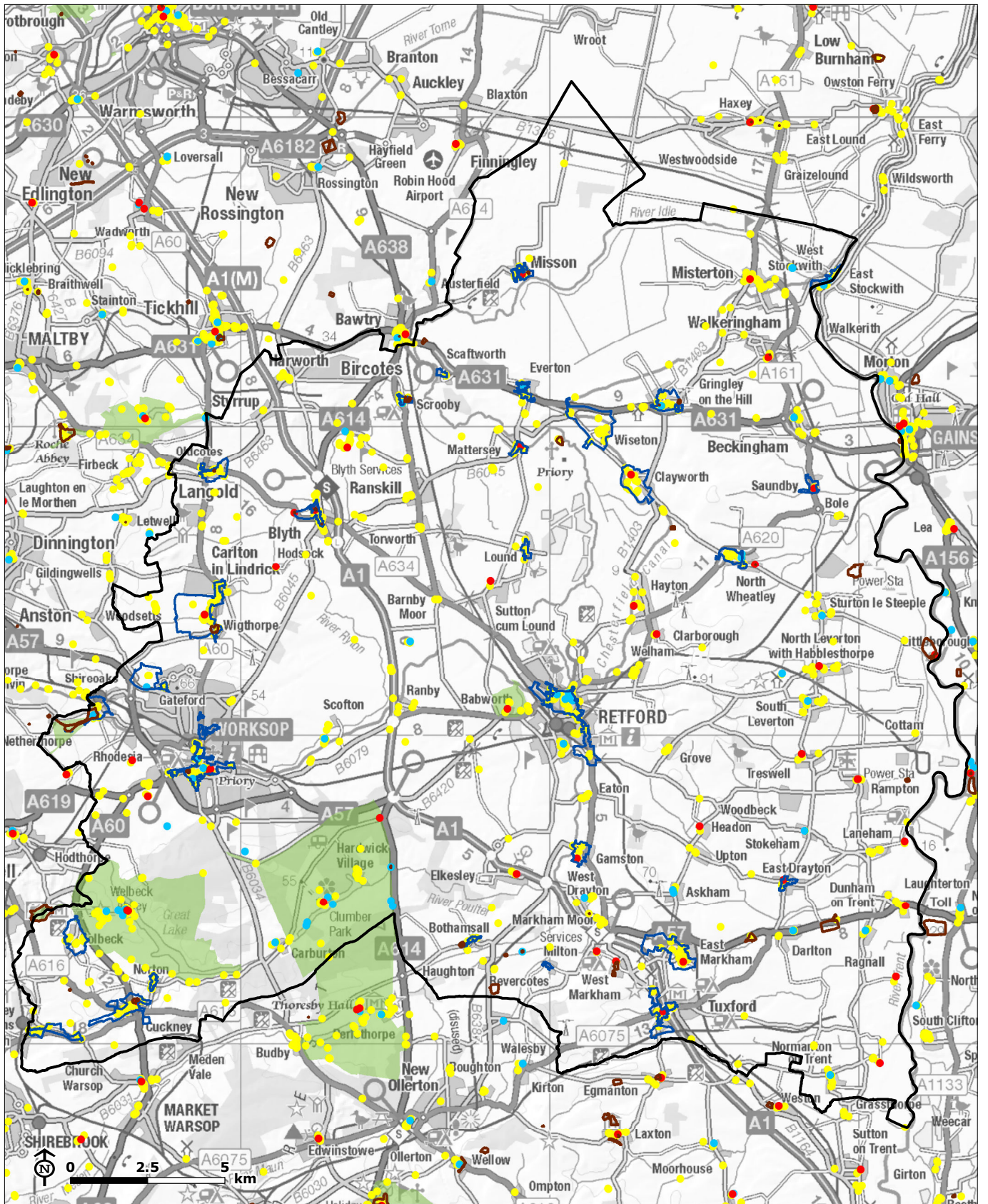
Due to the lack of monitoring of Grade II listed buildings which make up the majority of listed buildings in Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire County Council has conducted its own survey of Bassetlaw and all other Districts in the County to produce the Nottinghamshire Register of Buildings at Risk. This Register identifies a total of 73 buildings at risk in the District comprising 13 assets deemed 'vulnerable', 41 'at risk' and 19 'extreme'. This is greater than any other District in the County.

### Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan

It is reasonable to assume that the majority of the District's designated heritage assets would be protected without the Local Plan (since works to them invariably require consent). However, elements which contribute to their significance could be harmed through inappropriate development in their vicinity. Opportunities to enhance assets may also be missed. Further, other non-designated elements which contribute to the character of the area could be harmed without an up-to-date policy framework. Notwithstanding, it is recognised that national planning policy set out in the NPPF and extant Development Plan policy and associated guidance would together provide a high level of protection in this regard.

### Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to protect and enhance the District's cultural heritage assets and their settings.
- The need to avoid harm to designated heritage assets and their settings.
- The need to recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets and protect these where possible, taking into account the requirements of the NPPF.
- The need to tackle heritage at risk.
- The need to recognise the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of landscapes and townscapes.



**BASSETLAW SA  
Baseline Analysis**

**Figure A3.11: Designated Cultural Heritage Assets**

- |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Bassetlaw District Council   | <b>Listed Buildings (by grade)</b> |
| Registered Parks and Gardens | I                                  |
| Conservation Area            | II*                                |
| Scheduled Monument           | II                                 |

Source: BDC, Historic England

Map Scale @ A4: 1:175,000



**BASSETLAW**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

## Landscape

The landscape of Bassetlaw is varied and heavily influenced by its underlying geology. The District comprises the following five National Landscape Character Areas (NCA)<sup>68</sup> and which are shown in **Figure A3.12**:

- Southern Magnesian Limestone.
- Humberhead Levels.
- Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands.
- Trent and Belvoir Vales.
- Sherwood.

The Southern Magnesian Limestone NCA is mainly defined by the underlying Permian Zechstein Group, formerly known as the Magnesian Limestone. It creates a very long and thin NCA that stretches from Thornborough in the north down through north Derbyshire to the outskirts of Nottingham further south. The limestone creates a ridge, or narrow belt of elevated land, running north-south through the NCA, forming a prominent landscape feature.

The Humberhead Levels is a flat, low-lying and large scale agricultural landscape bounded to the west by the low ridge of the Southern Magnesian Limestone and to the east by the Yorkshire Wolds (North of the Humber) and the Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands (south of the Humber). To the north it merges into the slightly undulating landscape of the Vale of York, at the line of the Escrick Moraine, and in the south it merges in to the Trent and Belvoir Vales and Sherwood.

The Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands comprises a ridge of Jurassic limestone running north from Lincoln to the Humber Estuary. The scarp slope rises prominently from adjacent low-lying land, forming the Edge or Cliff, and giving panoramic views out, in particular to the west. In the north is a second, lower scarp of ironstone.

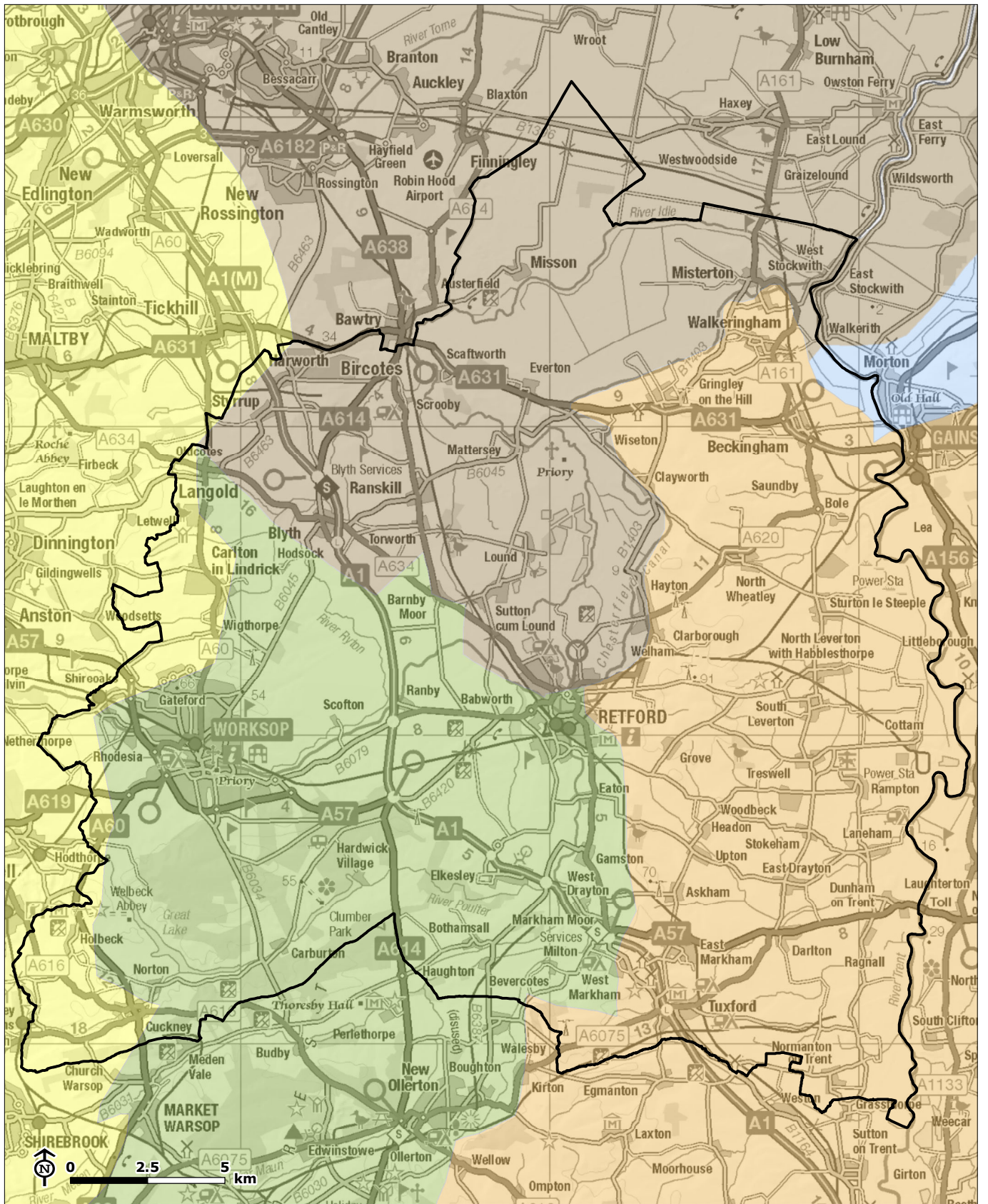
The Trent and Belvoir Vales is characterised by undulating, strongly rural and predominantly arable farmland, centred on the River Trent. A low-lying rural landscape with relatively little woodland cover, the NCA offers long, open views. Newark-on-Trent lies at the centre with Grantham, Nottingham, Lincoln and Gainsborough on the peripheries. The southern and eastern edges of the Vales are defined by the adjoining escarpments of the Lincolnshire Edge and the Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire Wolds NCA. To the west, the escarpment of a broad ridge of rolling landscape defines the boundary with the neighbouring Sherwood and Humberhead Levels NCAs.

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

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<sup>68</sup> Natural England has divided England into 159 distinct natural areas. These can be viewed at - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles> [Accessed October 2018]





**BASSETLAW SA  
Baseline Analysis**

**Figure A3.12: National  
Character Areas**

▭ Bassetlaw District Council

**National Character Areas**

- ▭ Humberhead Levels
- ▭ Northern Lincolnshire Edge With Coversands
- ▭ Sherwood
- ▭ Southern Magnesian Limestone
- ▭ Trent And Belvoir Vales

Source: Natural England

Map Scale @ A4: 1:175,000



**BASSETLAW**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

At a county level, Regional Character Areas (RCA) have been defined by Nottinghamshire County Council (see **Figure A3.13**). While the RCAs relate to the NCAs, which cover much broader areas, they do not have exactly the same boundaries and have been created using the 'Living Landscapes Project' methodology. A total of five RCAs fall within Bassetlaw: Sherwood; Magnesian Limestone Ridge; Idle Lowlands; Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands; and Trent Washlands. The Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment (2009)<sup>69</sup> provides an overview of each RCA which is reproduced below.

The Sherwood RCA is characterised by a wide and diverse range of landscapes including the heartland of the historic Sherwood Forest and the extensive parklands and large estates of the Dukeries. The region runs northwards from Nottingham to the lowlands of the River Idle. It is located between the heavily populated Magnesian Limestone Ridge and Nottinghamshire Coalfield regions to the west, and the more rural areas of the Mid- Nottinghamshire Farmlands region to the east.

The Magnesian Limestone Ridge RCA forms the southernmost part of a narrow limestone ridge that extends from Nottingham along the western edge of the County to Oldcotes, then northwards through Yorkshire. This region forms a distinct belt of rising ground along the eastern fringe of the Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire Coalfields. In the central and southern parts of the region, coalfield influences spread onto the limestone ridge and large mining settlements with their associated pit heaps, now restored, are now a prominent feature in the landscape.

The Idle Lowlands RCA forms the southern part of an extensive low-lying region which extends northwards from Bassetlaw to the Humber Estuary. Much of this region consists of sparsely inhabited levels and former carrlands, which are now intensively cultivated for arable production. Within Bassetlaw, the Idle Lowlands are closely associated with the basin of the River Idle and its tributary, the Ryton.

The Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA forms a discrete area within Nottinghamshire, extending in a broad band from the edge of Nottingham north to the Idle Lowlands. It is bounded to the west by the Sherwood region and to the east by the lowlands of the Trent Washlands. Small nucleated villages, isolated farmsteads and quiet country lanes are important components of the region's character, along with undulating landform, hedged fields and woodland.

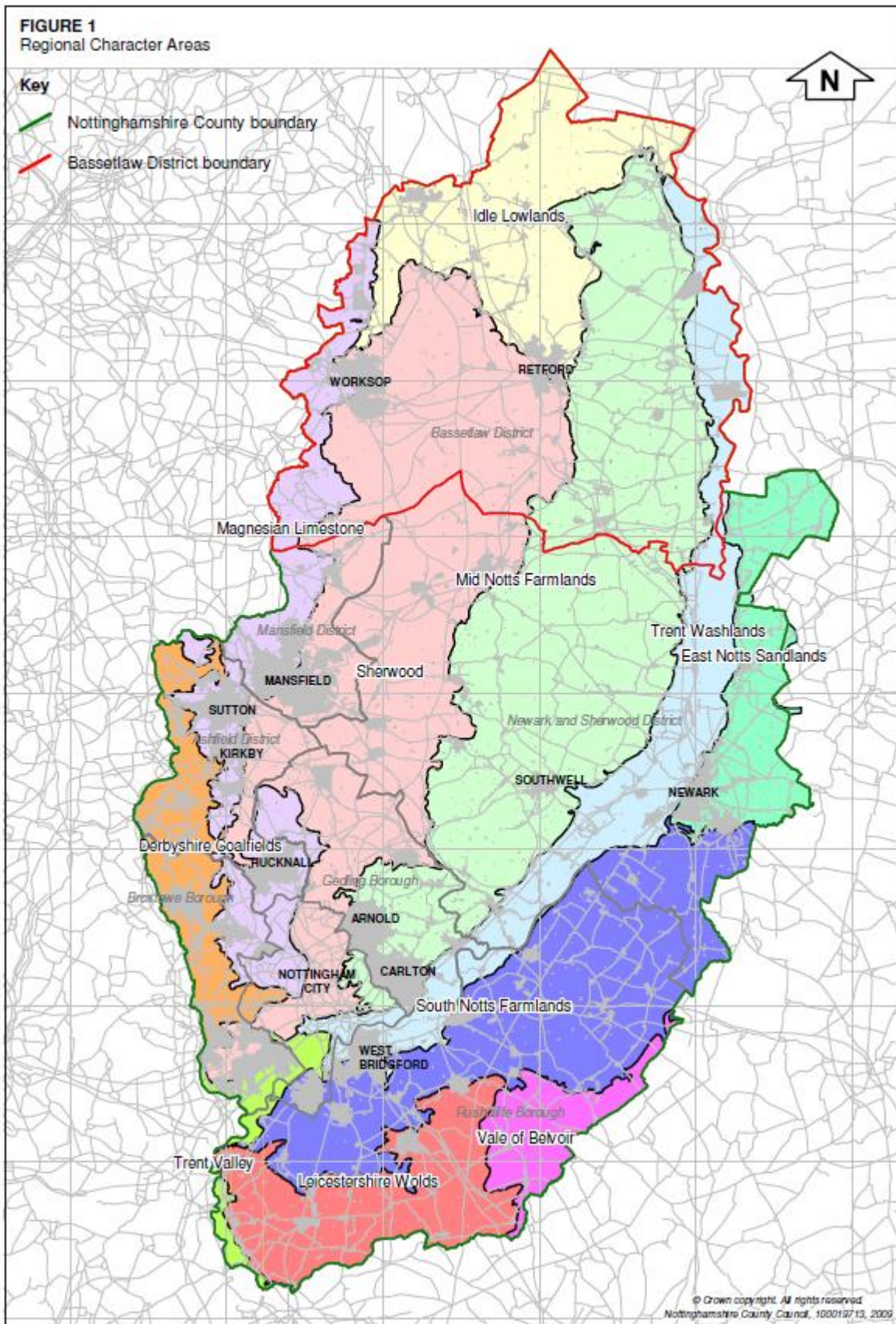
The Trent Washlands RCA forms a low-lying agricultural region associated with the broad valleys of the Trent and Soar, characterised by productive arable farming, meadowlands, small nucleated villages, market towns and cities, power stations and quarries.

There are no national landscape designations affecting the District.

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<sup>69</sup> Bassetlaw District Council (2009) *Landscape Character Assessment – Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire*. Available from <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/1952/bslandscapecharacteroverview.pdf> [Accessed September 2018].

**Figure A3.13 Regional Character Areas**



Source: Bassetlaw District Council (2009) *Landscape Character Assessment – Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire*.

### Likely Evolution of the Baseline without the Local Plan

Bassetlaw’s 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 landscape features and components. The Assessment 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 Policy Zones require landscape creation.<sup>70</sup>

New development is likely to place pressure on the landscape of the District. Whilst national planning policy set out in the NPPF and existing Development Plan policy would continue to offer some protection and guidance, there is the potential that development could be inappropriately sited and designed without an up-to-date policy framework. This could adversely affect the landscape and townscape character of the area. Further, opportunities may not be realised to enhance landscape and townscape character through, for example, the provision of green infrastructure or the adoption of high quality design standards which reflects local character.

### Key Sustainability Issues

- The need to conserve and enhance the District’s landscape character.
- The need to protect the character of rural areas.
- The need to promote high quality design that respects local character.
- The need to maximise opportunities associated with new development to enhance townscape character and the quality of urban environments.

## Key Sustainability Issues

From the analysis of the baseline presented in the preceding sections, a number of key sustainability issues affecting the District have been identified. These issues are summarised in **Table A3.16**.

**Table A3.16 Key Sustainability Issues**

Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
<b>Biodiversity, Green and Blue Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity including sites designated for their nature conservation value.</li> <li>• The need to maintain, restore, protect and expand the District's priority habitats.</li> <li>• The need to protect and increase populations of protected and priority species.</li> <li>• The need to prevent the spread of invasive species.</li> <li>• The need to adapt ecological communities to climate change.</li> <li>• The need to safeguard and enhance existing green and blue infrastructure assets/networks.</li> <li>• The need to enhance the green infrastructure network, addressing identified gaps, improving accessibility and encouraging multiple uses where appropriate.</li> <li>• The need to improve the connectivity of green space.</li> <li>• The need to prevent harm to geological conservation interests.</li> </ul>
<b>Population and Community</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to meet the District's objectively assessed housing need including for affordable housing.</li> <li>• The need to provide an adequate supply of land for housing.</li> <li>• The need to make best use of, and improve, the quality of the existing housing stock.</li> <li>• The need to diversify the local economy and support the delivery of the District's Regeneration and Growth Strategy, Nottinghamshire Growth Plan and Sheffield City Region and the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership Strategic Economic Plans.</li> <li>• The need to provide a range of quality sites, infrastructure and wider environment for business development.</li> <li>• The need to support the development of innovative and knowledge-based businesses.</li> </ul>

<sup>70</sup>Bassetlaw District Council (2009) *Landscape Character Assessment*. Available at: <http://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/1952/bslandscapecharacteroverview.pdf> [Accessed September 2018]

Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to support the growth and development of existing businesses.</li> <li>• The need to increase local employment opportunities.</li> <li>• The need to provide job opportunities in sustainable locations.</li> <li>• The need to tackle deprivation, particularly in those areas of the District that are most deprived, and deliver regeneration.</li> <li>• The need to raise educational attainment and skills in the local labour force.</li> <li>• The need to maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the District's town centres and larger villages.</li> <li>• The need to safeguard existing community facilities and services (social capital) and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities to meet needs arising from new development.</li> </ul>
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to protect the health and wellbeing of the District's population.</li> <li>• The need to promote healthy lifestyles.</li> <li>• The need to tackle inequalities in health.</li> <li>• The need to protect and enhance open space provision across the District.</li> <li>• The need to improve access to green space.</li> <li>• The need to support high quality design.</li> <li>• The need to reduce crime levels, minimise risk and increase community safety.</li> <li>• The need to safeguard existing health care facilities and services and ensure the timely delivery of new facilities and services to meet needs arising from new development.</li> <li>• The need to plan for an ageing population.</li> <li>• The need to address health inequalities.</li> </ul>
<b>Transport and Accessibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to ensure timely investment in transport infrastructure and services.</li> <li>• The need to support proposals contained in the Local Transport Plan and address highways capacity issues in the District.</li> <li>• The need to capitalise on the District's good transport accessibility, links to Robin Hood Airport and the new Worksop Bus Station.</li> <li>• The need to encourage alternative modes of transport to the private car.</li> <li>• The need to ensure that new development is accessible to community facilities and services and jobs so as to reduce the need to travel.</li> <li>• The need to enhance the connectivity of more remote, rural settlements.</li> <li>• The need to encourage walking and cycling.</li> <li>• The need to protect and enhance the Public Rights of Way network.</li> </ul>
<b>Land Use, Geology and Soil</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to encourage development on previously developed (brownfield) land.</li> <li>• The need to make best use of existing buildings and infrastructure.</li> <li>• The need to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</li> <li>• The need to protect and enhance sites designated for their geological interest.</li> </ul>
<b>Water</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to protect and enhance the quality of the District's water sources.</li> <li>• The need to promote the efficient use of water resources.</li> <li>• The need to ensure the timely provision of new water services infrastructure to meet demand arising from new development.</li> <li>• The need to locate new development away from areas of flood risk, taking into account the effects of climate change.</li> <li>• The need to ensure the timely provision of flood defence/management infrastructure.</li> <li>• The need to encourage the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems.</li> <li>• The need to manage surface water to greenfield run off rates.</li> </ul>
<b>Air Quality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to minimise the emission of air pollutants.</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to ensure that new development is adaptable to the effects of climate change.</li> <li>• The need to mitigate climate change including through increased renewable energy provision.</li> </ul>
<b>Material Assets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to minimise waste arisings and encourage reuse and recycling.</li> <li>• The need to promote the efficient use of mineral resources.</li> <li>• The need to ensure the protection of the District's mineral resources from inappropriate development, in accordance with the emerging Minerals Local Plan.</li> <li>• The need to promote resource efficiency through sustainable design and construction techniques to minimise resource depletion and waste creation.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to protect and enhance the District's cultural heritage assets and their settings.</li> <li>• The need to avoid harm to designated heritage assets and their settings.</li> <li>• The need to recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets and protect these where possible, taking into account the requirements of the NPPF.</li> <li>• The need to tackle heritage at risk.</li> <li>• The need to recognise the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of landscapes and townscales.</li> </ul>

Topic	Key Sustainability Issues
<b>Landscape</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to conserve and enhance the District's landscape character.</li> <li>• The need to protect the character of rural areas.</li> <li>• The need to promote high quality design that respects local character.</li> <li>• The need to maximise opportunities associated with new development to enhance townscape character and the quality of urban environments.</li> </ul>

## Appendix 4

### SA Matrices for Policy Options

**Table A4.1 Spatial Options**

SA Objective	Spatial Option/Score								Commentary on Likely Sustainability Effects
	Option 1: Maintain current strategy	Option 2: New hierarchy based on functional geography	Option 3: Focus development along the A1 corridor	Option 4: New/expanded rural settlements	Option 5: Large scale urban extensions	Option 6: Hybrid option	Option 7: Equitable distribution of growth	Option 8: Parallel Strategies	
<p><b>1. Biodiversity:</b> To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	+/--	+/--	+/-	-?	++/--	++/--	+/--	+/-	<p><b>Option 1</b>  <b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b>                      There are no internationally designated sites within Bassetlaw, however, there are 20 SSSIs located mostly in the Sherwood area to the south of Worksop (around the Clumber and Welbeck estates) and north of Retford, along the Idle Valley. The south western portion of the District also includes the indicative Sherwood Forest ppSPA. There are over 300 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) covering approximately 4000ha widely distributed across Bassetlaw. The areas identified as the focal points for many of these environmental assets are, however, not regarded as sustainable locations for new development in the current Core Strategy and include large areas that are at significant risk of flooding.                      Worksop is notably constrained to the south due to the concentration of environmental assets located here, including nationally important sites. Development in Worksop and nearby villages may increase pressure on these areas as recreational destinations and this area is within or in close proximity to the indicative Sherwood Forest ppSPA. However, there is a significant network of locally important sites stretching to the north of the town, up towards Carlton-in-Lindrick. The flooded former mineral extraction sites to the north of Retford are particularly significant as habitat for breeding birds, therefore is sensitive to development occurring along the River Idle. Coal mining around Harworth &amp; Bircotes has, until recently, lead to significant ongoing change in the environment, resulting in a lack of designated sites. This area is therefore, in ecological terms, less sensitive to the potential effects of development.                      Higher levels of growth in areas with higher existing population concentrations will generally support access to existing open spaces, although growth of these</p>



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	Option 1: Maintain current strategy	Option 2: New hierarchy based on functional geography	Option 3: Focus development along the A1 corridor	Option 4: New/expanded rural settlements	Option 5: Large scale urban extensions	Option 6: Hybrid option	Option 7: Equitable distribution of growth	Option 8: Parallel Strategies	
									<p>areas may also result in loss of existing accessible urban fringe countryside.</p> <p>A wide spread of population growth across a number of different settlements will increase likelihood of development impacts on locally designated sites, with increased risk of habitat fragmentation and loss of non-designated features of interest. However, with a potentially broad range of sites and locations to deliver site allocations there is the opportunity to avoid significant adverse impacts on sensitive areas and seek opportunities for habitat creation and enhancement.</p> <p>There are three SSSIs designated for their geological interest; Creswell Crags, Styrrup Quarry and Scrooby Top Quarry. Given the location of these sites they are highly unlikely to be subject to development pressures under this option.</p> <p>There are a number of Local Geological Sites (LGSs) throughout the District, including in the towns of Worksop, Retford and Harworth &amp; Bircotes. The limited range of locations considered appropriate for development under this option may lead to increased development pressures on these sites</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Careful consideration to be given to selection of sites and general directions of growth taking account of the sensitivity of particular areas, such as land to the south of Worksop and to the north of Retford.</li> <li>• Local Plans should plan positively for green infrastructure and Development Management (DM) policies will avoid/mitigate any adverse impacts of development schemes.</li> <li>• Identify specific opportunities for green infrastructure enhancement through site allocations and support existing initiatives through ongoing work with key stakeholders (i.e. Notts Wildlife Trust, RSPB etc).</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In a land rich District there are a great many options for development in areas that are less sensitive or significant in biodiversity terms.</li> </ul>

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All development will to some extent result in loss or fragmentation of habitat and migration routes.</li> <li>Limited brownfield land availability means that new development will predominantly occur on greenfield sites. It is assumed that greenfield sites typically support greater biodiversity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unclear how strongly the market will support a brownfield first approach, given the additional remediation costs involved.</li> <li>The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage.</li> <li>The total amount growth to be delivered over the plan period is not known at this stage.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>When compared to Option 1 this option has the potential to spread new development amongst a wider range of settlements. This may decrease pressure to develop on environmentally sensitive areas around Worksop and Retford. When compared to the current Core Strategy this Option will increase the number of villages that are considered appropriate for new development, with potential impacts on species and habitats across a wider area including the indicative Sherwood Forest ppSPA, if villages to the south west were allocated a high level of development. Development in some of the smaller villages has potential to increase habitat fragmentation through removal of hedgerows and tree belts that form existing field boundaries.</p> <p>Other settlements that are not identified as key locations for growth in Option 1 do have some significant sites that need to be carefully considered when identifying potential allocations. Notably, Carlton-in-Lindrick and Langold have a</p>

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									<p>strong network of woodland and open spaces to the west of the built-up areas, including Dyscarr Wood (SSSI), Carlton and Wallingwells Wood (Ancient Woodland) and Langold Country Park (Local Nature Reserve). Also some of the land surrounding the former Firbeck Colliery site has naturally regenerated and is designated as a LWS. Similarly, Lound is located immediately adjacent to the Sutton and Lound Gravel Pits SSSI.</p> <p>Supporting further residential growth in rural areas facilitates greater access to accessible countryside, specifically for recreation and has the potential for individual developments to contribute to enhancement of identified green infrastructure nodes and corridors.</p> <p>There are three SSSIs designated for their geological interest; Creswell Crag, Styrrup Quarry and Scrooby Top Quarry. The wider distribution of growth supported through this option has the potential to result in further adverse impacts on these SSSIs, particularly Scrooby Top Quarry SSSI which is located in close proximity to the A638 to the north west of the District.</p> <p>Additionally the wider distribution of growth envisaged under this option may lead to increased pressure on LGSs in a wider range of locations.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Application of a criteria-based policy for determining suitability of prospective development sites in rural villages.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• It remains unclear at this stage what the proportion of growth to be allocated to rural areas will be.</li> </ul>

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	Option 1: Maintain current strategy	Option 2: New hierarchy based on functional geography	Option 3: Focus development along the A1 corridor	Option 4: New/expanded rural settlements	Option 5: Large scale urban extensions	Option 6: Hybrid option	Option 7: Equitable distribution of growth	Option 8: Parallel Strategies	
									<p><b><u>Option 3</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option will incur far more focused impacts on biodiversity, principally focusing new development in and around Harworth &amp; Bircotes, Blyth, Ranby, Worksop (east), Elkelsley, Gamston (airport), and Tuxford/East Markham/Markham Moor. With a specific focus on distribution and warehousing employment development it is possible that this option, in addition to residential development, will result in a disproportionate land-take. As with other options, this will primarily involve loss of greenfield land and loss of undesignated areas of habitat. Furthermore, the A1 carriageway itself creates a significant barrier for movement of people and wildlife. The edge-effects of large scale residential development (pet predation, curtilage creep, recreational pressure and light pollution), particularly in villages, is likely to have adverse impacts on habitats.</p> <p>This option will minimise impacts on nationally important designated sites, with none identified in close proximity to the key settlements that would accommodate the majority of the growth proposed. Nonetheless, there are still a significant number of locally important sites that may be affected. It is noted, however, that the south east of the District (including Tuxford and East Markham), when compared to the rest of Bassetlaw, may be regarded as having a deficit of strategic green infrastructure. This option therefore presents a significant opportunity for creation and enhancement in association with new developments.</p> <p>The remainder of the District will remain relatively unaffected by new development. This has potential for environmental assets to mature naturally. However, this option also limits potential for investment and enhancement that can be derived from development.</p> <p>This option would likely avoid impacts on the geological SSSIs though some LGSs may still be affected by development pressures. Some of the LGSs in the</p>

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									<p>District (including Warsop Colliery Line Cutting, Old River Cliff and Styrrup Quarry) are located along the A1 corridor and on roads which connect directly to the corridor.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> <li>• Uncertain about the extent of impacts of current traffic and associated air/noise pollution arising from the A1. This means it is difficult to predict the impacts of increased traffic in this part of the District.</li> <li>• It remains unclear at this stage what the proportion of growth to be allocated to each settlement will be.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option would involve significant greenfield development, particularly compared with Option 1 and Option 2. However, this option would also have far more focused impacts on biodiversity. Even the possibility of developing a new settlement, be it on greenfield or brownfield land that is not associated with an existing village, raises the possibility of specific impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>Development in some of the villages has potential to increase habitat fragmentation through removal of hedgerows and tree belts that form existing field boundaries. While very few settlements are in close proximity to SSSIs, a number have LWSs on the edge of or in close proximity to the defined built-up areas. The edge-effects of large scale residential development (pet predation,</p>

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									<p>curtilage creep, recreational pressure and light pollution), particularly in villages, is likely to have adverse impacts on habitats.</p> <p>Whilst locations for growth have not yet been defined the south east of the District (including Tuxford and East Markham), when compared to the rest of Bassetlaw, is notable insofar as its having a deficit of strategic green infrastructure. This potentially therefore presents a significant creation and enhancement opportunities in association with new developments.</p> <p>The remainder of the District will remain relatively unaffected by development. This has potential for environmental assets to mature naturally, but likewise also to limit potential for investment and enhancement that can be derived from development.</p> <p>This option would likely avoid impact on geological SSSIs but may result in development pressure on land surrounding LGSs considering the wider spread of these features in the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Careful consideration to be given to selection of sites and general directions of growth taking account of the sensitivity of particular areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• It is unclear at this stage where growth will be allocated therefore it is not possible to determine the specific effects on the natural environment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 5</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p>

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									<p>The effects of developments on the edge of the existing urban areas in Bassetlaw will be very focused. The biggest challenge will be to avoid adverse impacts on the assets of greatest significance (such as Clumber Park), due to the options available. Compared to Option 1 the impacts of this option are likely to be amplified in Worksop and Retford. The edge-effects of large scale residential development (pet predation, curtilage creep, recreational pressure and light pollution), is likely to have adverse impacts on habitats and any urban extensions around Worksop could fall within, or in close proximity to, the indicative Sherwood Forest ppSPA. With development focused in Worksop and Retford alone these effects and those of on other non-designated features would be much more pronounced and more difficult to mitigate in the long term. This should be weighed, however, against the limited impact on the rest of the District.</p> <p>This approach would fail to acknowledge the availability of sites/locations of less significance and sensitivity. Furthermore this approach would be likely to result in loss of sites that are of multifunctional green infrastructure value and accessible urban fringe countryside that is highly valued by existing residents.</p> <p>Conversely, however, the sites that could be considered under this option would offer significant opportunity for specific habitat creation along with well-designed and integrated green infrastructure features.</p> <p>By focussing development at the settlement edges of Worksop and/or Retford this option would avoid impact on geological SSSIs but may result in development pressure on land surrounding LGSs. Carlton Forest Quarry, Sandhill Lake, Worksop Sand Pit, Toll Bar Cottage, Woodsetts Quarry Pond Bolham Mill, Thrumpton Goods Yard and Bolham Lane are LGSs which are located within or in close proximity to one of these settlements.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Require strategic sites to deliver specific green infrastructure enhancements.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 6</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option has the potential to spread new development amongst a wider range of settlements and sites of differing scales. By having a choice of sites on which to allocate growth there is scope to avoid significant impacts on the most sensitive sites. Both the spread and potential scale of sites will give rise to opportunities to make connections to existing defined green infrastructure nodes and corridors. Furthermore, this option may present a high number of opportunities for the redevelopment of brownfield sites given that the growth supported would include urban extensions on the edge of the District's largest settlements as well supporting urban intensification.</p> <p>Because this option integrates elements of all of the other options there are some aspects that will lead to specific impacts. One such example will be from allocating a significant proportion of distribution and warehousing-based employment development on the A1 corridor, resulting in a disproportionate greenfield land-take.</p> <p>Delivery of a large scale urban extension will have amplified effects on the part of Worksop and/or Retford in which it is located and any urban extensions around Worksop could fall within or in close proximity to the indicative Sherwood Forest ppSPA. Development taking the form of large scale urban extensions</p>



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									<p>may present opportunities for habitat creation along with well-designed and integrated green infrastructure features.</p> <p>The prospect of developing a new settlement (be it on greenfield or brownfield land) that is not associated with an existing village, raises the possibility of specific impacts on biodiversity at locations which currently do not include any development at all. Distributing growth to a wider range of villages than is currently supported in the existing Core Strategy will have potential impacts on species and habitats across a wider area. Increasing scope for development in rural Bassetlaw has potential to increase habitat fragmentation through removal of hedgerows and tree belts that form existing field boundaries. In contrast, distributing growth to a wider range of settlements provides more opportunity to avoid development at the most sensitive sites.</p> <p>This option may see come additional development pressures around at land around Scrooby Top Quarry SSSI. The inclusion of a wide range of settlements to accommodate growth may also lead to development pressures on a greater number of LGSs.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> <li>• Application of a criteria-based policy for determining suitability of prospective development sites in rural villages.</li> <li>• Require strategic sites to deliver specific green infrastructure enhancements.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> <li>• Greater reliance on greenfield sites will result in loss of vegetation affecting surface runoff rates and reduced interception.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p>

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> <li>• The total amount growth to be delivered over the plan period is not known at this stage.</li> <li>• It remains unclear at this stage what the proportion of growth to be allocated to rural areas will be.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 7</u></b>  <b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option would involve significant greenfield development, particularly compared with Option 1 and Option 2 given that it would allow for a more even spread of development through the District which is to include all settlements. By adopting this approach it is expected that greater impact would result in terms of biodiversity and designated nature conservation sites in the District.</p> <p>Spreading development across most of the villages (with all settlements to contribute to District growth to a cap of 20%) has potential to increase habitat fragmentation particularly at the more rural villages through removal of hedgerows and tree belts that form existing field boundaries. While this approach may result in development being distributed to avoid concentrating growth in close proximity to the more sensitive biodiversity sites in the District, it is it is considered likely that a high level of development provided at rural village locations may result in the loss of more greenfield land than might otherwise be the case at the larger settlements of the District. This judgement has been made with consideration for the historical patterns of development, which is likely to result in more brownfield land being available at larger settlements.</p> <p>This option would distribute some growth towards the south western villages and therefore is likely to have adverse impacts on Welbeck Lake SSSI and Clumber Park SSSI. Similarly. growth at the south eastern villages may result in adverse</p>

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									<p>impacts in relation to Castle Hill Wood SSSI and Treswell Wood SSSI. The south western portion of the District also includes the indicative Sherwood Forest ppSPA. It is noted that significant effects might be avoided as this approach would allow for the highest levels of development at the larger settlements of the District. Many of the rural villages have LWSs on the edge of or in close proximity to their settlement edges. The edge-effects of new residential development (pet predation, curtilage creep, recreational pressure and light pollution), particularly in villages, is likely to have adverse impacts on habitats.</p> <p>Whilst locations for growth have not yet been defined, the south east of the District (including Tuxford and East Markham), when compared to the rest of Bassetlaw, is notable insofar as its having a deficit of strategic green infrastructure. As such providing development spread through rural villages including those to the south east may present significant GI creation and enhancement opportunities in association with new developments.</p> <p>Given that this approach would result in a significant proportion of new development occurring at the more rural settlements of the District with all settlements potentially contributing to the District growth target up to a cap of 20%. As such it is expected that new growth over the plan period would affect many locations which have been identified as being sensitive in terms of biodiversity. This approach may help to encourage the proliferation of the green infrastructure network across a wider area of the District, however this will be dependent upon the design of new proposals which come forward as well as issues such as viability, which will ultimately influence whether or not these types of improvement can be derived from development. It is noted that this approach would not result in the creation of new settlements which would otherwise have the potential to result in significant loss of greenfield land concentrated at one location.</p> <p>The inclusion of a wide range of settlements to provide development over the plan period as part of this option may lead to development pressures on a</p>

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									<p>greater number of LGSs. This wider distribution of growth has the potential to adversely impact upon the SSSI of geological importance at Creswell Crags, Styrrup Quarry and Scrooby Top Quarry. Conversely allowing new development in a wider range of settlements gives greater scope to take a sequential approach to the assessment of site suitability.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Careful consideration to be given to selection of sites particularly at the rural villages of the District taking account of the sensitivity of particular areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• While this option provides proportionate levels of development at all settlements in the District at this stage it is uncertain in relation to the precise level of growth to be delivered at each settlement and to determine the specific effects on the natural environment.</li> <li>• It is uncertain whether the level of development at rural settlements would be of a scale to support new green infrastructure provision.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 8</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>a significant level of greenfield development, it is expected to be less than that which would be required to support Option 7 given that a higher level of development is to be apportioned to the larger settlements in the District. This would include Worksop as a sub-regional centre, Retford as a rural hub and Harworth &amp; Bircotes as Bassetlaw's Main Regeneration Settlement the larger settlements in the District, where the historical pattern of development is likely</p>

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									<p>to provide increased opportunities for the re-use of previously developed land. Furthermore the smallest and most rural settlements of the District (which currently are likely to experience less habitat disturbance and fragmentation given their smaller populations) would not accommodate higher levels of growth unless land was to be allocated through Neighbourhood Plans.</p> <p>This option would result in dispersal of development across many of the District's settlements, however the level of growth will be proportionate to settlement size. It is expected that this approach would have a reduced potential to increase habitat fragmentation particularly at the more rural villages, given that minimal growth would result at these locations. When compared to Option 7 this option would allocate a less wide spread of development at the smaller settlements to the south west of the District which would help to reduce adverse impacts on Welbeck Lake SSSI and Clumber Park SSSI. The south western portion of the District also includes the indicative Sherwood Forest ppSPA. The reduced distribution of development around the smaller and more rural south eastern villages would help to reduce the scope for adverse impacts in relation to Castle Hill Wood SSSI and Treswell Wood SSSI. This option would also allow for growth at new settlements. While this would result in the loss of a large area of greenfield land, this type of growth is to be guided by the principles of Garden Villages which should help to mitigate adverse impacts relating to habitat fragmentation in the wider area.</p> <p>The provision of new settlements in the District is likely to result in new growth of a scale to support the incorporation of elements of green infrastructure. This is particularly likely given that the development is to be guided by the principles of Garden Villages, which includes provision of GI. Whilst an element of growth would be delivered towards the south eastern smaller settlements of the District (including Tuxford and East Markham), where a deficiency in strategic green infrastructure has been noted, it is uncertain whether the smaller level of growth which would be supported at these settlements would support the provision of</p>

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									<p>new elements of green infrastructure.</p> <p>This approach would support the provision of new development at the more rural settlements of the District. It would allow for development which is of a level to be proportionate to the size of these settlements with those settlements which have been identified as playing a specific role in the District accommodating higher levels of growth. Growth of up to 20% is to be supported at most settlements with the exception of the smallest and most rural. As such it is expected that any adverse effects on biodiversity sites in close proximity to the smaller settlements of the District may be minimised. This approach may help to encourage the proliferation of the green infrastructure network across a wider area of the District. The delivery of large scale development that follows the principles of Garden Villages may be of particular benefit in terms of the incorporation of green infrastructure. This will ultimately be dependent upon the design of new proposals which come forward.</p> <p>The inclusion of a wide range of settlements to provide development over the plan period as part of this option may lead to development pressures on a greater number of LGSs as well as the SSSIs of geological importance at Creswell Crag, Scooby Top Quarry and Styrrup Quarry. Conversely allowing new development in a wider range of settlements gives greater scope to take a sequential approach to the assessment of site suitability.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Careful consideration to be given to selection of sites particularly at the rural villages of the District taking account of the sensitivity of particular areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While this option provides proportionate levels of development at most of the settlements in the District apart from those which are smallest and most isolated at this stage it is uncertain in relation to the precise level of growth to be delivered at each settlement and to determine the specific effects on the natural environment.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Housing:</b> To ensure that the District's housing needs are met.	+	++	+?	+/-	+?	++	++	++	<p><b>Option 1</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Housing completions in Bassetlaw have varied between 241 and 514 dwellings over the past ten years.</p> <p>This option will be able to meet the required objectively assessed need. The range of settlements in which sites would be allocated should meet a range of needs and market demands, delivering dwellings in, or on the edge of, towns and villages. Focused intervention in Harworth &amp; Bircotes will broaden the type and tenure of houses in this area. However high levels of existing commitments in Harworth &amp; Bircotes may constrain the delivery of housing in the short-medium term.</p> <p>This option would continue to constrain the range of rural settlements eligible for residential development, resulting in the needs of other villages remaining unmet.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide specific policy support for housing that meets the needs of the elderly and other groups.</li> <li>Site allocations and criteria based policies will deliver sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.</li> <li>Development Management policies will require the application of good design and layout policies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The level of housing growth has been considered as part of the appraisal of</li> </ul>

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									<p>housing and employment growth options and is unlikely to be influenced by the overall spatial strategy.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unclear how strongly the market will support a brownfield first approach, given the additional remediation costs involved.</li> <li>• The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage.</li> <li>• The total amount growth to be delivered over the plan period is not known at this stage.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Compared to Option 1 this would see development take place in a wider range of rural settlements, allowing the housing needs of these villages to be met. This option will be able to meet the required objectively assessed need.</p> <p>Additionally urban intensification schemes would increase the range of market needs met, by meeting the needs of those who prioritise a town centre location.</p> <p>Expanding the range of locations in which residential development would take place would also increase the range of affordable housing available.</p> <p>Compared to Option 1 this option would likely be more reliant on greenfield, with a positive effect on viability and, in turn, affordable housing delivery.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>



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									<p><b>Option 3</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Compared to Options 1 and 2 this would see new housing development concentrated in a smaller range of settlements. This raises questions about whether there is sufficient land available in these locations to meet the objectively assessed need. Additionally concentrating new development in a smaller range of settlements may limit market appeal with potential adverse impacts on delivery. This approach fails to meet existing needs within Retford and Worksop, by diverting development away from Retford altogether and promoting development only to the east of Worksop.</p> <p>Compared to Option 1 this option would likely be more reliant on greenfield, with a positive effect on viability and, in turn, affordable housing delivery.</p> <p>The A1 Corridor (the old Great North Road) is traditionally a popular route used by the travelling community. Providing sites along this corridor may help to meet the needs of these groups.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Compared to Option 1 this option would likely be more reliant on greenfield, with</p>

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									<p>a positive effect on viability and, in turn, affordable housing delivery.</p> <p>This approach fails to meet existing needs within Retford and Worksop, by diverting large scale development away from the towns. This option would focus the provision of affordable housing in rural areas of the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Possible locations for a new village are currently unknown.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 5</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Compared to Options 1 to 4 this would see new housing development concentrated entirely around the edge of Worksop and Retford. This raises questions about whether there is sufficient land available in these locations to meet the objectively assessed need.</p> <p>This option would severely restrict residential development in the rural area, resulting in unmet needs. The range of affordable housing delivered would also be restricted.</p> <p>Compared to Option 1 this option would likely be more reliant on greenfield, with a positive effect on viability and, in turn, overall affordable housing delivery. Viability would be further supported by the large scale of development proposed.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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									<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 6</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option would allow for new residential development on the widest range of sites, meeting the needs of different groups. This option will be able to meet the objectively assessed need and will provide flexibility in where development can come forward.</p> <p>This option would see development take place in a wider range of rural settlements, allowing the housing needs of these villages to be met. This also applies to the provision of sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.</p> <p>Additionally urban intensification schemes would increase the range of market needs met, by provision of housing for those who prioritise a town centre location.</p> <p>The development of large scale urban extensions on greenfield land may be more viable in terms of delivering affordable housing.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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									<p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent to which new housing development meets local needs will be dependent on the mix of housing delivered (in terms of size, type and tenure). This is currently unknown.</li> <li>Exact location of sites for new housing development is currently unknown.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 7</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>By providing a wider distribution of development across most of the settlements in the District this option will help to avoid overburdening areas with land availability and suitability constraints. This option is expected to result in delivery of a high level of new development on greenfield land, which is likely to be more viable in terms of affordable housing delivery, particularly at rural locations.</p> <p>While this approach would not prioritise the concentration of development at Retford and Worksop, it would still provide planned growth commensurate to settlement size at these and all other locations. Option 7 would in effect still result in the larger settlements delivering the greatest number of new homes. As such this option would generally respond to the existing housing needs at these settlements.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> <li>The extent to which new housing development meets local needs will be</li> </ul>

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									<p>dependent on the mix of housing delivered (in terms of size, type and tenure). This is currently unknown.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exact location of sites for new housing development is currently unknown.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 8</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option would provide distribution of development which is proportionate to settlement size with growth up to 20% across all but the smallest and most isolated rural settlements. New settlements in the District are also to be supported as to be guided by the principles of Garden Villages. As much of the development will be delivered on greenfield land and this may increase viability in terms of affordable housing delivery, particularly throughout the more rural locations. At these types of locations there will historically have been lower levels of development meaning a higher proportion of land is greenfield. which is proportionate to settlement size is furthermore expected to provide flexibility in terms of where development can come forward and potentially in terms of site size.</p> <p>This option would apportion higher levels of development towards Worksop as a sub-regional centre, Retford as a rural hub and Harworth and Bircotes as Bassetlaw's Main Regeneration Settlement, ensuring that the existing needs at these settlements would be met.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The level of housing growth has been considered as part of the appraisal of housing and employment growth options and is unlikely to be influenced by the overall spatial strategy. As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p>

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• The extent to which new housing development meets local needs will be dependent on the mix of housing delivered (in terms of size, type and tenure). This is currently unknown.</li> <li>• Exact location of sites for new housing development is currently unknown.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Economy and Skills:</b> To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.	++?	++?/-	+/-	+/-	++?	+++	++?/-	+++	<p><b>Option 1</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Bassetlaw is continuing to regenerate its economic base following the structural decline of coalmining in the area. Following the closure of Harworth Colliery there are now no remaining pits in Bassetlaw. However, the District includes internationally recognised brands in food production, along with established engineering and manufacturing.</p> <p>The decline of traditional industries and lack of economic opportunity is reflected in Bassetlaw's economy, being dominated by lower-skilled jobs with low end earnings. Educational attainment levels are generally lower than national and regional averages. While a large number of people of working age commute out of Bassetlaw for work, the District exhibits a high retention rate with over 60% of residents working within the area.</p> <p>This option provides a flexible approach to economic development. It recognises the roles of Worksop and Retford as the main centres of employment in Bassetlaw and continues to support the economic regeneration of Harworth &amp; Bircotes. Rural diversification is widely supported, although this is subject to the need to be in a specific location. Land for economic development would not be allocated in rural areas.</p> <p>Focusing largely on employment growth around existing population concentrations facilitates access to new and existing employment, education and training opportunities.</p>

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									<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure of delivery of existing permissions that are currently contributing to growth targets under this option will result in the need for additional allocations as contingency measures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relationship between the number of jobs created by new employment development and the quantity of land required.</li> <li>• During the lifetime of the plan there is high dependency on the delivery of development on sites with existing permissions.</li> <li>• The extent to which job creation is locally significant will depend on the type of jobs created and the recruitment policies of prospective employers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option carries many similarities to Option 1, with the exception of limiting rural employment opportunities to the settlements identified as part of the functional clusters<sup>71</sup>. The likely effect of this approach would be to ensure that jobs are located in closer proximity to the potential workforce. This would facilitate ease of access to new and existing employment, education and training opportunities. However, this pattern of development would restrict opportunities for farm diversification which may adversely affect the long term viability of farming enterprises in the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p>

<sup>71</sup> Bassetlaw Rural Settlement Study (2016)

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>The overall aim of this option is to locate economic growth so as to maximise potential benefits associated with ease of access to the strategic road network. This will prioritise growth of particular types of employment (warehousing and distribution), in which Bassetlaw has a strong track record. However, this has the potential to limit the diversity of opportunity available in the local economy and reinforce the existing trend of low-skilled/low income labour.</p> <p>Development in these areas does not make best use of existing concentrations of the existing population (potential workforce), particularly those in Worksop and Retford. Similarly, limiting growth in the villages to the east of the District has the potential limit regeneration of these settlements and limit their long-term vitality. Additionally, with the A1 in such close proximity to the main growth areas there is increased likelihood of residents travelling further, to larger centres outside of Bassetlaw.</p> <p>Warehousing and distribution enterprises do not necessarily provide a high number of jobs, relative to the amount of land that is developed. Any allocations that are made along the A1 corridor may be of limited interest to other types of enterprise, therefore does not offer the flexibility of other options. Furthermore, this option will do little to promote a low carbon economy with a greater dependency on road vehicle movements.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p>



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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option would allocate significant growth in rural service centres and support economic development in the wider rural area, but would also allow continuation of market led economic development based on demand in the urban areas.</p> <p>This option would give strong support for rural diversification which with the potential to attract a broader range of employers could support the diversification of the local economy more generally. However, by locating a significant amount of residential development away from the existing centres of population and employment there may be adverse effects on accessibility to jobs.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• There is no evidence to suggest that rural areas are desirable or viable for significant economic investment</li> </ul>

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									<p><b><u>Option 5</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Sustainable urban extensions in Worksop and Retford would place a significant emphasis on development of new enterprises in these towns. This would facilitate ease of access to new and existing employment, education and training opportunities.</p> <p>Although this strategy would not undermine continued economic development in other settlements across the District and throughout the rural area, it does not actively support it.</p> <p>Focusing economic growth in the existing urban areas has the potential to deliver greater diversity of employment types. Similarly, concentrating growth in the towns has the potential to support clustering of particular industries.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• It is unclear if there is sufficient land available to support large scale allocations for both residential development and economic development.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 6</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option provides the most flexible approach to new economic development in Bassetlaw. It recognises the roles of Worksop and Retford as the main centres of employment and continues to support the economic regeneration of Harworth</p>

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									<p>&amp; Bircotes. Sustainable urban extensions in Worksop and Retford would place a significant emphasis on development of new enterprises here and would facilitate ease of access to new and existing employment, education and training opportunities.</p> <p>Rural diversification is widely supported both within functional clusters and outside of these areas where there is clear need for a specific location. Land for economic development would not be allocated in rural areas, which could potentially concentrate new employment opportunities in areas where a higher number of residents will have access to them. This approach may however mean that those residents at rural locations would be provided with limited access to nearby employment opportunities.</p> <p>This option recognises the significant role the A1 plays in the local economy and seeks to maximise the benefits that can be derived from locating specific types of business along the A1 corridor.</p> <p>The support this option provides for the creation of new settlements is expected to result in the delivery of some new employment opportunities, as the relatively large scale of development will help to promote a degree of self-sufficiency.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Failure of delivery of existing permissions that are currently contributing to growth targets under this option will result in the need for additional allocations as contingency measures. As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Large scale employers locating on the A1 corridor will be expected to contribute to provision of means by which the existing population can access new jobs.</li> <li>• Development Management policies will need to provide criteria to control development in rural areas outside of defined functional clusters.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p>

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent to which job creation is locally significant will depend on the type of jobs created and the recruitment policies of prospective employersAs per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 7</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option would provide for a more even distribution of development across the District over the plan period with the larger settlements still to deliver the highest levels of growth. As such, it would result in allocations in the rural service centres which would support economic development in the wider rural area, while also providing new development at the large settlements which traditionally support the largest number of employment opportunities.</p> <p>This option would support a level of rural diversification with the potential to attract a broader range of employers partly by supporting population increases at the smaller settlements which may help to stimulate economic growth. The approach also continues support for economic growth at the more developed locations of the District given that the provision of new development is to be consummate to settlement size.</p> <p>However it is expected by that allowing for growth at all of the settlements in the District this option will deliver growth at the more rural and isolated villages of the District where existing employment opportunities will be less accessible. Furthermore, development at these locations would likely need to be supported by infrastructure improvements to allow for future economic growth.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies will need to provide criteria to control development in rural areas outside of defined functional clusters.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent to which job creation is locally significant will depend on the type of jobs created and the recruitment policies of prospective employersAs per Option 1.</li> <li>• There is no evidence to suggest that rural areas are desirable or viable for significant economic investment.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 8</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>While this option would provide for a more equal distribution of development across the District over the plan period the level of development to be delivered is to be considerate of areas that play specific roles in the District. As such, while this approach would provide a level of development at the rural service centres to support economic development in the wider rural area, it would focus more growth at Worksop as a sub-regional centre, Retford as a rural hub and Harworth and Bircotes as Bassetlaw’s Main Regeneration Settlement. This option would not support a high level of growth at the strong transport corridor along the A1 which could otherwise support warehouse provision in the District. It is expected however that this approach may help to improve the District’s economic growth in a wider context given that these locations are accessible to a higher number of residents and benefit from relatively strong transport links..</p> <p>Supporting a level of growth which is proportionate to settlement size is expected to allow for a level of rural diversification in the District with the potential to attract a broader range of employers, partly by supporting population increases at the smaller settlements, which can stimulate economic</p>

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									<p>growth. This approach would not support allocation at the smallest and most isolated rural settlements and development at these locations is likely to be achieved through the Neighbourhood Plan process. It is therefore expected that development at the more remote locations of the District would be of a reduced scale thereby limiting the number of residents at locations that are not accessible to existing employment opportunities. The support this option provides for the creation of new settlements guided by Garden Village principles is expected to result in the delivery of some new employment opportunities, as the relatively large scale of development will help to promote a degree of self-sufficiency.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> <li>• Development Management policies will need to provide criteria to control development in rural areas outside of defined functional clusters.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent to which job creation is locally significant will depend on the type of jobs created and the recruitment policies of prospective employersAs per Option 1.</li> <li>• There is no evidence to suggest that rural areas are desirable or viable for significant economic investment.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Regeneration and Social Inclusion:</b> To promote regeneration, tackle</p>	++/-	++	+/--	++/--	++/--	++	++/-	++	<p><b>Option 1</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Option 1 focuses new development on defined service centres, including both the towns and villages, supporting access to and sustaining the viability of services and facilities.</p> <p>With a significant proportion of growth to be delivered in both Worksoop and</p>

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deprivation and ensure accessibility for all									<p>Retford this option facilitates ease of access to existing services and cultural activities, whilst potentially supporting their enhancement. High levels of development in the towns will also generate significant contributions to infrastructure enhancements. Large scale extensions, creating mixed communities have the potential to increase social cohesion.</p> <p>Additionally continuing to promote significant development in Harworth &amp; Bircotes will support efforts to regenerate this ex-colliery town.</p> <p>Where residential development is supported in the villages there is potential for enhancement of local service provision. However this option does not account for any change in circumstance related to service provision, whereby loss of a key service may render a village less sustainable than at the point of its designation as a service centre. In the long term this can affect the suitability for residential development</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New residential development will be expected to contribute to the provision of school places.</li> <li>• Development Management policy seeking to restrict loss of community facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a strong relationship between service provision and size of resident population. Significant increases in localised residential population would be expected to support the delivery of new services and retail provision.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Localised impact of changing service provision over the plan period.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p>

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									<p>Option 2 disperses development to a wider range of rural settlements but continues to use access to services as a key indicator of sustainability and suitability for accommodating residential development. The functional geography approach recognises the interdependence of rural settlements in terms of service provision. This would allow a greater proportion of new development to take place in rural areas, supporting the viability of rural service provision and seeking to address inequalities in the rural area. Although some villages will continue to be regarded as unsuitable for development, this is on the basis that limited existing service provision does not provide a sound basis for social cohesion.</p> <p>While this option would not continue to pursue growth at the same rate as the Core Strategy's 'step-change' for Harworth, it would nevertheless deliver proportionate growth, relative to permitted developments which will be delivered over the lifetime of the plan.</p> <p>Additionally urban intensification schemes in both Worksop and Retford would facilitate ease of access to existing services and cultural activities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Although focussed on a smaller range of settlements, Option 3 does focus</p>



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									<p>significant new development on identified service centres. This would support access to and sustain the viability of existing services and facilities in these centres. Subject to the level of growth allocated in each settlement, there is potential for new development to support new services and facilities. However development in these areas does not make best use of existing concentrations of services and facilities, particularly those in Worksop and Retford. Similarly, limiting growth in the villages to the east of the District has the potential to limit regeneration of these settlements and limit their long-term vitality. Additionally, with the A1 in such close proximity to the main growth areas there is increased likelihood of residents travelling further, to larger centres outside of Bassetlaw.</p> <p>Continuing to promote significant development in Harworth &amp; Bircotes will support efforts to regenerate this ex-coliery town. However reduced levels of growth in Worksop and Retford may restrict opportunities for regeneration in these towns.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 4</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Option 4 focuses significant new development on rural service centres, continuing to use access to services as a key indicator of sustainability and suitability for accommodating residential development. This would allow a greater proportion of new development to take place in rural areas, supporting</p>

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									<p>the viability of rural service provision.</p> <p>The allocation of a large scale development in the form of a new village would be expected to include the provision of associated services and facilities. A factor in the choice of location would also be the extent to which these additional services would benefit the surrounding area. This may have a beneficial impact on social cohesion and reduce inequalities in rural areas.</p> <p>However, development in these areas does not make best use of existing concentrations of services and facilities, particularly those in Worksop and Retford. It also fails to address issues of deprivation within the towns.</p> <p>Furthermore, this option would do little to address continued redevelopment and regeneration of Bassetlaw's former collieries and the communities surrounding them.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Development of a significant scale will result in need for key infrastructure, including, but not limited to, education and healthcare.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 5</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option presents significant opportunity to enhance service provision within Worksop and Retford, both as part of large scale urban extensions and through increased threshold population triggering greater demand. A significant level of growth in Worksop, in particular, would almost certainly require delivery of a</p>

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									<p>new Secondary School. Population growth within these towns will enhance the vitality and viability of community services and facilities, along with retail and leisure in the town centres and any new/existing local centres alike.</p> <p>Large scale extensions to Worksop and Retford enhance the scope for securing investment for key regeneration projects and reducing inequalities within the towns.</p> <p>Conversely, limiting growth in the villages throughout the District has the potential to limit regeneration of these settlements, limiting their long-term vitality and reinforcing rural inequalities. Furthermore, this option would do little to address continued redevelopment and regeneration of Bassetlaw's former collieries and the communities surrounding them.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Development of a significant scale will result in need for key infrastructure, including, but not limited to, education and healthcare.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 5</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option presents significant opportunity to enhance service provision within Worksop and Retford through large scale urban extensions. Growth within these towns will enhance the vitality and viability of community services and facilities, along with retail and leisure in the town centres and any new/existing local centres alike. Large scale extensions to Worksop and Retford also enhance the</p>

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									<p>scope for securing investment for key regeneration projects and reducing inequalities within the towns.</p> <p>This option disperses development to a wider range of rural settlements but continues to use access to services as a key indicator of sustainability and suitability for accommodating residential development. The functional geography approach, which is incorporated in this option, recognises the interdependence of rural settlements in terms of service provision. This would allow a greater proportion of new development to come forward in rural areas, supporting the viability of rural service provision and seeking to address inequalities in the rural area. Although some villages will continue to be regarded as unsuitable for development, this is on the basis that limited existing service provision does not provide a sound basis for social cohesion.</p> <p>Establishing a new village or significantly extending an existing settlement has the scope for positive impacts for the rural area by increasing potential viability of new services and facilities – especially if this results in a new functional cluster. This effect depends on whether any new services and facilities provided would be located as to serve existing residents as well as those of the new settlement.</p> <p>While this option would not continue to pursue growth at the same rate as the Core Strategy’s ‘step-change’ for Harworth, it would nevertheless deliver proportionate growth, relative to permitted developments, which will be delivered over the lifetime of the plan.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New residential development will be expected to contribute to the provision of school places.</li> <li>• Development Management policy seeking to restrict loss of community facilities.</li> </ul>

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									<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a strong relationship between service provision and size of resident population. Significant increases in localised residential population would be expected to support the delivery of new services and retail provision.</li> <li>• Development of a significant scale will result in need for key infrastructure, including, but not limited to, education and healthcare.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Localised impact As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 7</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Option 7 would allow for allocation of new growth over the plan period at all settlements commensurate to settlement size. As such, a greater proportion of new development would take place in rural areas, supporting the viability of rural service provision. This would include settlements which are the most isolated and have the lowest service offer in the District.</p> <p>While there would be noted benefits in terms of maintaining and fostering the improved viability of services and facilities at the smaller settlements of the District this option would provide more housing at locations with more limited provision of services and facilities. This includes the most rural and isolated settlements in the District. Furthermore, development in these areas would fail to make best use of existing concentrations of services and facilities. While this option would provide higher levels of development at the larger settlements, failure to prioritise development at these locations would also fail to specifically address issues of deprivation within the larger towns of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes in particular.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p>

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 8</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Option 8 would allow for new growth over the plan period at most settlements in the District apart from the smallest and most isolated. As such, this option would allow for new development in rural areas, supporting the viability of rural service provision. Option 8 also allows for the creation of new settlements, led by Garden Village principles, which, together with the critical mass provided by this scale of development, would support the delivery of new services and facilities.</p> <p>While this option would allow for growth to be distributed throughout the District, levels of growth to be delivered at settlements is to recognise the specific role these settlements play in Bassetlaw. As such, levels of growth will be provided to support Worksop as a sub-regional centre, Retford as a rural hub, and Harworth and Bircotes as Bassetlaw’s Main Regeneration Settlement. As such, the highest levels of growth are to be provided at settlements which are most likely to have an appropriate scale of existing services and facilities, considering their size in relation to the smaller and more rural settlements. Furthermore development would not be actively supported at a large scale within the more isolated and smaller villages of the District unless guided by the Neighbourhood Planning process thereby reducing the potential for new residents to experience difficulties in accessing services and facilities. Prioritising development at the settlements noted above would also specifically help to</p>

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									<p>address issues of deprivation within the larger towns in particular.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Development of a significant scale at any new settlements will result in need for key infrastructure, including, but not limited to, education and healthcare.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Health and Wellbeing:</b> To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/- ?	++/ -	++/ -?	++/ -?	++	<p><b>Option 1</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Existing residents within Bassetlaw perceive that the District is well served in terms of open space and opportunities for recreation<sup>72</sup>. However, the overall health of residents in the District is recognised as being poor in comparison to regional and national averages. Obesity and lack of physical activity are recognised as key problems. Furthermore there is evidence to suggest that the number of residents per GP exceeds the national average.</p> <p>The distribution of growth proposed under Option 1 will continue to support the viability of existing services and facilities by focusing new development in existing service centres. However, this option will limit regeneration of some villages and exacerbate health inequalities in rural areas.</p> <p>The continued regeneration of Harworth &amp; Bircotes will contribute to improvement of local health services and recreational facilities</p>

<sup>72</sup> Bassetlaw Open Space Study (2012)

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									<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development proposals will be required to demonstrate how they will support the health and wellbeing of future residents through provision of and/or connectivity to open space and recreational facilities.</li> <li>• In specific cases development proposals will be required to demonstrate how they meet the needs of an ageing population.</li> <li>• Development Management policies will ensure that open space and/or health facilities are provided on site or contributions are sought for off-site provision</li> <li>• Development Management policies and site allocations will seek to ensure that development is not located in close proximity to unsuitable neighbouring uses</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is potential for the construction and operation of new development to have a negative effect on the health and wellbeing of residents in close proximity to development sites and along transport routes within the District</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Without knowing exact locations of sites and the design and layout of development proposals it is not possible to identify specific green infrastructure enhancements or predict impacts on crime/anti-social behaviour, or the ability to meet the needs of an ageing population</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 2</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>A wider distribution of rural residential development proposed in Option 2 will facilitate ease of access to the countryside for future residents. This has scope for development of new green infrastructure that can link to the existing identified strategic green infrastructure network. Conversely, however, increasing the rural population, spread over a wider area, will reduce accessibility to existing healthcare facilities. This pattern of growth will result in</p>



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									<p>need for more dispersed healthcare provision with potential implications for viability.</p> <p>There are a high proportion of elderly people living in Bassetlaw's rural settlements. This already presents a challenge in terms of reducing rural inequalities and providing access to services. Increasing rural development has the potential to address this by increasing the viability of rural service provision.</p> <p>Focusing new development in rural areas does not make best use of existing concentrations of healthcare services and recreational facilities that currently exist primarily in Worksop and Retford.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• There is no certainty that growth of existing villages will lead to improved healthcare service provision in rural areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Under this option it will be imperative to carefully consider the proximity of new residential development to the A1 carriageway, as residential areas are among the most sensitive to the effects of reduced air quality and noise that is associated with high volumes of road traffic.</p> <p>Focusing new development along the A1 corridor does not make best use of existing concentrations of healthcare services and recreational facilities that exist</p>

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									<p>primarily in Worksop and Retford. Similarly, limiting growth in the villages to the east of the District has the potential to limit regeneration of these settlements and limit their long-term vitality.</p> <p>Focusing significant levels of new development in existing settlements along the A1 has potential to support development of new green infrastructure that can link to the existing identified strategic green infrastructure network.</p> <p>This option will also support the continued regeneration of Harworth &amp; Bircotes will contribute to improvement of local health services and recreational facilities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 4</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Significant growth of rural residential development proposed in Option 4 will facilitate ease of access to the countryside for future residents. This has scope for development of new green infrastructure that can link to the existing identified strategic green infrastructure network.</p> <p>Expansion of existing service centres and the potential creation of a new settlement may boost the viability of existing rural healthcare services and present opportunity for provision of new services. Increased provision in rural areas could make a significant contribution to reducing rural inequalities – particularly for elderly residents.</p> <p>Focusing new development in rural areas does not, however, make best use of</p>

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									<p>existing concentrations of healthcare services and recreational facilities that currently exist primarily in Worksop and Retford. Rather, it may exacerbate existing problems, particularly for elderly residents, associated with access to services.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Options 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 5</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option will ensure new residents have ease of access to existing healthcare services and recreational facilities located in Worksop and Retford, while developer contributions will feed directly in to enhancement of existing services. The scale of urban extensions that would come forward under this option would also most likely ensure delivery of new services and facilities as part of development.</p> <p>This approach would be likely to result in loss of sites that are of multifunctional green infrastructure value and accessible urban fringe countryside that is highly valued by existing residents. However, large scale urban extensions provide significant opportunity for green infrastructure creation and enhancement around and within sites.</p> <p>Careful consideration of urban extension layout and design could help contribute to reductions in anti-social behaviour often associated with urban fringe areas, whilst also enhancing pedestrian and cycling connectivity to the existing built-up</p>

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									<p>area. This option will, however, limit regeneration of some villages and exacerbate health inequalities in rural areas</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Urban extensions may be required to include specific accommodation that meets the needs of the elderly.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 6</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option will ensure that new residents in urban extensions have ease of access to existing healthcare services and recreational facilities located in Worksop and Retford, while developer contributions will feed directly in to enhancement of existing services. The scale of urban extensions that would come forward under this option would also most likely ensure delivery of new services and facilities as part of development.</p> <p>Urban extensions would be likely to result in loss of sites containing multifunctional green infrastructure and accessible urban fringe countryside that provides a recreational resource for existing residents. However, large scale urban extensions provide significant opportunity for green infrastructure creation and enhancement around and within sites. The scale of growth involved may also help to support the provision of new healthcare facilities.</p> <p>Careful consideration of urban extension layout and design could help contribute to reductions in anti-social behaviour often associated with urban fringe areas, whilst also enhancing pedestrian and cycling connectivity to the existing built-up area.</p>

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									<p>This option will also support the continued regeneration of Harworth &amp; Bircotes will contribute to improvement of local health services and recreational facilities.</p> <p>A wider distribution of rural residential development will facilitate ease of access to the countryside for future residents. This wider distribution of development has scope for development of new green infrastructure that can link to the existing identified strategic green infrastructure network which has been identified in the Bassetlaw Green Infrastructure Study (May 2010).</p> <p>Expansion of rural settlements and the potential creation of a new settlement may boost the viability of existing rural healthcare services and present opportunity for provision of new services. Increased provision in rural areas could make a significant contribution to reducing rural inequalities – particularly for elderly residents.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies and site allocations will seek to ensure that development is not located in close proximity to unsuitable neighbouring uses As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Urban extensions may be required to include specific accommodation that meets the needs of the elderly.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is potential for the construction and operation of new development to have a negative effect on the health and wellbeing of residents in close proximity to development sites and along transport routes within the DistrictAs per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• There is no certainty that growth of existing villages will lead to improved</li> </ul>

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									<p>healthcare service provision in rural areas.</p> <p><b>Option 7</b>  <b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b>            By allowing for a more evenly distributed pattern of growth in the District it is expected that this option would result in the loss of a high level of greenfield land. This approach could also help to provide a good level of access to the countryside for some new residents, given that a level of growth would be supported at the smaller rural settlements. This wider distribution of development has scope for the delivery of new green infrastructure that can link to the existing identified strategic green infrastructure network.</p> <p>This approach is likely to support the expansion of existing rural service offer, including rural healthcare services. As such, this approach would help to reduce rural inequalities – particularly for elderly residents given that healthcare and other services at these rural locations are likely to be more accessible.</p> <p>While this approach would result in a high level of development at the larger settlements it does not account for the role various settlements play within the District. As such, Option 7 would not provide development in line with the level of services and facilities provided currently at settlements and therefore would not make best use of existing concentrations of healthcare services and recreational facilities; particularly at Worksop and Retford where they are primarily focussed. This approach may result in the delivery of a portion of the new development over the plan period being located where existing services and facilities are less accessible. This is particularly likely to be case at the smallest and most isolated settlements of the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies and site allocations will seek to ensure that development is not located in close proximity to unsuitable neighbouring uses</li> </ul>

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									<p>As per Option 1.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• There is no certainty that growth of existing villages will lead to improved healthcare service provision in rural areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 8</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>By allowing for a more evenly distributed pattern of growth in the District, as well as allowing for the creation of new settlements in the District, it is expected that this option would result in the loss of a high level of greenfield land, but could also help to improve access to the countryside for future residents. New development provided in this manner has scope for the delivery of new green infrastructure that can link to the existing identified strategic green infrastructure network. It is expected that this approach would thereby result in a mix of positive and negative effects in relation to improving accessibility the countryside and green infrastructure assets which might may provide opportunities for residents to partake of healthier lifestyle choices.</p> <p>This approach is likely to support the expansion of existing rural service offer including rural healthcare services. The provision of a new settlement in line with Garden Village principles is likely to incorporate new services and facilities including healthcare, especially considering the scale of such development. As such, this approach would help to improve the offer of services within the District in general and to reduce rural health inequalities. This is particularly likely to be the case for elderly residents, given that healthcare and other services at these rural locations are likely to be more accessible.</p>

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									<p>Option 8 would deliver levels of growth to settlements in Bassetlaw in line with the various roles they play within the District. It would not support growth within the smallest and most isolate settlements of the District. The level of development delivered at Worksop as a sub-regional centre, and Retford as a rural hub in particular, as well as Harworth and Bircotes as Bassetlaw’s Main Regeneration Settlement, which contain the highest service offer is to be reflective of the specific roles they play in the District. This option would therefore help to guide development to locations which would make the best use of existing concentrations of healthcare services and recreational facilities.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies and site allocations will seek to ensure that development is not located in close proximity to unsuitable neighbouring uses.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• There is no certainty that growth of existing villages will lead to improved healthcare service provision in rural areas.</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Transport</b> : To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport</p>	+	++/-	--	-	+	++/-	+/-	++/-	<p><b>Option 1</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Bassetlaw is well connected to the strategic road network, with the A1 and A57 running roughly north-south and east-west respectively. Both the A57 and A619 provide easy access to the M1, to the west. To the east there are good road links towards Gainsborough and Lincoln.</p> <p>The District also has excellent rail links, with the East Coast Mainline linking Retford to London and the North, whilst the Sheffield-Lincoln line includes stops in Worksop, Retford and Shireoaks. Additionally the Robin-Hood Line links</p>



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and align investment in infrastructure with growth.									<p>Worksop directly to Mansfield and Nottingham.</p> <p>Retford and Worksop are well served by buses though more rural parts of the District do not have access to frequent bus services.</p> <p>National Cycle Route 6 runs through the western part of Bassetlaw.</p> <p>Concentrating most development in the urban areas of Worksop, Retford and Harworth &amp; Bircotes has the potential to cluster housing and employment development in close proximity, thereby giving residents greater choice of transport modes, reducing reliance on private vehicles.</p> <p>However, when compared to Worksop and Retford, Harworth &amp; Bircotes does not benefit from either a well-established network of cycle routes, or direct access to rail links. Additionally significant development around the town may cause highways capacity issues on the A631, running between Bawtry and Tickhill.</p> <p>In particular significant growth around Worksop has the potential to exacerbate highway capacity issues along the A57, specifically to the west, through Rotherham Borough, toward the M1 and Sheffield.</p> <p>Equally, development in rural areas would continue to be limited to defined service centres, which provide a range of services, helping to minimise travel by private vehicle. However it is still likely that even limited new development in rural areas will increase the number of trips made by private vehicle.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management will require large scale new developments to demonstrate how they integrate with existing transport networks, with a particular emphasis on enhancing connectivity to non-car modes of travel.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exact location of new development is currently unknown.</li> </ul>

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Behaviour of future residents cannot be predicted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b> <b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b> When compared to Option 1 this option has the potential to distribute new development amongst a wider range of settlements, particularly leading to a more dispersed pattern of rural development, where residents will be more reliant on private vehicles, and may need to travel further, to access key services and employment. Conversely this option would still see the majority of new development located in the District's towns, with opportunities for urban intensification. In particular urban intensification schemes would provide opportunities to locate new development within walking distance of key services, including rail and bus links. While this has potential to reduce trip generation it may exacerbate existing congestion problems should residents choose to use private vehicles.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b> <b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b> When compared to Options 1 and 2 this option concentrates new development in a small number of settlements along the A1 corridor. This would concentrate additional private vehicles movements in a small number of places and on the</p>

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									<p>A1, the road with the most capacity to accommodate additional vehicles. This should minimise any additional road congestion within the District's towns. However this approach would significantly increase the volume of traffic on the A1 itself and surrounding routes, with the potential to generate congestion at peak times.</p> <p>Additionally this option would direct development away from settlements with easy access to rail links. Furthermore the focus on warehousing and distribution employment uses would lead to increased HGV movements.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that the National Cycle Network runs through this area but does not represent the most logical connection between new areas of housing and employment growth. This option would focus investment on improvements to the A1 and surrounding routes.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> <li>• New development would be expected to contribute to the reinforcement of existing, and the development of new, cycle and pedestrian infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>When compared to Options 1 and 2 will see significant new development in rural areas. Locating new development away from established centres of employment and service provision would increase the number and distance of trips made by private vehicle.</p>

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									<p>Compared to Option 3 this would lead to a more dispersed pattern of road usage, and would be less likely to exacerbate existing congestion problems in and around Worksop and Retford.</p> <p>Conversely this option also has the potential to bring new services and employment opportunities to the rural area, thereby minimising the need to travel. Particularly a large scale development in the form of a new village would be expected to provide some day-to-day services.</p> <p>Additionally this option would direct development away from settlements with easy access to rail links. However significant new development in the rural area has the potential to support the provision of new cycling and pedestrian infrastructure.</p> <p>Compared to other options this approach has the greatest potential to enhance connectivity of more rural settlements, including supporting the use of existing rural bus services.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• New development would be expected to contribute to the reinforcement of existing, and the development of new, cycle and pedestrian infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• The possible locations for new villages are currently unknown. The proximity to a town is likely to have a significant bearing on the frequency of bus services to any such development and the likelihood of residents using other forms of transport.</li> </ul>

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									<p><b>Option 5</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Concentrating most development on the edge of Worksop and Retford has the potential to reduce reliance on private vehicles, by giving residents greater choice of differing modes of transport. Particularly, compared to Options 1, 3 and 4 this option would have greater potential to encourage greater use of rail links, including between Worksop and Retford. Additionally the large scale of development proposed has the potential to increase availability of services and employment, with a corresponding reduction in localised trip generation.</p> <p>However, significant growth around Worksop has the potential to exacerbate highway capacity issues along the A57, specifically to the west, through Rotherham Borough, toward the M1 and Sheffield. Increased levels of growth in Worksop and Retford would also be expected to increase congestion through the towns.</p> <p>This would target investment in the existing road network around the towns, potentially increasing capacity for existing users as well as facilitating the trips generated by new housing and employment</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• New development would be expected to contribute to the reinforcement of existing, and the development of new, cycle and pedestrian infrastructure</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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									<p><b>Option 6</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option draws together elements from Options 2-5, and therefore has a range of impacts associated with each different element.</p> <p>The urban intensification and large scale urban extension elements of this option would have the greatest potential to encourage greater use of rail links, including between Worksop and Retford. Additionally, the large scale of development proposed through urban extensions has the potential to increase availability of services and employment, with a corresponding reduction in the need to travel by car.</p> <p>This option also has the potential to bring new services and employment opportunities to rural areas by directing more development to the rural area, thereby minimising the need to travel. In particular, a new village would be expected to provide some day-to-day services.</p> <p>Significant growth around Worksop has the potential to exacerbate highway capacity issues along the A57, specifically to the west, through Rotherham Borough, toward the M1 and Sheffield. Increased levels of growth in Worksop and/or Retford would also be expected to increase congestion through the towns.</p> <p>New employment development along the A1 Corridor, focussed on warehousing and distribution employment uses, could lead to increased HGV movements along this route. Furthermore increased housing growth in the rural area is still likely to increase the number and distance of trips made by private vehicle.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management will require large scale new developments to demonstrate how they integrate with existing transport networks, with a</li> </ul>

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									<p>particular emphasis on enhancing connectivity to non-car modes of travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• New development would be expected to contribute to the reinforcement of existing, and the development of new, cycle and pedestrian infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Behaviour of future residents cannot be predictedAs per Option 1.</li> <li>• The possible locations for new villages are currently unknown. The proximity to a town is likely to have a significant bearing on the frequency of bus services to any such development and the likelihood of residents using other forms of transport.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 7</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option would provide for a more even distribution of growth throughout the District. While this approach would result in a high level of growth at the larger settlements of the District, some development would also be provided at the smallest and isolated settlement, which would increase the number and distance of trips made by private vehicle.</p> <p>This approach would lead to a more dispersed pattern of road usage given the wider distribution of growth allowed for, but considering that higher levels of development would still result at the larger settlements congestion problems in and around Worksop and Retford might still be amplified.</p> <p>This option may result in the scale of development at rural locations which is likely to support new services and employment opportunities to rural areas</p>

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									<p>which would help to limit the need for residents at these locations to travel. The high level of development which would be promoted at the larger settlements would provide a large number of residents with access to the rail stations at Worksop and Retford. The wider distribution of development to include rural areas has the potential to support the provision of new cycling and pedestrian infrastructure. This option is also likely to help enhance connectivity of more rural settlements, including supporting the use of existing rural bus services.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• New development would be expected to contribute to the reinforcement of existing, and the development of new, cycle and pedestrian infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 8</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>By promoting a more even distribution of growth throughout the District, with consideration for the specific role various settlements play this option builds on the approach of Option 7 and it is likely to help to reduce the need to travel. This effect is likely given that higher levels of growth are likely to be directed to settlements that provide the highest service and employment offer. It is expected that providing new settlements in the District in line with Garden Village principles will result in growth which will be relatively self-sufficient and will therefore limit the increase in number of journeys which new residents will need to take to meet their daily and weekly needs. New residents still may need</p>



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									<p>to travel to and from these locations and overall effects on travel habits will be dependent to a degree upon the incorporation of new transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Option 8 would still result in a dispersed pattern of road usage given the wider distribution of growth allowed for, but the scale of development at the larger settlements could still amplify congestion problems in and around Worksop and Retford.</p> <p>This option may result in a scale of development at rural locations which is likely to support new services and employment opportunities to rural areas, thereby minimising the need to travel.</p> <p>This approach would focus higher levels of development towards those settlements that have a recognised important role in terms of service provision in the District. As such, much of the new development over the plan period is likely to be provided at locations with access to the rail stations at Worksop and Retford or key bus routes. At the same time, the relatively even distribution of development, to include rural areas as well as the development of new settlements in line with Garden Village principles, has the potential to support the provision of new cycling and pedestrian infrastructure. This option is also likely to help enhance connectivity of more rural settlements, including supporting the use of existing rural bus services</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• New development would be expected to contribute to the reinforcement of existing, and the development of new, cycle and pedestrian infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• The possible locations for new villages are currently unknown. The proximity to a town is likely to have a significant bearing on the frequency of bus services</li> </ul>

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									to any such development and the likelihood of residents using other forms of transport.
<b>7. Land Use and Soils:</b> To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.	-	-	-	-?	-	-?	-	-	<p><b>Option 1<sup>73</sup></b>  <b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b>  A large proportion (91.9%) of Bassetlaw is classified as greenfield land. The baseline information highlights that remaining brownfield land in the District is concentrated Worksop, Retford and the former colliery sites; most of these have planning permission for redevelopment or have transitioned to other uses. This option concentrates new development in the District's towns, giving ample opportunity to utilise brownfield sites. In particular the regeneration focus of the Core Strategy on Harworth &amp; Bircotes emphasises the redevelopment of the former colliery. However past success in redeveloping brownfield land means that this supply is now limited, such that most new development would still need to take place on greenfield land.</p> <p>There is an extremely limited amount of Grade 1 agricultural located in the northernmost part of the District. A large proportion of agricultural land in Bassetlaw is identified as Grade 3. There is a band of Grade 2 agricultural land running North and South of Retford, either side of the River Idle.</p> <p>The concentration of development in Worksop and Harworth &amp; Bircotes would avoid development on best and most versatile agricultural land. However significant development around Retford will inevitably involve loss of some Grade 2 land.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the larger settlements outside of Worksop and Retford the Core Strategy</li> </ul>

<sup>73</sup> Note that in the previous SA these assessments for all options referred to geological SSSIs and RIGS. However, these are relative to SA objective 1, rather than SA objective 4 and therefore the aspects of these assessments considering geological and geomorphological designations have been moved to the assessment of SA objective 1.

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									<p>prioritises the development of brownfield sites in advance of greenfield allocations. This approach could be extended to the emerging Bassetlaw Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where remediation of contaminated sites may hinder viability Development Management policies should provide flexibility to negotiate appropriate solutions, in order to support the re-use of brownfield land.</li> <li>• Development Management policies will seek to protect geological features of recognised importance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The publication of the Brownfield Land Register may help encourage residential development on brownfield land, making an indirect contribution to the delivery of the overall housing target, thereby supporting the delivery of the plan.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unclear how strongly the market will support a brownfield first approach, given the additional remediation costs involved.</li> <li>• Not possible to differentiate between Grade 3a and 3b agricultural land.</li> <li>• The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage.</li> <li>• The total amount growth to be delivered over the plan period is not known at this stage.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option expands the range of settlements considered suitable for development. Compared to Option 1 this option would support re-use of brownfield land in some settlements currently considered unsuitable for development in the Core Strategy. However this option would also see development on greenfield land in a wider range of locations.</p>

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									<p>Increased development in the rural parts of Bassetlaw would result in greater likelihood of loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. However the wider range of locations would also increase the choice of sites available to develop, allowing a more stringent approach to be taken to site selection.</p> <p>Whilst the existing Core Strategy rules out development in Scrooby and Styrrup taking a functional geography approach may see some development take place in these settlements. This may result in development pressures on land surrounding Scrooby Top Quarry and Styrrup Quarry SSSIs.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 3</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>With a specific focus on distribution and warehousing employment development it is possible that this option, in addition to residential development, will result in a disproportionate land-take. As with other options, this will primarily involve loss of greenfield land. Furthermore this approach would limit the potential to utilise brownfield land around Retford and the western edge of Worksop, though it would see brownfield land at Harworth &amp; Bircotes prioritised.</p> <p>This option would see the concentration of growth in a number of settlements that are surrounded by Grade 2 agricultural land, particularly to the south of the District, around Markham Moor, East Markham, Gamston and Tuxford. This would likely lead to the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To minimise the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land a sequential approach, prioritising agricultural land of lower grade, would be adopted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>Compared to Options 1 and 2 this approach would fail to maximise the opportunities associated with focusing development in the urban areas, and the higher volume of brownfield land available in these locations. It is expected that this would lead to higher losses of greenfield land.</p> <p>Depending on the possible locations identified, a new village could either utilise a brownfield site, reducing the use of greenfield land, or may significantly increase the use of greenfield land. Similarly a new village may help avoid the need to develop best and most versatile agricultural land, or may result in further loss.</p> <p>The overall loss of greenfield land associated with this option would also be likely to lead to more widespread loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. In particular the existing local and rural service centres of Tuxford, East Markham, Gamston, Sutton-cum-Lound are surrounded by Grade 2 agricultural land, some of which would be likely to be developed under this option.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> <li>To minimise the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land a sequential approach, prioritising agricultural land of lower grade, would be adopted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p>

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• The possible locations for a new village and its associated impacts on land use are not yet known.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 5</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>While focusing development on the urban areas might be expected to promote the use of brownfield land, this option's emphasis on extensions to Worksop and Retford does not necessarily make use of previously developed sites. Typically these sites are located more centrally around the town centres and would not be of a sufficient scale to accommodate the larger developments proposed under this option. Consequently, when compared to other options, this may lead a greater area of greenfield land being developed. This would also limit opportunities to remediate contaminated land.</p> <p>Land to the west of Worksop, and to the north and south of Retford is classed as Grade 2 agricultural land. This option would be likely to lead to significant loss of best and most versatile agricultural land, with limited alternative options for distributing the level of growth required by the plan.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• To minimise the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land a sequential approach, prioritising agricultural land of lower grade, would be adopted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p>

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 6</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>This option has the potential to distribute new development amongst a wider range of settlements, allowing priority to be given to the reuse of previously developed land, and thereby minimising development of greenfield land. This would maximise opportunities to remediate contaminated land. However, the scale of development likely to be required by the plan, and the limited supply of brownfield land available, will still necessitate the development of significant quantities of greenfield land.</p> <p>Because this option integrates elements of all of the other options there are some features that will incur specific impacts, which have been identified for these other options. One such example will be from allocating a significant proportion of distribution and warehousing-based employment development on the A1 corridor, resulting in a disproportionate greenfield land-take. Equally it is accepted that any large urban extensions will take place on greenfield land, due to a lack of suitable brownfield sites. Increased development in the rural parts of Bassetlaw would result in greater likelihood of loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>Land to the west of Worksop, and to the north and south of Retford is classed as Grade 2 agricultural land. This option would be likely to lead to significant loss of best and most versatile agricultural land, with limited alternative options for distributing the level of growth required by the plan.</p> <p>As with Option 4, it is noted that the impacts of a new village uncertain until the location is determined.</p> <p>Conversely allowing new development in a wider range of settlements gives</p>

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									<p>greater scope to take a sequential approach to the assessment of site suitability.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies will seek to protect geological features of recognised importance.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• To minimise the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land a sequential approach, prioritising agricultural land of lower grade, would be adopted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The publication of the Brownfield Land Register may help encourage residential development on brownfield land, making an indirect contribution to the delivery of the overall housing target, thereby supporting the delivery of the plan.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The total amount growth to be delivered over the plan period is not known at this stage.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 7</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>While this option would distribute development more evenly throughout the District and therefore could present an increased range of sites to be developed. The provision of new development at more rural locations, including at the smallest and more rural settlements, however is likely to result in an increase in the amount of greenfield land which is developed. This approach is also likely to result in a greater loss of best and most versatile agricultural land at rural</p>



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									<p>locations. This outcome is likely with additional consideration for the scale of development likely to be required by the plan, and the limited supply of brownfield land available.</p> <p>Option 7 would still provide a high level of development by the larger settlements of the District and as such areas of Grade 2 agricultural land to the west of Worksop, and to the north and south of Retford are likely to be adversely affected.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the larger settlements outside of Worksop and Retford the Core Strategy prioritises the development of brownfield sites in advance of greenfield allocations. This approach could be extended to the emerging Bassetlaw Plan.</li> <li>• Development Management policies will seek to protect geological features of recognised importance.</li> <li>• To minimise the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land a sequential approach, prioritising agricultural land of lower grade, would be adopted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The publication of the Brownfield Land Register may help encourage residential development on brownfield land, making an indirect contribution to the delivery of the overall housing target, thereby supporting the delivery of the plan.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The total amount growth to be delivered over the plan period is not known at this stage.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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									<p><b>Option 8</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>While this option would distribute development more evenly throughout the District, with consideration for the specific roles of settlements in Bassetlaw and therefore could present an increased range of sites to be developed. The provision of new development at more rural locations is however likely to result in the development of larger amounts of greenfield land. This approach is likely to result in a greater loss of best and most versatile agricultural land at rural locations. This outcome is likely considering the scale of development likely to be required by the plan, and the limited supply of brownfield land available.</p> <p>Option 8 would also result in the provision of a higher level of development at the larger settlements of the District and as such areas of Grade 2 agricultural land to the west of Worksop, and to the north and south of Retford are likely to be adversely affected.</p> <p>While the extent of greenfield land developed in creating new settlements will ultimately be dependent on the precise location of such settlements, it is expected that this type of development could result in the loss of a large amount of greenfield land. It is considered unlikely that a brownfield site suitable for the provision of the scale of development required for a new settlement could be identified in the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies will seek to protect geological features of recognised importance.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• To minimise the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land a sequential approach, prioritising agricultural land of lower grade, would be adopted.</li> </ul>

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									<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The publication of the Brownfield Land Register may help encourage residential development on brownfield land, making an indirect contribution to the delivery of the overall housing target, thereby supporting the delivery of the plan.</li> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The total amount growth to be delivered over the plan period is not known at this stage.</li> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>8. Water:</b> To conserve and enhance water quality and resources</p>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p><b>Option 1</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>The Rivers Ryton and Idle are the principal watercourses flowing through Bassetlaw, with the River Trent acting as the eastern-most boundary to the District. Small sections of the rivers Meden, Maun and Poulter also flow across the south of the District. The only waterway of note within Bassetlaw is the Chesterfield canal. It spans the width of Bassetlaw with the section of the canal to the northeast of Retford, between Welham and Misterton, being regarded as the most important for biodiversity and is designated as a SSSI. This part of the canal supports a rare aquatic plant community characteristic of the brackish, eutrophic (nutrient-rich) water.</p> <p>There are a significant number of water bodies within Bassetlaw. Of particular note, the lakes at Clumber, Welbeck and Langold are all man-made and were intended to be integral parts of landscaped parklands. Other notable water bodies include Sandhill Lake in Worksop, the Ash Lagoons at Sutton and Lound Gravel Pits and Daneshill Lake. These are primarily the result of mineral excavation sites that have since been flooded.</p>

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									<p>Development around both Worksop and Retford has the potential to increase run-off into the Rivers Ryton and Idle, and the Chesterfield Canal, with greater potential for localised impacts on water quality</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies will require additional run-off generated by new development to be managed on site.</li> <li>• Development Management policies will restrict (with regard to Source Protection Zones) potentially polluting uses in the vicinity of water extraction points.</li> <li>• Development on sites in the vicinity of watercourses may be expected to contribute to the delivery of specific improvements to those watercourses.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The surface water run-off generated by development will be dependent on the type of soil. In particular areas of clay soil will be more vulnerable to surface-water run-off.</li> <li>• New development will increase water resource usage, both during construction and operation. This has been considered as part of the appraisal of housing and employment growth options and is unlikely to be influenced by the overall spatial strategy.</li> <li>• It is assumed that the Council will continue to liaise with Severn Trent Water over infrastructure requirements for future development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The specific uses of individual sites are not yet known.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>When compared to Option 1 this option has the potential to distribute new</p>

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									<p>development amongst a wider range of settlements, particularly leading to a more dispersed pattern of rural development. In general terms this has the potential to generate increased surface water run-off into a wider range of watercourses.</p> <p>Urban intensification within both Worksop and Retford has the potential to increase run-off into the Rivers Ryton and Idle, and the Chesterfield Canal, with greater potential for localised impacts on water quality.</p> <p>Increased rural development would more likely require new sewage treatment facilities, in order to curtail reliance upon individual property-based solutions such as septic tanks</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Possible locations for new villages are currently unknown.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b></p> <p><b>Likely Sustainability Effects:</b></p> <p>With a specific focus on distribution and warehousing employment development it is possible that this option, in addition to residential development, will result in a disproportionate land-take. As with other options, this will primarily involve loss of greenfield land. This would lead to greater surface water run-off when compared to other options.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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									<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 4</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Compared to Options 1 and 2 this option would rely more heavily on the development of greenfield land, as opposed to previously land developed land. This has the potential to lead to greater surface water run-off when compared to other options.</p> <p>Increased rural development and, particularly, the development of new settlements would more likely require new sewage treatment facilities, in order to curtail reliance upon individual property-based solutions such as septic tanks.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 5</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Large scale development around both Worksop and Retford has the potential to increase run-off into the Rivers Ryton and Idle, and the Chesterfield Canal, with</p>

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									<p>greater potential for localised impacts on water quality.</p> <p>Significant levels of growth in Worksop and Retford may give rise to greater pressure on existing water and sewage treatment infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 6</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Compared to the other options this option has a wider range of impacts. Both increased rural development on greenfield land and employment development focussed on warehousing and distribution along the A1 Corridor have the potential to result in a large increase in the amount of surface water run-off.</p> <p>Increased rural development and, particularly, the development of new settlements would more likely require new sewage treatment facilities, in order to curtail reliance upon individual property-based solutions, such as septic tanks.</p> <p>Large scale development around and within both Worksop and Retford, the majority of which is likely to occur at greenfield sites, has the potential to increase run-off into the Rivers Ryton and Idle, and the Chesterfield Canal, with greater potential for localised impacts on water quality. Significant levels of growth in Worksop and Retford may give rise to greater pressure on existing water and sewage treatment infrastructure.</p>

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									<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies will require additional run-off generated by new development to be managed on site.</li> <li>• Development Management policies will restrict (with regard to Source Protection Zones) potentially polluting uses in the vicinity of water extraction points.</li> <li>• Development on sites in the vicinity of watercourses may be expected to contribute to the delivery of specific improvements to those watercourses.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The surface water run-off generated by development will be dependent on the type of soil. In particular, areas of clay soil will be more vulnerable to surface-water run-off.</li> <li>• New development will increase water resource usage, both during construction and operation. This has been considered as part of the appraisal of housing and employment growth options and is unlikely to be influenced by the overall spatial strategy.</li> <li>• It is assumed that the Council will continue to liaise with Severn Trent Water over infrastructure requirements for future development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The specific uses of individual sites are not yet known.</li> <li>• The exact locations of new development sites are unknown.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 7</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>This option would provide growth over the plan period through a more distributed approach, which includes the smallest and more isolated settlements.</p>



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									<p>While it is noted that the wide distribution of development may mean that some sites may be of a small scale, the cumulative effect is expected to be a high level of development occurring on greenfield land. It is likely that rural development on greenfield land would increase surface water run-off and this has the potential to result in pollutants being carried to nearby water courses.</p> <p>By allowing for a high level of rural development new sewage treatment facilities may be required, in order to minimise reliance upon individual property-based solutions such as septic tanks.</p> <p>This option would also allow for a high level of growth around both Worksop and Retford, the majority of which is likely to occur at greenfield sites and this has the potential to increase run-off into the Rivers Ryton and Idle, and the Chesterfield Canal, with greater potential for localised impacts on water quality. Significant levels of growth in Worksop and Retford may give rise to greater pressure on existing water and sewage treatment infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development on sites in the vicinity of watercourses may be expected to contribute to the delivery of specific improvements to those watercourses.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is assumed that the Council will continue to liaise with Severn Trent Water over infrastructure requirements for future development.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The specific uses of individual sites are not yet known.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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									<p><b><u>Option 8</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>While this approach takes account of the specific role of settlements in the District, it would still provide growth over the plan period through a distributed approach and thereby is likely to result in a high level of development on greenfield land. Furthermore, this option would allow for the development of new settlements in the District, which is likely to result in a high level of greenfield land take in the District. It is likely that rural development and the provision of new settlements on large areas of greenfield land would increase surface water run-off and this has the potential to result in pollutants being carried to nearby water courses.</p> <p>By allowing for a high level of rural development, particularly at new settlements, new sewage treatment facilities may be required in order to minimise reliance on individual property-based solutions, such as septic tanks. It is recognised that new settlements may be of a scale as to support the provision of such infrastructure.</p> <p>This option would also allow for a high level of growth around and within both Worksop and Retford, the majority of which is likely to occur at greenfield sites and this has the potential to increase run-off into the Rivers Ryton and Idle, and the Chesterfield Canal, with greater potential for localised impacts on water quality. Significant levels of growth in Worksop and Retford may give rise to greater pressure on existing water and sewage treatment infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development on sites in the vicinity of watercourses may be expected to contribute to the delivery of specific improvements to those watercoursesAs per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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									<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is assumed that the Council will continue to liaise with Severn Trent Water over infrastructure requirements for future development.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The specific uses of individual sites are not yet known.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>9. Flood Risk:</b> To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.</p>	0?	0?	+	-?	-?	+/-?	+/-?	+/-?	<p><b>Option 1</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>The Bassetlaw Strategic Flood Risk Assessment shows a logical relationship between the areas at risk of flooding and the location of watercourses. Generally land adjacent to the river channels and other low-lying tracts of land are at greatest risk.</p> <p>The flood events of 2007 also indicated that significant parts of Bassetlaw are vulnerable to flooding resulting from surface water drainage capacity problems. However this has prompted focused improvements to drainage in specific areas of need, for example Walkeringham and North Leverton with Hablesthorpe.</p> <p>The current Core Strategy's definition of sustainable settlements for new growth does not take account of flood risk. Instead this is managed through a stringent Development Management that embeds a sequential test. As such, while this does not eradicate the possibility of development occurring in flood risk areas, it does help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new development/ infrastructure. Similarly this helps ensure that new development does not give rise to flood risk elsewhere. Additionally the current Core Strategy requires the integration of SUDs into new development, in order to manage additional surface</p>

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									<p>water run-off on site.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies will restrict development in flood zones 2 and 3 unless it can be demonstrated that there are no sequentially preferable sites.</li> <li>• Development Management policies will require additional run-off generated by new development to be managed on site.</li> <li>• All developments are now required to include SUDs.</li> <li>• Plan policies likely to require new development in areas at risk of flooding resulting from surface water drainage capacity problems to demonstrate that they will not exacerbate such problems.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bassetlaw is a land rich District, with an abundant supply of sites in areas that are not at risk of flooding (sequentially preferable sites). As such there is no pressing need to allocate sites in flood risk areas.</li> <li>• All sites will be accompanied by site specific flood risk assessments.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rate at which climate change will increase the area of land considered at risk of flooding.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 2</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>In common with Option 1 an approach based on functional geography would continue to omit flood risk as a reflection of the relative sustainability of settlements. However this would continue to be managed through a sequential approach to the allocation of sites, including making this a specific criterion for sites in the rural area.</p>

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									<p>Opportunities identified for urban intensification may potentially increase flood risk as a result of surface water run-off. In addition both Worksop and Retford town centres include areas at risk from fluvial flooding. However this could be mitigated through the redevelopment of urban sites taking the opportunity to de-culvert watercourses.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Specific criterion for selection of rural sites following a sequential approach.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>In common with Options 1 and 2 it is expected that flood risk would be addressed through the application of a sequential test in the allocation sites and specific policies to manage additional flood risk generated by new development.</p> <p>This option has the specific benefit of concentrating new development in areas that are identified as being at low risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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									<p><b><u>Option 4</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>In common with Options 1, 2 and 3 it is expected that flood risk would be addressed through the application of a sequential test in the allocation sites and specific policies to manage additional flood risk generated by new development.</p> <p>In identifying both settlements with potential for significant expansion and locations for a new village fluvial flood risk, surface water drainage and sewerage capacity would be key criteria for assessing suitability. However the expansion of certain service centres would be constrained by the risk of fluvial flooding. These centres are Misterton, Walkeringham, Mattersey, Beckingham, North and South Wheatley, North Leverton, Sturton-le-Steeple, Rampton and Everton.</p> <p>Additionally some service centres would be excluded from consideration as they are entirely within areas at risk of fluvial flooding. These are Dunham and Misson.</p> <p>Given the number of settlements at risk of flooding and the significant scale of growth proposed in the rural area it is unclear as to whether sufficient development could be accommodated, to meet the overall housing and employment targets, on sites with a low risk of flooding.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 5</u></b></p>

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									<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>In common with Options 1-4 it is expected that flood risk would be addressed through the application of a sequential test in the allocation sites and specific policies to manage additional flood risk generated by new development.</p> <p>Sites around the edge of Worksop are not identified as being at significant risk of flooding, with the exception of land immediately adjacent to the River Ryton. However areas to the north, south and east of Retford are identified as being at risk of fluvial flooding, primarily from the River Idle but also from Retford Beck. This may constrain the ability of this option to deliver the necessary amount of growth required over the plan period without developing sites at significant risk of flooding.</p> <p>In addition there are understood to be surface water drainage issues to the east of Retford, though new development may represent an opportunity to address this through the implementation of SUDs.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 6</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>In line with Options 1-5 it is expected that flood risk would be addressed through the application of a sequential test in the allocation sites and specific policies to manage additional flood risk generated by new development. However, this</p>

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									<p>option has the potential to distribute new development amongst a wider range of settlements, allowing selection from a wider range of sites, which may help to avoid the development of sites at highest risk of flooding.</p> <p>In identifying both settlements with potential for significant expansion and locations for a new village, fluvial flood risk, surface water drainage and sewerage capacity would be key criteria for assessing suitability. As identified under Option 4, this would constrain the expansion of some service centres and rule out others.</p> <p>Urban intensification may increase flood risk as a result of surface water run-off if development results in significantly lower areas of greenspace, which would otherwise allow for surface water infiltration. In addition both Worksop and Retford town centres include areas at risk from fluvial flooding. This could be mitigated through the redevelopment of urban sites taking the opportunity to de-culvert watercourses.</p> <p>The location of any large scale urban extensions would need to account for the constraints identified around Worksop and Retford under Option 5.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All developments are now required by the NPPF to include SUDs. As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Development Management policies require new development in areas at risk of flooding resulting from surface water drainage capacity problems to demonstrate that they will not exacerbate such problems.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All sites will be accompanied by site specific flood risk assessments.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rate at which climate change will increase the area of land considered at risk</li> </ul>



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									<p>of flooding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 7</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>In line with Options 1-6, it is expected that flood risk would be addressed through the application of a sequential test in the allocation sites and specific policies to manage additional flood risk generated by new development. Given the wider distribution of development that this option would allow for, there is potential to distribute new development amongst a wider range of settlements, allowing selection from a wider range of sites, which may help to avoid the development of sites at high risk of flooding.</p> <p>In identifying settlements with potential for significant expansion, fluvial flood risk, surface water drainage and sewerage capacity would be key criteria for assessing suitability. As identified under Option 4, this would constrain the expansion of some service centres and rule out others.</p> <p>It is expected that urban intensification could result in increases in flood risk due to surface water run-off at such locations if development results in significantly lower areas of greenspace, which would otherwise allow for surface water infiltration. In addition, both Worksop and Retford town centres include areas at risk from fluvial flooding. However, this could be mitigated through the redevelopment of urban sites taking the opportunity to de-culvert watercourses.</p> <p>Providing a high level of growth at the larger settlements of Worksop and Retford would need to account for the constraints identified around Worksop and Retford under Option 5.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p>

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development Management policies require new development in areas at risk of flooding resulting from surface water drainage capacity problems to demonstrate that they will not exacerbate such problemsAs per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All sites will be accompanied by site specific flood risk assessments.</li> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rate at which climate change will increase the area of land considered at risk of flooding.</li> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 8</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>In common with Options 1-7 it is expected that flood risk would be addressed through the application of a sequential test in the allocation sites and specific policies to manage additional flood risk generated by new development. Given the wider distribution of development that this option would allow for, there is potential to distribute new development amongst a wider range of settlements, allowing selection from a wider range of sites, in order to avoid the development of sites at risk of flooding.</p> <p>In identifying settlements with potential for significant expansion, fluvial flood risk, surface water drainage and sewerage capacity would be key criteria for assessing suitability. As identified under Option 4, this would constrain the expansion of some service centres and rule out others.</p> <p>This option would allow for a higher level of growth to be focussed at larger settlements. It is expected that urban intensification could result in increases</p>

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									<p>flood risk due to surface water run-off at such locations if development results in significantly lower areas of greenspace, which would otherwise allow for surface water infiltration. In addition, both Worksop and Retford town centres include areas at risk from fluvial flooding. However this could be mitigated through the redevelopment of urban sites taking the opportunity to de-culvert watercourses.</p> <p>Providing a high level of growth at the larger settlements of Worksop and Retford would need to account for the constraints identified around Worksop and Retford under Option 5.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies require new development in areas at risk of flooding resulting from surface water drainage capacity problems to demonstrate that they will not exacerbate such problems.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All sites will be accompanied by site specific flood risk assessments.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rate at which climate change will increase the area of land considered at risk of flooding.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>
<b>10. Air Quality:</b> To improve air quality	-	-	--	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	<p><b>Option 1</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Road traffic emissions are identified as the main source of air pollution in Bassetlaw. However there are currently no identified Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in the District and only one marginal exceedance of statutory</p>

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									<p>Nitrogen Oxide levels in Worksop.</p> <p>Option 1 concentrates new development in areas of the District that are already more densely populated, with the potential to increase traffic emissions on a cumulative basis, with a detrimental impact on air quality.</p> <p>Conversely concentrating most development in the urban areas of Worksop, Retford and Harworth &amp; Bircotes has the potential to reduce reliance on private vehicles, by giving residents greater choice of differing modes of transport.</p> <p>Equally development in rural areas would continue to be limited to defined service centres, which provide a range of services, helping to minimise travel by private vehicle. However, it is still likely that even limited new development in rural areas will increase the number of trips made by private vehicle.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies would require development to contribute to the mitigation of highways issues and associated air quality.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of different sites may result in different levels of trip generation, therefore with varying effects on congestion. Where this will exacerbate existing congestion problems there is a greater likelihood of adverse impacts on air quality.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage.</li> <li>• The total amount growth to be delivered over the plan period is not known at this stage.</li> <li>• At the site specific scale it is difficult to predict future uses and any emissions that may arise from them.</li> <li>• The rate at which emissions from private vehicles will change over the course of the plan period as a result of technological improvements.</li> </ul>

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									<p><b>Option 2</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>When compared to Option 1 this option has the potential to distribute new development amongst a wider range of settlements, particularly leading to a more dispersed pattern of rural development, where residents will be more reliant on private vehicles, and may need to travel further, to access key services and employment. This is likely to generate increased vehicle emissions but may also lead to a more dispersed pattern of road use, having less of an effect on congestion and associated localised air quality concerns.</p> <p>Conversely this option would still see the majority of new development located in the District's towns, with opportunities for urban intensification. While this has potential to reduce trip generation it may exacerbate existing congestion problems should residents choose to use private vehicles.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Development would not be supported in rural settlements that do not have access to services as measured using a distance threshold.</li> <li>• Site allocation policies with a strong emphasis on integrating pedestrian and cycling infrastructure, including links into the existing urban area and public transport network.</li> <li>• Development Management policies that promote higher density development on sites with access to a defined Commuter Hub.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• It is unclear the extent to which new development will support increased service provision, with a corresponding uncertainty over trip generation.</li> </ul>

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									<p><b>Option 3</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>When compared to Options 1 and 2 this option concentrates new development in a small number of settlements. This would concentrate additional private vehicles movements in a small number of places and on the A1, the road with the most capacity to accommodate additional vehicles.</p> <p>However, this approach would significantly increase the volume of traffic on the A1 itself and surrounding routes, with the potential to generate congestion at peak times. Furthermore the focus on warehousing and distribution employment uses would lead to increased HGV movements. This may lead to localised impacts on air quality along the A1 corridor.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Compared to Options 1 and 2 this option would divert most new development away from the District's towns, minimising its adverse impact on existing traffic congestion and associated air quality issues.</p> <p>The significant expansion of rural or local service centres may generate new concentrations of road traffic, leading to associated air quality issues.</p>

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									<p>This option would divert large scale, planned development away from Worksop, thereby avoiding exacerbation of known air quality issues in the town.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 5</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>This approach concentrates new development solely in large urban extensions to Worksop and Retford. These are areas of the District that are already more densely populated, with the potential to increase traffic emissions on a cumulative basis, with a detrimental impact on air quality.</p> <p>Even with significant enhancements of the highway network around these towns there will be significant increases in airborne pollutants arising from increased congestion.</p> <p>Conversely concentrating most development on the edge of Worksop and Retford has the potential to reduce reliance on private vehicles, by giving residents greater choice of differing modes of transport. Additionally the large scale of development proposed has the potential to increase availability of services and employment, with a corresponding reduction in localised trip generation.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Site allocation policies with a strong emphasis on integrating pedestrian and</li> </ul>

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									<p>cycling infrastructure, including links into the existing urban area and public transport network.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Sites would be large enough to generate additional contributions towards the promotion of more environmentally sustainable modes of transport.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 6</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>This option has the potential to distribute new development amongst a wider range of settlements and sites of differing scales, leading to greater dispersal of road traffic, and reducing the cumulative impact on air quality in any one location.</p> <p>The amount of growth in rural areas is such that it is unlikely to have significant impacts on air quality, though it is acknowledged that residents in rural areas will continue to rely on private vehicle use.</p> <p>Concentrating large scale development on the edges of, and within, Worksop and Retford has the potential to reduce reliance on private vehicles, as these larger, urban areas are likely to have greater choice of sustainable modes of transport. Nonetheless these are also the areas which currently experience greatest levels of road congestion and there are identified air quality problems in Worksop and Retford.</p> <p>A focus on warehousing and distribution employment uses along the A1 corridor would lead to increased HGV movements. This may lead to localised impacts on</p>



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									<p>air quality along the A1 corridor.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies would require development to contribute to the mitigation of highways issues.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of different sites may result in different levels of trip generation, therefore with varying effects on congestion. Where this will exacerbate existing congestion problems there is a greater likelihood of adverse impacts on air quality.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rate at which emissions from private vehicles will drop over the course of the plan period as a result of technological improvements.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• It is unclear the extent to which new development will support increased service provision, with a corresponding uncertainty over trip generation.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 7</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>By allowing for a wider and more even distribution of development across the District this option has the potential to distribute new development amongst a wider range of settlements and sites of differing scales, leading to greater dispersal of road traffic, and reducing the cumulative impact on air quality in any one location.</p>

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									<p>This considered, allowing for a higher level of growth at rural settlements, including those which are amongst the smallest and most rural in the District, is likely result in a proportion of new residents relying on private vehicle use on a day to day basis. While the growth in rural areas supported through this option is likely to be of a scale which would provide some services and facilities, this type of growth is still likely to result in increased traffic associated with new housing development, which could create air quality issues.</p> <p>It is expected that larger settlements will accommodate high levels of new growth under this option. Concentrating large scale development on the edges of, and within, Worksop and Retford has the potential to reduce reliance on private vehicles, by as these large, urban areas are likely to have greater choice of sustainable modes of transport. These locations however are also those which currently experience greatest levels of road congestion. There are an identified air quality problems in Worksop and Retford, which could be exacerbated through the provision of a new development of a large scale.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies would require development to contribute to the mitigation of highways issues.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of different sites may result in different levels of trip generation, therefore with varying effects on congestion. Where this will exacerbate existing congestion problems there is a greater likelihood of adverse impacts on air quality.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rate at which emissions from private vehicles will drop over the course of</li> </ul>

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									<p>the plan period as a result of technological improvements is unknown.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• It is unclear the extent to which new development will support increased service provision, with a corresponding uncertainty over trip generation.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 8</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>By allowing for a wider and more even distribution of development across the District, including potentially at new settlements, this option has the potential to disperse new development amongst a wider range of settlements and sites of differing scales, leading to greater dispersal of road traffic, and reducing the cumulative impact on air quality in any one location.</p> <p>This approach would provide levels of growth in line with the specific roles of larger settlements in Bassetlaw and would not support a high level of development at the smaller and more isolated villages of the District, unless this development was to come forward through the Neighbourhood Plan process. However, allowing for a wider distribution of growth across the District, including at the more established rural settlements, is likely result in a proportion of new residents relying on private vehicle use on a day to day basis. While the growth in rural areas which is supported through this option is likely to be of a scale which would provide some services and facilities at rural locations this type of growth is still likely to result in increased traffic associated with new housing development, which could create air quality issues. The provision of new settlements in line with the principles of Garden Villages is likely to create critical mass to attract services and facilities to make the new development self-sufficient to a degree. However, there may still be a need for residents to travel to larger settlements and any change in travel habits may be depend to a degree on the potential to support transport improvements at new settlements.</p>

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									<p>Providing high levels of development at the larger settlements, including at Worksop and Retford, has the potential to reduce reliance on private vehicles, as these settlements are likely to have greater choice of sustainable modes of transport. These locations, however, are also those which currently experience greatest levels of road congestion. There are an identified air quality problems in Worksop and Retford, which could be exacerbated through the provision of a new development of a large scale.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies would require development to contribute to the mitigation of highways issues.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of different sites may result in different levels of trip generation, therefore with varying effects on congestion. Where this will exacerbate existing congestion problems there is a greater likelihood of adverse impacts on air quality.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rate at which emissions from private vehicles will drop over the course of the plan period as a result of technological improvements is unknown.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• It is unclear the extent to which new development will support increased service provision, with a corresponding uncertainty over trip generation.</li> </ul>

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<b>11. Climate Change:</b> To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change	?	+	?	?	+	+	+	++	<p><b>Option 1<sup>74</sup></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Bassetlaw's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita are significantly above the UK and East Midlands averages. Transport is highlighted as the main source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p> <p>New development will generate new demands for energy and, consequently, this will lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions. However the extent of this is dependent on the proposed scale of growth and is unlikely to be significantly affected by the overall spatial strategy. This is considered in more detail as part of the appraisal of housing and employment growth options.</p> <p>Nonetheless, as appraised under Objective 6, locating development in the most sustainable settlements will affect greenhouse gas emissions, by giving residents access to more sustainable modes of transport and a greater range of services within walking or cycling distance.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies will promote high standards of energy efficient design and, where appropriate, will support renewable energy provision.</li> <li>• Development Management policies will encourage adaptation measures through the detailed design and layout of new development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p>

<sup>74</sup> Note that in the previous SA these assessments for all options referred to landscape and townscape impacts. However, these relate to SA objective 14, rather than SA objective 11 and therefore the aspects of these assessments considering landscape and townscape have been moved to the assessment of SA objective 14.

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Behaviour of future residents cannot be predicted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Urban intensification schemes that increase density of the built form are well suited to District heating schemes. However this is subject to viability.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Development Management policies will encourage the implementation of District heating schemes in the urban areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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	Option 1: Maintain current strategy	Option 2: New hierarchy based on functional geography	Option 3: Focus development along the A1 corridor	Option 4: New/expanded rural settlements	Option 5: Large scale urban extensions	Option 6: Hybrid option	Option 7: Equitable distribution of growth	Option 8: Parallel Strategies	
									<p><b><u>Option 4</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 5</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>As per Option 1. The scale of development proposed through large extensions can be expected to increase the viability of energy efficiency and renewable energy measures as part of the scheme.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 6</u></b></p>

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									<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Bassetlaw's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita are significantly above the UK and East Midlands averages. Transport is highlighted as the main source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p> <p>New development will generate new demands for energy and, consequently, this will lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions. However, the extent of this is dependent on the proposed scale of growth and is unlikely to be significantly affected by the overall spatial strategy. This will be considered in more detail as part of the appraisal of housing and employment growth options. Nonetheless, as appraised under Objective 6, locating development in the most sustainable settlements will affect greenhouse gas emissions, by giving residents access to more sustainable modes of transport and a greater range of services within walking or cycling distance.</p> <p>The scale of development will give opportunity to ensure a planned approach to enhance the urban-rural interface and ensure that new development contributes to a high quality townscape.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Development Management policies will encourage the implementation of District heating schemes in the urban areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Behaviour of future residents cannot be predicted.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>



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									<p><b><u>Option 7</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Bassetlaw's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita are significantly above the UK and East Midlands averages. Transport is highlighted as the main source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p> <p>As appraised under Objective 6, locating the greatest number of new homes in the most sustainable settlements will affect greenhouse gas emissions, by giving residents access to more sustainable modes of transport and a greater range of services within walking or cycling distance.</p> <p>This option would however result in more even distribution of development throughout the District, including the smaller and more isolated settlements, in addition to the high level of development which would be provided at the larger settlements. Providing new development at these more rural locations would result in new residents being reliant on journeys by private vehicle on a day to day basis.</p> <p>New development will also have an impact on greenhouse gas emissions related to energy generation. However, given the scale of the development required over the plan period it is less likely that the overall spatial strategy would significantly affect greenhouse gas emissions in the District in this manner. This will be considered in more detail as part of the appraisal of housing and employment growth options.</p> <p>This option would allow for a high level of growth at the larger settlements of District, as such promoting a degree of urban intensification, which could support the incorporation of District heating schemes. However this is subject to viability considerations. Furthermore, the provision of a more evenly distributed pattern of growth (with particular regard for development at the smaller and more</p>

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									<p>isolated rural settlements) would not be as suitable to facilitate the incorporation of District heating schemes.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies will encourage adaptation measures through the detailed design and layout of new development.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Development Management policies will encourage the implementation of District heating schemes in the urban areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Behaviour of future residents cannot be predicted.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 8</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Bassetlaw's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita are significantly above the UK and East Midlands averages. Transport is highlighted as the main source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p> <p>As appraised under Objective 6, locating development in the most sustainable settlements will affect greenhouse gas emissions, by giving residents access to more sustainable modes of transport and a greater range of services within walking or cycling distance.</p> <p>This option would result in more even distribution of development throughout much of the District although it would not directly support development at the more rural and isolated settlements unless, allocated through the Neighbourhood Plan process. This is in addition to the high level of development which would be</p>

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									<p>provided at the larger settlements. This option would avoid significant levels of new development being provided at most rural and isolated locations in the District and focus higher levels of development to the more important settlements of the District, which could help to reduce the requirement for new residents to undertake journeys by private vehicle on a day to day basis. The support for new settlements through this option, which are to be guided by Garden Village principles, is expected to result in development which should, to an extent, be self-sufficient. However, there may still be a need for residents to travel to larger settlements and any change in travel habits may be depend to a degree on the potential to support new transport improvements at new settlements.</p> <p>New development will also have an impact on greenhouse gas emissions related to energy generation. However, given the scale of the development required over the plan period it is less likely that the overall spatial strategy would significantly affect greenhouse gas emissions in the District in this manner. This will be considered in more detail as part of the appraisal of housing and employment growth options.</p> <p>This option would allow for a high level of growth at the larger settlements, as such promoting a degree of urban intensification, which could support the incorporation of District heating schemes. However this is subject to viability considerations. It is expected that any growth to be delivered at new settlements in the District would be of a scale which could allow for the incorporation of District heating schemes.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies will encourage adaptation measures through the detailed design and layout of new development.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Development Management policies will encourage the implementation of</li> </ul>

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									<p>District heating schemes in the urban areas.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Behaviour of future residents cannot be predicted.</li> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>12. Resource Use and Waste:</b> To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover)</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><b>All options</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>New development as part of all options considered will result in the use raw materials and the generation of waste, both in construction and operation. This has been considered as part of the appraisal of housing and employment growth options and is unlikely to be influenced by the overall spatial strategy.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local plan policies should encourage, where possible, use of recycled materials and effective use of resources.</li> <li>The re-use of materials on-site from construction and demolition will be encouraged.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>13. Cultural Heritage:</b> To conserve</p>	+/- ?	+/- ?	+/- ?	+/- ?	+/- ?	+/- ?	+/- ?	+/- ?	<p><b>Option 1</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p>

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and enhance the District's historic environment , cultural heritage, character and setting.									<p>Bassetlaw has a rich cultural heritage and a wealth of heritage assets across the District, throughout the towns and the rural area. These vary in scale from single buildings and monuments, to extensive areas of historic parks and gardens.</p> <p>All new development will likely have an impact on the historic environment, both directly affecting assets and indirectly affecting their setting. However specific impacts, including the extent to which new development enhances the historic environment, will be dependent on the design and layout of specific proposals.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies will seek to conserve and enhance built heritage assets.</li> <li>• Development Management policies will require new development to take account of the character of built heritage where appropriate.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage.</li> <li>• The total amount growth to be delivered over the plan period is not known at this stage.</li> <li>• The scale of impact is proportional to the scale of growth and the exact location of new development in relation to assets of historical value.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Compared to Option 1 this option would likely lead to a more dispersed pattern of development, particularly across the rural area. This would likely lead to impacts on a wider range of historic asset.</p>

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									<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• A criteria-based approach to rural development will need to ensure that new development responds to historic patterns of village growth.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Possible locations for new villages are currently unknown.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 3</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Option 3 focuses a significant scale of development on specific locations along the A1 Corridor, affecting a number of settlements that include Conservation Areas. In particular East Markham, Tuxford, Gamston and Blyth have designated Conservation Areas covering large parts of both the built up area and the associated landscape setting. For East Markham and Gamston this covers the entirety of the built-up area. The scale of development proposed has the potential to significantly affect the integrity of the historic environment in each settlement. However, in focusing development on a limited range of settlements, this ensures that the majority of historic assets throughout the District would remain unaffected by any large scale development.</p> <p>Additionally development to the east of Worksop has the potential to affect the setting of the Scofton Estate.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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									<p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 4</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Option 4 focuses a significant scale of development on a limited number of currently unspecified rural service centres. This has the potential to affect Conservation Areas in Blyth, Cuckney, East Markham, Everton, Gamston, Gringley-on-the-Hill, Mattersey, Nether Langwith and North and South Wheatley.</p> <p>The scale of development proposed has the potential to significantly affect the integrity of the historic environment in each settlement. However, in focusing development on a limited range of settlements, this ensures that the majority of historic assets throughout the District would remain unaffected by any large scale development.</p> <p>Significantly reducing the burden of delivery on Worksop will reduce the threat to a number of prominent heritage assets and historic landscapes on the periphery of the town</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 5</u></b></p>

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									<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>The focus of Option 5 on urban extensions around Retford and Worksop ensures that the majority of historic assets throughout the District would remain unaffected by any large scale development.</p> <p>However, development to the north of Worksop would likely begin to encroach upon the setting of Carlton in Lindrick and Gateford Conservation Areas, while development to the east and south west has the potential to affect the setting of the Scofton Estate and Worksop Manor respectively.</p> <p>Development to the south of Retford will likely affect the setting of Retford South Conservation Area, while significant growth to the east of Retford may encroach onto areas of historic ridge and furrow farmland. To the west of Retford is the Babworth Estate, a registered Park and Garden.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 6</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Bassetlaw has a rich cultural heritage and a wealth of heritage assets across the District, throughout the towns and the rural area. These vary in scale from single buildings and monuments, to extensive areas of historic parks and gardens.</p> <p>All new development will likely have an impact on the historic environment, both</p>



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									<p>directly affecting assets and indirectly affecting their setting. However specific impacts, including the extent to which new development enhances the historic environment, will be dependent on the design and layout of specific proposals.</p> <p>As a hybrid of multiple options this option would likely lead to a more dispersed pattern of development, particularly across the rural area. This would likely lead to impacts on a wider range of historic assets. However, considering the dispersed approach to development, this option also provides scope to select sites that avoid significant impacts on historic assets. It is noted that including new development around Worksop and Retford may have an impact on the historic man-made landscapes associated with the outlying country estates.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies will require new development to take account of the character of built heritage where appropriateAs per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Possible locations for new villages are currently unknown.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 7</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Bassetlaw has a rich cultural heritage and a wealth of heritage assets across the District, throughout the towns and the rural area. These vary in scale from single buildings and monuments, to extensive areas of historic parks and gardens.</p>

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									<p>All new development will likely have an impact on the historic environment, both directly affecting assets and indirectly affecting their setting. However, specific impacts, including the extent to which new development enhances the historic environment, will be dependent on the design and layout of specific proposals as well as their location.</p> <p>By distributing development more evenly through the District, this option is likely to lead to impacts on a wider range of historic assets. However, this option also provides scope to select sites that avoid significant impacts on historic assets. The support this option provides for delivering new development at the more isolated and rural settlements in the District is likely to result in adverse impacts in terms of preserving established character and the setting local heritage assets. However, it is noted that opportunities may exist for enhancing character and the setting of heritage assets, particularly if development is to proceed at brownfield sites.</p> <p>This option would also result in a high level of growth occurring at the larger settlements of the District. As identified for Option 5, this approach would help to ensure that the more notable heritage assets would remain unaffected by new development provided over the plan period, as these areas are currently more urban in character. This approach would furthermore help to avoid the provision of a high level of growth in close proximity to the registered parks and gardens of Clumber and Welbeck Abbey which also contain numerous Listed Buildings.</p> <p>However development provided to the north of Worksop would likely begin to encroach upon the setting of Carlton in Lindrick and Gateford Conservation Areas, while development to the east and south west has the potential to affect the setting of the Scofton Estate and Worksop Manor respectively.</p> <p>Development provided to the south of Retford is likely to affect the setting of Retford South Conservation Area, while significant growth to the east of Retford may encroach onto areas of historic ridge and furrow farmland. To the west of</p>

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									<p>Retford is the Babworth Estate, a registered Park and Garden and similarly high levels of growth over the plan period at this location may impact upon its setting.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies will require new development to take account of the character of built heritage where appropriate.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The scale of impact is proportional to the scale of growth and the exact location of new development in relation to assets of historical value.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 8</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Bassetlaw has a rich cultural heritage and a wealth of heritage assets across the District, throughout the towns and the rural area. These vary in scale from single buildings and monuments, to extensive areas of historic parks and gardens.</p> <p>All new development will likely have an impact on the historic environment, both directly affecting assets and indirectly affecting their setting. However specific impacts, including the extent to which new development enhances the historic environment, will be dependent on the design and layout of specific proposals.</p> <p>By distributing development more evenly through the District this option is likely to lead to impacts on a wider range of historic assets. However this option also</p>

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									<p>provides scope to select sites that avoid significant impacts on historic assets. The provision of a new settlement, in line with Garden Village principles, is likely to result in the loss of large amount of greenfield land, which could adversely impact upon the setting of heritage assets in the District. This will be dependent upon the precise location any such settlement and adhering to Garden Village principles is likely to present opportunities to mitigate effects on the setting of heritage assets.</p> <p>This option would also result in a high level of growth occurring at the larger settlements of the District. As identified for Option 5 this approach would help to ensure that the more notable heritage assets would remain unaffected by new development provided over the plan period as these areas are currently more urban in character. This approach would furthermore help to avoid the provision of a high level of growth in close proximity to the registered parks and gardens of Clumber and Welbeck Abbey which also contain numerous Listed Buildings.</p> <p>However development provided to the north of Worksop would likely begin to encroach upon the setting of Carlton in Lindrick and Gateford Conservation Areas, while development to the east and south west has the potential to affect the setting of the Scofton Estate and Worksop Manor respectively.</p> <p>Development provided to the south of Retford is likely to affect the setting of Retford South Conservation Area, while significant growth to the east of Retford may encroach onto areas of historic ridge and furrow farmland. To the west of Retford is the Babworth Estate, a registered Park and Garden and similarly high levels of growth over the plan period at this location may impact upon its setting.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies will require new development to take account of the character of built heritage where appropriate.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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									<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The scale of impact is proportional to the scale of growth and the exact location of new development in relation to assets of historical value.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Possible locations for new villages are currently unknown.</li> </ul>
<p><b>14. Landscape and Townscape</b> : To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes</p>	+/- ?	+/- ?	+/- ?	+/- ?	+/- ?	+/- ?	+/- ?	+/- ?	<p><b>Option 1</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Bassetlaw's landscape is divided into five character areas, derived from five national character areas. The five Regional Character Areas (RCAs) to which the Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment relates are the Magnesian Limestone Ridge, running down the District's western edge, the Sherwood RCA including the Dukeries and Sherwood Forest, the Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands, the Idle Lowlands (the lower part of the Humberhead Levels) and the Trent Washlands running along the District's eastern edge. There are no national landscape designations within Bassetlaw.</p> <p>The emphasis of Option 1 on limiting rural development to the Rural Service Centres and directing the majority of new development to the District's towns will help to limit the erosion of rural character. This approach would see a continuation of the existing landscape relationship between urban and rural areas of Bassetlaw.</p> <p>The condition and sensitivity of the landscape surrounding Harworth &amp; Bircotes bears the clear hallmarks of the former coal-mining activities. As such this presents clear opportunities for landscape enhancement as part of new development. The level of growth proposed in Harworth &amp; Bircotes under this option, including the redevelopment of brownfield sites, would contribute to</p>

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	Option 1: Maintain current strategy	Option 2: New hierarchy based on functional geography	Option 3: Focus development along the A1 corridor	Option 4: New/expanded rural settlements	Option 5: Large scale urban extensions	Option 6: Hybrid option	Option 7: Equitable distribution of growth	Option 8: Parallel Strategies	
									<p>achieving this.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies will seek to encourage high quality urban design that responds to its surroundings.</li> <li>• Development Management policies will require new developments to demonstrate regard for the recommended landscape actions identified for each policy zone in the Landscape Character Assessment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location of future development is unknown at this stage. However the potential impacts on more sensitive areas of landscape will be a key consideration in the process of identifying site allocations.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 2</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Compared to Option 1 this option would likely lead to a more dispersed pattern of development, particularly across the rural area. This would likely lead to a wider scale of landscape impacts. However development would generally be expected to be smaller in scale, with a proportionally less significant impact on the landscape.</p> <p>Urban intensification schemes would have a lesser impact than other forms of development on the wider landscape and presents opportunities for enhancing the existing townscape and the overall quality of the built environment.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p>

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	Option 1: Maintain current strategy	Option 2: New hierarchy based on functional geography	Option 3: Focus development along the A1 corridor	Option 4: New/expanded rural settlements	Option 5: Large scale urban extensions	Option 6: Hybrid option	Option 7: Equitable distribution of growth	Option 8: Parallel Strategies	
									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Option 3 would see the impacts of large scale new development fall particularly on the landscape along the A1 Corridor. In particular the A1 Corridor through much of Bassetlaw is characterised by medium to long distance views across the countryside. Development adjacent to the carriageway and existing settlements along the route has the potential to erode this sense of openness.</p> <p>In addition, expansion of settlements located along the A1 has opportunity to improve views into the townscapes from the countryside, including softening the transition between urban and rural.</p> <p>The focus of this option on warehousing and distribution is likely to result in the construction of buildings which, by virtue of their scale, have potential to be very prominent in the wider landscape.</p> <p>The condition and sensitivity of the landscape surrounding Harworth &amp; Bircotes bears the clear hallmarks of the former coal-mining activities. As such this presents clear opportunities for landscape enhancement as part of new development. The level of growth proposed in Harworth &amp; Bircotes under this option, including the redevelopment of brownfield sites, would contribute to achieving this.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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	Option 1: Maintain current strategy	Option 2: New hierarchy based on functional geography	Option 3: Focus development along the A1 corridor	Option 4: New/expanded rural settlements	Option 5: Large scale urban extensions	Option 6: Hybrid option	Option 7: Equitable distribution of growth	Option 8: Parallel Strategies	
									<p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Possible locations for new villages are currently unknown.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Option 4 focuses a significant scale of development on a limited number of currently unspecified rural service centres. This has the potential to affect Conservation Areas in Blyth, Cuckney, East Markham, Everton, Gamston, Gringley-on-the-Hill, Mattersey, Nether Langwith and North and South Wheatley. The scale of development proposed has the potential to significantly affect the integrity of the historic environment in each settlement. However, in focusing development on a limited range of settlements, this ensures that the majority of historic assets throughout the District would remain unaffected by any large scale development.</p> <p>Significantly reducing the burden of delivery on Worksop will reduce the threat to a number of prominent heritage assets and historic landscapes on the periphery of the town.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 5</b></p>



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	Option 1: Maintain current strategy	Option 2: New hierarchy based on functional geography	Option 3: Focus development along the A1 corridor	Option 4: New/expanded rural settlements	Option 5: Large scale urban extensions	Option 6: Hybrid option	Option 7: Equitable distribution of growth	Option 8: Parallel Strategies	
									<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>The focus of Option 5 on urban extensions around Retford and Worksop ensures that the majority of historic assets throughout the District would remain unaffected by any large scale development.</p> <p>However, development to the north of Worksop would likely begin to encroach upon the setting of Carlton in Lindrick and Gateford Conservation Areas, while development to the east and south west has the potential to affect the setting of the Scofton Estate and Worksop Manor respectively.</p> <p>Development to the south of Retford will likely affect the setting of Retford South Conservation Area, while significant growth to the east of Retford may encroach onto areas of historic ridge and furrow farmland. To the west of Retford is the Babworth Estate, a registered Park and Garden.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 6</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>The urban and village extensions and varying types of development proposed under this option will have widespread landscape impacts, in terms of spatial distribution. However this option also provides scope to select sites that avoid the most sensitive landscapes.</p> <p>As identified for Option 5, any new urban extensions around Worksop and</p>

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									<p>Retford have the potential to enhance the urban-rural interface. The scale of development is likely to help ensure that new development contributes to a high quality townscape. However, as for Option 4, the introduction of a new village/expanded rural settlement is likely to have an adverse impact on the countryside. Additionally, the encouragement of warehousing and distribution uses along the A1 Corridor is likely to result in the construction of buildings which, by virtue of their scale, have potential to be very prominent in the wider landscape.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies will seek new developments to demonstrate regard for the recommended landscape actions identified for each policy zone in the Landscape Character Assessment.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Development Management policies and Site Allocations/Masterplans will encourage large new development to provide a clear transition between urban and rural character.</li> <li>• Development Management policies for a new/expanded rural settlement will seek to ensure that this is distinctly rural in its character.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location of future development is unknown at this stage. However the potential impacts on more sensitive areas of landscape will be a key consideration in the process of identifying site allocations.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Spatial Option/Score								Commentary on Likely Sustainability Effects
	Option 1: Maintain current strategy	Option 2: New hierarchy based on functional geography	Option 3: Focus development along the A1 corridor	Option 4: New/expanded rural settlements	Option 5: Large scale urban extensions	Option 6: Hybrid option	Option 7: Equitable distribution of growth	Option 8: Parallel Strategies	
									<p><b><u>Option 7</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>By distributing development more evenly throughout the District this option provides scope to select sites that avoid the most sensitive landscapes. It may however result in the loss of a large amount of greenfield land which is likely to have a negative effect on landscape setting in the District given that a large amount of the development would take place at rural locations. While this approach would include development locations at the smallest and most isolated settlements in the District it is likely that the greatest impacts on existing landscape character might be avoided given that the development to be delivered would be commensurate to settlement size.</p> <p>As identified for Option 5, new urban growth around Worksop and Retford has the potential to enhance the urban-rural interface.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies will seek new developments to demonstrate regard for the recommended landscape actions identified for each policy zone in the Landscape Character Assessment.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Development Management policies and Site Allocations/Masterplans will encourage large new development to provide a clear transition between urban and rural character.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location of future development is unknown at this stage. However</li> </ul>

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	Option 1: Maintain current strategy	Option 2: New hierarchy based on functional geography	Option 3: Focus development along the A1 corridor	Option 4: New/expanded rural settlements	Option 5: Large scale urban extensions	Option 6: Hybrid option	Option 7: Equitable distribution of growth	Option 8: Parallel Strategies	
									<p>the potential impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 8</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>By distributing development more evenly throughout the District this option provides the scope to select sites that avoid the most sensitive landscapes. It may however result in the loss of a large amount of greenfield land which is likely to have a negative effect on landscape character in the District, given that a large amount of the development would take place at rural locations. It is noted that this option would not support high levels of development at the smallest and most isolated settlements in the District unless it was to be allocated through the Neighbourhood Plan process.</p> <p>As identified for Option 5, new urban growth around Worksop and Retford has the potential to enhance the urban-rural interface. However, as per Option 4, the introduction of a new settlement is likely to have an adverse impact on the countryside. While the provision of a new settlement would be required to adhere to the principles of Garden Villages which is likely to help mitigate impacts on landscape setting (for example through the incorporation of green infrastructure) the development of greenfield land at this scale is still expected to have a negative effect on the existing landscape character in the surrounding area.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development Management policies will seek new developments to demonstrate regard for the recommended landscape actions identified for each policy zone in the Landscape Character Assessment.</li> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies and Site Allocations/Masterplans will encourage large new development to provide a clear transition between urban and rural character.</li> <li>• Development Management policies for a new rural settlement will seek to ensure that this is distinctly rural in its character.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location of future development is unknown at this stage. However the potential impacts on more sensitive areas of landscape will be a key consideration in the process of identifying site allocations.</li> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

**Table A4.2 Housing Target options**

SA Objective	Housing Target/Score				Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
<p><b>1. Biodiversity:</b> To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	-?	-?	-?	--?	<p><b>Option 1</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>                      There are no internationally designated sites within Bassetlaw. However, development could result in adverse effects on a prospective potential SPA at Sherwood Forest, located to the south of Worksop. Additionally, there are 20 SSSIs located mostly in the Sherwood area, to the south of Worksop (around the Clumber and Welbeck estates) as well as the north of Retford, along the Idle Valley. There are over 300 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) covering approximately 4,000ha, widely distributed across Bassetlaw. The areas identified as the focal points for many of these environmental assets are, however, not regarded as sustainable locations for new development (from information in the current Core Strategy).</p> <p>Worksop is notably constrained to the south due to the concentration of environmental assets located here, including nationally important sites. Development in Worksop and nearby villages may increase pressure on these areas as recreational destinations. However, there is a significant network of locally important sites stretching to the north of the town, up towards Carlton-in-Lindrick. The flooded former mineral extraction sites to the north of Retford are particularly significant as habitat for breeding birds, therefore is sensitive to development occurring along the River Idle. Coal mining around Harworth &amp; Bircotes has, until recently, lead to significant ongoing change in the environment, resulting in a lack of designated sites. This area is therefore, in ecological terms, less sensitive to the potential effects of development.</p> <p>The shortage of available previously developed land in the District that could make significant contributions to housing growth targets means that housing growth will inevitably involve loss of greenfield land. In this regard it is the general biodiversity value of greenfield sites that is under threat. However, the exact locations of future residential development are not yet known, meaning that the specific effects are unclear.</p>

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					<p>Option 1 proposes the lowest annual housing delivery target which over the plan period would involve the least amount of land take. Of all the options considered this is has potential to have a less extensive impact on features of biodiversity importance. Overall, a minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely, as the actual effect depends on where housing growth is located within the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Careful consideration to be given to selection of sites and general directions of growth taking account of the sensitivity of particular areas, such as land to the south of Worksop and to the north of Retford.</li> <li>Local Plans should plan positively for green infrastructure and Development Management (DM) policies will avoid/mitigate any adverse impacts of development schemes.</li> <li>Larger scale developments give rise to opportunities for Green Infrastructure development which may offset any potential impacts and contribute biodiversity gains over the longer term.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In a land rich District there are many options for development in areas that are less sensitive or significant in biodiversity terms.</li> <li>All development will to some extent result in loss or fragmentation of habitat and migration routes.</li> <li>Limited brownfield land availability means that new development will predominantly occur on greenfield sites. It is assumed that greenfield sites typically support greater biodiversity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unclear how strongly the market will support a brownfield first approach, given the additional remediation costs involved.</li> <li>The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul>

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					<p><b>Option 2</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  Option 2 would deliver an additional 1,020 houses over the plan period, compared to Option 1, which increases the likelihood of negative effects on biodiversity; although specific impacts cannot be identified at this stage and site selection will include careful consideration of the effects of development on this objective. Overall, a minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely, as the actual effect depends on where housing growth is located within the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  Option 3 would deliver an additional 240 houses over the plan period, compared to Option 2. This equates to 1,260 more dwellings than Option 1 which increases the likelihood of negative effects on biodiversity; although specific impacts cannot be identified at this stage and site selection will include careful consideration of the effects of development on this objective. Overall, a minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely, as the actual effect depends on where housing growth is located within the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p>



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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>            493 dwellings per annum under this option equates to 1,545 dwellings more than in Option 3, 1,785 dwellings more than in Option 2, and 2,805 dwellings more than in Option 1, over the plan period. As with the other options considered, while this level of growth significantly increases the likelihood of negative effects on biodiversity specific impacts cannot be identified at this stage and site selection will include careful consideration of the effects of development on this objective. Overall, a significant negative effect with uncertainty is likely, as the actual effect depends on where housing growth is located within the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Housing:</b>            To ensure that the District's housing</p>	++?	++	++	++?	<p><b>Option 1</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>            Housing completions in Bassetlaw have varied between 126 and 514 dwellings over the past ten years, although with a persistent under delivery in relation to both the Core Strategy housing target and the later SHMA target. The net housing completions figure for 2016/17 was 459, which is an increase of 35% on the previous year 2015/2016. This is a positive</p>

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needs are met.					<p>indication of meeting the yearly housing target of 306 dwellings in the future (based on the Government's proposed standardised methodology).</p> <p>Option 1 is based on the Government's proposed standardised methodology that was consulted on at the end of 2017, in the 'Planning for the right homes in the right places' document. Although concern was expressed over various aspects of the standard methodology for assessing local housing need within the document, such as the use of ONS data, the simplicity of the proposed adjustment method and the use of the cap, the Government considers the proposed approach to be the most appropriate method<sup>75</sup>. This option would deliver 306 dwellings per annum, which represents a realistic aspiration in light of what has been achieved in previous years. Overall, this option would contribute significantly to the range of housing needs in the District, including affordable housing, therefore significant positive effects have been identified. However, the other alternatives identified by the Council suggest that housing need may be higher than calculated using the Government's standard methodology, therefore there is uncertainty associated with this score.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most affordable housing is expected to be delivered on allocated sites as part of s106 agreements, therefore a lower housing target will equate to lower affordable housing delivery.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p>

<sup>75</sup> See 'Government response to the Planning for the right homes in the right places consultation':

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/685293/Government\\_response\\_to\\_Planning\\_for\\_the\\_right\\_homes\\_in\\_the\\_right\\_places\\_consultation.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/685293/Government_response_to_Planning_for_the_right_homes_in_the_right_places_consultation.pdf)

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent to which housing development meets local needs depends on the developer's discretion to provide a mix of housing.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  Option 2 would represent a realistic aspiration in light of what has been achieved in previous years. This option is expected to contribute significantly to the range of housing needs in the District, including affordable housing.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  Option 3 would represent a realistic aspiration in light of what has been achieved in previous years. This option would contribute significantly to the range of housing needs in the District, including affordable housing. Furthermore, this level of growth that is based on a set of baseline economic growth forecasts would support economic growth within Bassetlaw.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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					<p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  The amount of housing proposed by Option 4 assumes a strong economic performance, and provides a basis for the ways in which higher housing provision and economic growth could be mutually supportive. However, by exceeding the OAN of 306 dwellings per annum, it's possible that the provision of 493 homes, the highest of all four options, would require a high level of in-migration. If a higher level of economic growth did not come forward, this option could result in high levels of out-commuting. As such, there might not be market demand for this proposed level of housing. Overall, a significant positive effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Economy and Skills:</b> To promote a strong	++	++	++	++	<p><b>Option 1</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  Housing development and economic growth may not appear to have a particularly clear relationship, but the two are not mutually exclusive. Housing growth can make a significant contribution to jobs, during the construction phase of development, while an increase in population arising from inward migration contributes to the spending power within the local</p>

SA Objective	Housing Target/Score				Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.					<p>economy.</p> <p>In delivering the OAN of 306 dwellings per annum, Option 1 is likely to result in an increased labour supply, limiting the need for in-commuting. However, whilst this option would contribute towards economic growth aspirations, it would fall short of the housing supply considered necessary to meet economic growth forecasts. Overall, a minor positive uncertain effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  Option 2 was calculated taking into account the adjustments made in drawing conclusions on the demographic needs for homes, upward adjustments where appropriate to support baseline economic growth, and a 10% upward adjustment applied to the demographic need to support enhanced affordable housing delivery. In common with Option 1, this option would support job creation through an increased labour supply, although this would not support the level of growth to the extent identified in the draft EDNA (2018). A minor positive uncertain effect is likely overall.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p>

SA Objective	Housing Target/Score				Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  The proposed number of homes in Option 3 was generated using a set of baseline economic growth forecasts that are trend-based and take account of the sectoral structure of employment in the District, relative historical performance/growth trends, and Oxford Economics' expectations regarding the future performance of key sectors in the short- and longer-term. Therefore compared to Option 1, Option 3 specifically makes provision for increasing housing supply to support the creation of new jobs. In turn this could be expected to reduce in-commuting. Overall, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  This option would support a stronger economic performance and higher employment growth relative to the baseline forecasts. This level of housing growth may encourage a higher level of economic growth. The increased supply of housing is also likely to generate greater contributions to education provision. Overall, a significant positive effect is likely.</p>

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					<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Regeneration and Social Inclusion</b> : To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all</p>	0?	+	+	+?/-?	<p><b>Option 1</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The development of 306 dwellings per annum over the plan period will help sustain existing facilities but increase pressures on existing services, with greater likelihood of adverse impacts on service quality. However, increased levels of growth may increase investment to support regeneration initiatives and enhancement or provision of new services in response to demand. Where housing delivery meets the OAN, there will be an increased likelihood of sustaining local vitality and viability. This level of growth is least likely to lead to change in regeneration and social inclusion. Overall, a negligible effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developer contributions should be secured towards enhancement of key services and facilities where evidence exists to demonstrate need.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All housing growth will, to varying effect, depending upon scale, make a contribution to sustaining service provision and secure investment through developer contributions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development viability may vary according to the specific needs of individual sites, therefore it is not possible to consistently predict what contributions may be secured.</li> </ul>

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	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
					<p><b>Option 2</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>The development of 374 dwellings per annum over the plan period will help sustain existing facilities but also increase pressure on existing services, with greater likelihood of impacts on service quality. However, this higher level of housing provision may increase investment to support regeneration initiatives and enhancement or provision of new services in response to demand. Overall, a minor positive effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>The development of 390 dwellings per annum over the plan period will help sustain existing facilities but also increase pressure on existing services, with greater likelihood of impacts on service quality. However, exceeding the OAN may increase investment to support regeneration initiatives and enhancement or provision of new services in response to demand. Overall, a minor positive effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>



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	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
					<p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  Housing development is expected to help sustain existing facilities but also increase pressure on existing services, with greater likelihood of impacts on service quality. Option 4 proposes the largest amount of development out of all four options, and is therefore likely to place more pressure on these services and facilities than the other options. This option may be most likely to increase investment to support regeneration initiatives and enhancement or provision of new services in response to demand. However, it is also most likely to lead to adverse effects on the quality and availability of existing services, as these may not be able to meet the demand of all the new residents. Overall, a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>
<b>5. Health and Wellbeing:</b> To improve health and reduce	<b>0?</b>	<b>+?</b>	<b>+?</b>	<b>+?/-?</b>	<p><b>Option 1</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  The development of 306 dwellings per annum over the plan period is expected to help sustain healthcare, recreation and leisure services and facilities, but also potentially incur adverse effects on the quality of provision, due to increased pressure on these services and facilities. However, it's possible that increased levels of growth may provide investment to support regeneration initiatives and enhancement or provision of new infrastructure in</p>

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health inequalities.					<p>response to demand. This level of growth is least likely to lead to change in provision of and access to health and wellbeing services. Overall, a negligible effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developer contributions should be secured towards enhancement of open space, recreation provision and healthcare facilities where evidence exists to demonstrate need.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All housing growth will, to varying effect, depending upon scale, make a contribution to sustaining service provision and secure investment through developer contributions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development viability may vary according to the scale and specific needs of individual sites, therefore it is not possible to consistently predict what contributions may be secured.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>As per Option 1, housing development is expected to help sustain healthcare, recreation and leisure services and facilities, but also potentially incur adverse effects on the quality of provision, due to increased pressure on these services and facilities. However, it's possible that increased levels of growth may provide investment to support regeneration initiatives and enhancement or provision of new infrastructure in response to demand. Furthermore, going beyond the OAN increases opportunity to further address specific needs in the area, such as the needs of the elderly and disabled. Overall, a minor positive effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

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	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
					<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  As per Option 1, housing development is expected to help sustain healthcare, recreation and leisure services and facilities, but also potentially incur adverse effects on the quality of provision, due to increased pressure on these services and facilities. However, it's possible that increased levels of growth may provide investment to support regeneration initiatives and enhancement or provision of new infrastructure in response to demand. Furthermore, going beyond the OAN increases opportunity to further address specific needs in the area, such as the needs of the elderly and disabled. Overall, a minor positive effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  Housing development is expected to help sustain healthcare, recreation and leisure services and facilities, but also potentially incur adverse effects on the quality of provision. Option 4 proposes the largest amount of development out of all four options, and is therefore likely to</p>

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					<p>place more pressure on these services and facilities than the other options. However, this option is most likely to provide investment to support regeneration initiatives and enhancement or provision of new infrastructure in response to demand. However, it is also most likely to lead to adverse effects on the quality and availability of existing services, as these may not be able to meet the demand of all the new residents. Furthermore, going beyond the OAN increases opportunity to further address specific needs in the area, such as the needs of the elderly and disabled. Overall, a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Transport</b> : To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in</p>	-	-	-?	---	<p><b>Option 1</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The delivery of 306 new dwellings per annum over the plan period will have a considerable impact on the highway network. However, it is expected that new housing delivery will result in an increase of investment to help offset some of these impacts. As this option does not account for economic growth identified in the EDNA, it may result in in-commuting for work. Overall, a minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developer contributions should be secured where capacity issues are identified on roads, junctions and other transport networks.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p>

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infrastructure with growth.					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All housing growth will, to varying effect, depending upon scale, make a contribution to improved transport infrastructure via CIL and developer contributions.</li> <li>All housing growth, however limited/extensive, will increase pressure on existing transport networks.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development viability may vary according to the scale and specific needs of individual sites, therefore it is not possible to consistently predict what contributions may be secured.</li> <li>The location of development is not yet known, therefore it is not possible to precisely determine implications for existing transport infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> As per Option 1, an increase in housing will have a considerable impact on the highway network. However, it is expected that new housing delivery will result in an increase of investment to help offset some of these impacts. As this option does not account for economic growth identified in the EDNA, it may result in in-commuting for work. Overall, a minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p>

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					<p>As per Option 1, an increase in housing will have a considerable impact on the highway network. However, it is expected that new housing delivery will result in an increase of investment to help offset some of these impacts. Overall, a minor negative uncertain effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  As per Option 1, an increase in housing will have a considerable impact on the highway network. Furthermore, if higher levels of economic growth did not come forward, the amount of housing development proposed by this option would require a high level of out-commuting, which could result in a more significant impact on the highway network. However, it is expected that new housing delivery will result in an increase of investment to help offset some of these impacts. Overall, a significant negative effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p>

SA Objective	Housing Target/Score				Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>
<b>7. Land Use and Soils:</b> To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.	-?	-?	-?	--?	<p><b>Option 1</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Option 1 proposes the lowest annual housing delivery target which, compared to all of the others, has the greatest likelihood of minimising greenfield land loss as there will be more scope to prioritise development of brownfield land above greenfield allocations. However, the overall scale of housing required cannot be accommodated solely on brownfield land, therefore minor negative effects with uncertainty are expected.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage redevelopment of brownfield land as a priority within the plan.</li> <li>When identifying potential site allocations seek to avoid loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A general assumption associated with this objective is that increases in levels of housing will incur greater need to develop on greenfield sites due to a limited supply of previously developed land.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliverability of brownfield sites is unclear without detailed investigation in to contamination and market demand for development in the locations where such sites are available.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The range and type of effects associated with this level of growth are likely to be similar to Option 1, although a higher level of growth is likely to result in greater pressure to develop greenfield sites. Overall, a minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely.</p>

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	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
					<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 3</u></b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  The range and type of effects associated with this level of growth are likely to be similar to Option 1, although a higher level of growth is likely to result in greater pressure to develop greenfield sites. Overall, a minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 4</u></b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  The range and type of effects associated with this level of growth are likely to be similar to Option 1, although a higher level of growth is likely to result in greater pressure to develop greenfield sites. Given the significant additional land required for development under this option, a significant negative effect with uncertainty is likely.</p>



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					<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>8. Water:</b> To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.</p>	-	-	-	-	<p><b>Option 1</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The provision of 306 dwellings per annum (4,590 homes over the plan period), will result in an increase in demand for water, which will give rise to greater pressure on existing water and sewage treatment infrastructure. Furthermore, a loss of greenfield land to accommodate this growth will result in an increased likelihood of surface water run-off with varying consequences, depending on location. In providing for a smaller quantum of housing, this option is likely to require less development of greenfield land in comparison to the other options, but as it will lead to substantial increases in water use, effects are likely to be minor negative.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage redevelopment of brownfield land as a priority within the plan.</li> <li>Promotion of on-site SuDS for all developments to manage surface water flows.</li> <li>Sustainable design to promote greater standards of water efficiency within development schemes.</li> <li>Secure developer contributions towards provision of new infrastructure where need is demonstrated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dialogue with infrastructure providers will be maintained to ensure that issues are identified early in plan/development processes.</li> </ul>

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					<p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The locations of development are not yet known therefore it is not possible to determine which water resources will be affected by proposals.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  Increases in demand for water as a result of a higher level of growth will give rise to greater pressure on existing water and sewage treatment infrastructure. Loss of greenfield land to accommodate this growth will result in increased likelihood of surface water run-off with varying consequences, depending on location.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  Increases in demand for water as a result of a higher level of growth will give rise to greater pressure on existing water and sewage treatment infrastructure. Loss of greenfield land to accommodate this growth will result in increased likelihood of surface water run-off with varying consequences, depending on location.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p>

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  Increases in demand for water as a result of a higher level of growth will give rise to greater pressure on existing water and sewage treatment infrastructure. Loss of greenfield land to accommodate this growth will result in increased likelihood of surface water run-off with varying consequences, depending on location. Given the significant additional water use likely to occur and the greater amount of wastewater to be managed under this option, significant negative effects are expected.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>
<b>9. Flood Risk:</b> To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to	-?	-?	-?	-?	<p><b>Option 1</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  With a wide range of sites available from which to identify potential locations for new development, this option is unlikely to result in pressure to develop in areas that are at serious risk of flooding. However, the overall extent of new development is likely to lead to a large increase in impermeable surfaces, and therefore reduce the drainage ability of the ground. Overall, a minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely, as the actual effect depends on where development is located within the District.</p>

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people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.					<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of on-site SuDS for all developments to manage surface water flows and minimise the risk of flooding that might be posed to nearby existing properties.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surface water run-off that is generated from new developments can be managed on-site through the use of SuDS without increasing the risk of flooding elsewhere.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rate at which climate change will increase the area of land considered at risk of flooding is uncertain.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  With a wide range of sites available from which to identify potential locations for new development, this option is unlikely to result in pressure to develop in areas that are at serious risk of flooding. However, the overall extent of new development is likely to lead to a large increase in impermeable surfaces, and therefore reduce the drainage ability of the ground. Overall, a minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely, as the actual effect depends on where development is located within the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b></p>

SA Objective	Housing Target/Score				Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
					<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>            With a wide range of sites available from which to identify potential locations for new development, this option is unlikely to result in pressure to develop in areas that are at serious risk of flooding. However, the overall extent of new development is likely to lead to a large increase in impermeable surfaces, and therefore reduce the drainage ability of the ground. Overall, a minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely, as the actual effect depends on where development is located within the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>            With a wide range of sites available from which to identify potential locations for new development, this option is unlikely to result in pressure to develop in areas that are at serious risk of flooding. However, the overall extent of new development is likely to lead to a large increase in impermeable surfaces, and therefore reduce the drainage ability of the ground. Overall, a minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely, as the actual effect depends on where development is located within the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Housing Target/Score				Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
					<p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>10. Air Quality:</b> To improve air quality</p>	-?	-?	-?	-?	<p><b>Option 1</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The development of 306 dwellings per annum (4,590 homes over the plan period) will result in an increase in car numbers and people using the highway network. However, new housing development may result in an increase of investment to help improve the highways network and encourage use of more sustainable transport modes. Overall, a minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developer contributions may present opportunities to enhance public transport provision, along with walking and cycling infrastructure.</li> <li>The location of development proposals should include consideration of accessibility of key services and facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An inevitable consequence of development is an increase in road traffic.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The locations of residential development are not yet known. This will have a significant impact on the modes of transport that future residents can use and, depending upon location, may contribute to existing air quality problems.</li> <li>Current trends suggest that advancements in technology may mean that vehicles of the future will be less polluting and therefore air quality impacts could be reduced, even with more cars on the road.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The development of 374 dwellings per annum (5,610 homes over the plan period) will result</p>

SA Objective	Housing Target/Score				Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
					<p>in an increase in car numbers and people using the highway network. However, new housing development may result in an increase of investment to help improve the highways network and encourage use of more sustainable transport modes. Overall, a minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 3</u></b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  The development of 390 dwellings per annum (5,850 homes over the plan period) will result in an increase in car numbers and people using the highway network. However, new housing development may result in an increase of investment to help improve the highways network and encourage use of more sustainable transport modes. Overall, a minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Housing Target/Score				Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
					<p><b>Option 4</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  The development of 493 dwellings per annum (7,395 homes over the plan period) will result in an increase in car numbers and people using the highway network. However, new housing development may result in an increase of investment to help improve the highways network and encourage use of more sustainable transport modes. Overall, a minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>11. Climate Change:</b>  To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change</p>	-?	-?	-?	-?	<p><b>Option 1</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  The extent of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from development is dependent on the proposed scale of growth. This option will have the lowest magnitude effect, as it proposes a lower level of growth than any of the other options. However, given the scale of development required, minor negative effects are still expected as greenhouse gas emissions will result from domestic fuel use and transport emissions.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development Management policies should promote high standards of energy efficient design and, where appropriate, support renewable energy provision.</li> <li>Development Management policies will encourage adaptation measures through the detailed design and layout of new development.</li> <li>The location of development proposals should include consideration of accessibility of</li> </ul>



SA Objective	Housing Target/Score				Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
					<p>key services and facilities as this has potential to give residents access to more sustainable modes of transport and a greater range of services within walking or cycling distance.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New development will generate new demands for energy and, consequently, this will lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Behaviour of future residents cannot be predicted.</li> <li>The locations of residential developments are not yet known. This will have a significant impact on the modes of transport that future residents can use and, depending upon location, may contribute to existing air quality problems.</li> <li>The rate at which the effects of climate change manifest themselves is uncertain – e.g. increases in areas of land considered at risk of flooding.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  The extent of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from new development is dependent on the proposed scale of growth. This option is likely to have a greater effect than Option 1 as it proposes a higher level of growth.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Housing Target/Score				Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
					<p><b>Option 3</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  The extent of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from new development is dependent on the proposed scale of growth. This option is likely to have a greater effect than Option 1 and 2 as it proposes a higher level of growth.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  The extent of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from new development is dependent on the proposed scale of growth. This option is likely to have a greater effect than Options 1-3 as it proposes a higher level of growth.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Housing Target/Score				Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
<p><b>12. Resource Use and Waste:</b> To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover)</p>	-	-	-	-	<p><b>Option 1</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  The most likely significant impacts identified in relation to resource use and waste are the waste generation of each new household and the effects of the construction stage of development. The magnitude of the effects of each of these is likely to be proportionate, relative to the level of growth.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local plan policies should encourage, where possible, use of recycled materials and effective use of resources.</li> <li>The re-use of materials on-site from construction and demolition will be encouraged.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nottinghamshire County Council is the waste management authority for the Bassetlaw area. It is expected that any additional capacity requirements will be addressed through the Waste Local Plan/Core Strategy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  As per Option 1.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p>

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	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> As per Option 1.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> As per Option 1.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>
<b>13. Cultural Heritage:</b>	+/-?	+/-?	+/-?	-?	<p><b>Option 1</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The annual growth target enables the Council to be more selective about development sites,</p>

SA Objective	Housing Target/Score				Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.					<p>avoiding those that pose the greatest threats to the most sensitive receptors. However, the development of such a large number of houses anywhere within the District has the potential to affect the setting of a number of historic assets. Option 1 proposes the lowest annual housing delivery target. As such, a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is likely. The effect is uncertain as the actual effect depends on where development is located within the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote high standards of architecture and design through plan policies.</li> <li>Conservation of heritage and other assets of recognised importance through plan policies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bringing back in to use buildings which are currently identified on the 'Buildings at Risk Register' can have significant positive effects on heritage assets.</li> <li>Targeted redevelopment of derelict land and/or buildings can facilitate enhancement of the setting of identified assets.</li> <li>Development has potential to support improved access to cultural heritage assets.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The location of development is not yet known, therefore it is not possible to determine potential impacts on cultural heritage.</li> <li>The nature of impacts arising from new development can only be assessed properly subject to heritage/landscape/visual impact assessments identifying the potential significance of sites/assets in relation to potential development sites, along with planning applications providing details of design and layout.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  The annual growth target enables the Council to be more selective about development sites, avoiding those that pose the greatest threats to the most sensitive receptors. However, the</p>

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					<p>development of such a large number of houses anywhere within the District has the potential to affect the setting of a number of historic assets. A mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is therefore likely. The effect is uncertain as the actual effect depends on where development is located within the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 3</u></b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  The annual growth target enables the Council to be more selective about development sites, avoiding those that pose the greatest threats to the most sensitive receptors. However, the development of such a large number of houses anywhere within the District has the potential to affect the setting of a number of historic assets. A mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is therefore likely. The effect is uncertain as the actual effect depends on where development is located within the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Housing Target/Score				Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
					<p><b>Option 4</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  This option proposes the largest amount of housing (493 dpa) out of all four options, therefore giving the least scope for the Council to be selective about which sites to develop. The development of such a large number of houses has the potential to significantly affect the setting of a number of historic assets. Overall a minor negative effect is likely. The effect is uncertain as the actual effect depends on where the development is located within the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>14. Landscape and Townscape:</b> To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and</p>	+/-?	+/-?	+/-?	-?	<p><b>Option 1</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  An annual growth target enables the Council to be more selective about development sites, avoiding those that pose the greatest threats to the most sensitive receptors. While it is acknowledged that Bassetlaw has limited brownfield land availability, this option would potentially involve less greenfield land loss than the other options. Overall, a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is likely. The effect is uncertain as it depends on where development is located within the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote high standards of design and layout through plan policies.</li> <li>Ensure protection of the most sensitive landscapes and the intrinsic beauty and character of the countryside through plan policies.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Housing Target/Score				Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
townscapes					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prioritise development of brownfield sites wherever possible, recognising that this can have significant positive effects on townscapes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted development has potential to enhance the urban rural interface where the existing built form ends abruptly of in a manner that is insensitive to the character of the surrounding countryside.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The location of development if not yet known, therefore it is not possible to determine potential impacts on landscape character and townscape.</li> <li>The nature of impacts arising from large scale new development can only be assessed properly subject to landscape and visual impact assessments identifying the potential magnitude of impacts in relation to potential development sites and sensitive receptors, along with planning applications providing details of design and layout.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> A limited annual growth target would enable the Council to be more selective about development sites, avoiding those that pose the greatest threats to the most sensitive receptors. However, it's still possible that development might be located within a sensitive landscape/townscape area. Overall, a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is likely. The effect is uncertain as it depends on where development is located within the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>



SA Objective	Housing Target/Score				Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
					<p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  A limited annual growth target would enable the Council to be more selective about development sites, avoiding those that pose the greatest threats to the most sensitive receptors. However, it's still possible that development might be located within a sensitive landscape/townscape area. Overall, a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is likely. The effect is uncertain as it depends on where development is located within the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 4</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  The annual growth target proposed in this option is the highest of all four options and would require a significant amount of land to be developed over the plan period. While it is envisaged that there is sufficient land available to allow the Council to be selective about development sites, increased housing numbers may make it difficult to avoid some impacts arising from sites that pose potential threats to sensitive receptors. Overall, a minor negative effect is likely. The effect is uncertain as it depends on where development is located within the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p>

SA Objective	Housing Target/Score				Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: Government's standardised OAN figure (306dpa)	Option 2: SHMA-based OAN (374 dpa)	Option 3: Overall housing requirement (EDNA-based – 390dpa)	Option 4: EDNA-based higher requirement to support economic growth (493 dpa)	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1.</li> </ul>

**Table A4.3 Employment Target**

SA Objective	Employment Target/Score			Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: No allocations – demand led growth	Option 2: Allocations to reflect past delivery trends (11.8 ha per annum) with flexibility across the spatial hierarchy	Option 3: Large scale aspirational growth to reflect Sheffield City Region 10 year growth target	
<p><b>1. Biodiversity:</b> To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District’s green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	-?	-?	--?	<p><b>Option 1</b> <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>There are no internationally designated sites within Bassetlaw. However, development could result in adverse effects on a prospective potential SPA at Sherwood Forest, located to the south of Worksop. Additionally, there are 20 SSSIs located mostly in the Sherwood area to the south of Worksop (around the Clumber and Welbeck estates) and north of Retford, along the Idle Valley. There are over 300 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), covering approximately 4000ha, widely distributed across Bassetlaw. The areas identified as the focal points for many of these environmental assets are, however, not regarded as sustainable locations for new development in the current Core Strategy and include large areas that are at significant risk of flooding.</p> <p>With no sites yet identified or proposed for allocation under this option there is significant uncertainty about the extent of likely effects. While re-use of existing vacant employment sites may be preferable, in terms of potential biodiversity impacts, the deliverability of these and their suitability for modern economic development needs is unclear.</p> <p>In Worksop, Retford and Harworth &amp; Bircotes there is a possibility of negative effects occurring on protected sites on the edges of the built up areas, as a result of outward growth, which may also affect accessibility of the countryside for existing residents.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Careful consideration to be given to selection of sites and general directions of growth taking account of the sensitivity of particular areas, such as land to the south of Worksop and to the north of Retford.</li> <li>• Local Plans should plan positively for green infrastructure and Development Management (DM) policies will avoid/mitigate any adverse impacts of development schemes.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Employment Target/Score			Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: No allocations – demand led growth	Option 2: Allocations to reflect past delivery trends (11.8 ha per annum) with flexibility across the spatial hierarchy	Option 3: Large scale aspirational growth to reflect Sheffield City Region 10 year growth target	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment developments may support development of new walking and cycling routes, with opportunity to secure other Green Infrastructure benefits.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In a land rich District there are a great many options for development in areas that are less sensitive or significant in biodiversity terms.</li> <li>• All development can to some extent result in loss or fragmentation of habitat and migration routes.</li> <li>• Limited brownfield land availability means that new development will predominantly occur on greenfield sites. It is assumed that greenfield sites typically support greater biodiversity.</li> <li>• Impacts on biodiversity are expected to be duly considered in the planning application process.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Likely effects are largely similar to Option 1 with no sites having been identified yet. However, allocating sites will give greater certainty of which sites will be developed allowing for more tailored approaches to mitigation and enhancement.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Employment Target/Score			Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: No allocations – demand led growth	Option 2: Allocations to reflect past delivery trends (11.8 ha per annum) with flexibility across the spatial hierarchy	Option 3: Large scale aspirational growth to reflect Sheffield City Region 10 year growth target	
				<p><b><u>Option 3</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>The effects of Option 3 are likely to be similar to Options 1 &amp; 2, although a higher, yet undefined, target is considered more likely to need more land and incur more greenfield site development as a 'job target' rather than a land requirement target may have a low job density per hectare developed. Higher demand for employment land may create competition with housing sites.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> <li>• Unknown quantity of land required to contribute to significant increase in job creation.</li> <li>• Based on past delivery trends, deliverability of significant increases may be questionable.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Housing:</b> To ensure that the District's housing needs are met.</p>	0	0	0?	<p><b><u>Option 1</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Whilst housing growth will support economic growth, additional economic growth is not considered necessary to ensure the District's housing needs are met.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p>

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	Option 1: No allocations – demand led growth	Option 2: Allocations to reflect past delivery trends (11.8 ha per annum) with flexibility across the spatial hierarchy	Option 3: Large scale aspirational growth to reflect Sheffield City Region 10 year growth target	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>The effects of this approach are considered likely to be similar to Option 1.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>The effects of Option 3 are likely to be similar to Options 1 &amp; 2. However, a significant level of growth that attracts higher value-added employment opportunities may support increased in-migration or demand for higher end properties.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1</li> <li>Increased demand for employment land may create competition for housing sites.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Economy and Skills:</b> To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.</p>	<p>+/ -?</p>	<p>++?</p>	<p>++/?</p>	<p><b>Option 1</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Bassetlaw’s economy includes recognised brands in food production, world class precision engineering and manufacturing. Following the decline of its traditional industries over the last 30 years, particularly in the west, there is now a dominance of lower-value added employment in the District’s labour market, characterised by jobs with low earnings and low skills requirements and high levels of part-time employment. Of the 51,000 jobs within the District (as at 2013), a large proportion are located in Worksop (22,600 jobs) and Retford (11,200 jobs). The majority of jobs in the District are within the service sector (75.8%), reflecting regional and national trends. However, despite a decline in traditional manufacturing, the District has a relatively high proportion of manufacturing jobs (17.1%), particularly when compared to the national average (8.5%). The number of jobs in this sector has grown over the period 2009-2014. While this Option will provide flexibility for supporting economic growth it does not provide any certainty for prospective investors, nor does it proactively make contributions to sub-regional growth aspirations. While opportunities for economic growth may be limited the flexibility of this approach would ensure the plan has potential to be responsive to market needs, yet not directly stimulating economic growth with no demonstrable supply of sites.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified</li> </ul>

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				<p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With potential locations for employment development unknown at this stage there is significant uncertainty about the accessibility of jobs in relation to existing population.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 2</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Compared to Option 1, allocating development sites in line with trends of the past 10 years reflects times of buoyancy and depression in the local market, and will facilitate opportunity to help support and sustain existing centres and promote new areas of growth. In addition to a ready supply of sites this option includes added strength of a flexible approach, where it is needed, to allow for a more responsive strategy. Particular support for rural diversification will support the sustainability of rural areas.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 3</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>With no focus on specific sectors and no defined amount of floorspace required to deliver the [circa] 3,700 jobs envisaged as Bassetlaw’s contribution to the Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (SCR LEP) 10 year/70,000 job target, it is unclear as to how much land may be needed under this option. With the density of jobs per hectare varying significantly within different employment sectors this target could vary wildly – i.e. with</p>



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				<p>warehousing and distribution requiring significantly more land per job than office space.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> <li>• Higher jobs/land aspirations have greater flexibility and potential to support a broader range of development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Regeneration and Social Inclusion:</b> To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.</p>	?	+	+	<p><b>Option 1</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>While Bassetlaw ranks only 115<sup>th</sup> out of 326 local authorities on the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation, there are five Lower Layer Super Output Areas within the District that fall within the top 10% most deprived and a further six in the top 20%. This serves as an indicator of the diversity of the challenges faced in the District.</p> <p>A limited distribution of services across the rural parts of Bassetlaw highlights the reliance on larger centres for service provision.</p> <p>New economic development on its own is unlikely to have direct impacts on this objective, although new enterprises locating in Bassetlaw may give rise to opportunities for training and raising skills levels that have remained low since the decline of traditional industries. Depending on the location of development and the size of workforce at a given site, employment developments have the potential to support the vitality and viability of local services and facilitate new infrastructure development. However, under this scenario, an</p>

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				<p>unspecified amount of growth leaves significant uncertainty about the potential effects.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 2</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Effect are considered likely to be as per Option 1, although the commitment to delivering a specific amount of land per year is likely to stimulate regeneration benefits and further job creation in particular areas once site allocations are identified.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 3</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p>

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				<p>Likely effects as per Option 1 and Option 2</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> <li>• Higher jobs targets/land aspirations offer potential to support a broader range of development and regeneration opportunities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Health and Wellbeing:</b> To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	0?	0?	0?	<p><b><u>Option 1</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>As with many types of new development, employment-creating uses have potential to result in negative effects on people’s health and wellbeing during the construction stages of development, with increased traffic congestion causing inconvenience and increased air pollution, as well as construction dust, noise and odour. Some employment uses may also generate noise and odour problems for neighbouring residents/land uses.</p> <p>Conversely, where new employment developments of a certain scale are located within range of an existing population that may provide a significant proportion of the workforce it is feasible that Green Infrastructure could be enhanced through provision of walking/cycling routes. Redevelopment of existing derelict buildings and brownfield sites can also have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of nearby residents.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul>

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				<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is assumed that potential impacts on health and wellbeing of nearby residents/neighbouring users will be considered in detail at the planning application determination stage</li> <li>• New developments to support pedestrian/cycle access as part of green travel plans</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 2</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>As per Option 1</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Plan policies will be developed to secure alternative means of access to sites, other than by private vehicle.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 3</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>As per Option 1 and Option 2.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul>

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				<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Transport:</b> To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p>	+?/-	+?/-?	+?/-?	<p><b>Option 1</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Bassetlaw benefits from good access to strategic transport connections, with the A1 running through the District, along with links to the M1 via the A57 and the East Coast Mainline and Sheffield-Lincoln railway lines serving north-south and east-west needs.</p> <p>There is potential for construction and operation of new employment uses to disrupt transport services and increase road congestion as a result of increased vehicle movements and exacerbating capacity issues affecting key junctions. Also, depending on the scale of development and the type of employment, there could be increases in in-commuting, also generating a greater number of vehicle movements.</p> <p>Under this option, while not allocating specific sites allows flexibility for companies to locate where is appropriate for them in relation to the strategic road network, allocating particular sites allows greater certainty/clarity of specific enhance requirements. Where new infrastructure is not planned in relation to new sites this option may increase reliance on existing infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developer contributions will be secured where capacity issues are identified on roads, junctions and other transport networks</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is assumed that potential impacts on transport and road capacity will be considered in detail at the planning application determination stage</li> <li>• All employment growth will, to varying effect, depending upon scale, make a contribution to improved transport infrastructure via CIL and developer contributions</li> <li>• All employment growth, however limited/extensive, will increase pressure on existing transport networks</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 2</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>The effects of this option are broadly similar to Option 1, although allocating a specific amount of land in particular locations allows for focused improvements in relation to potential development sites/clusters of sites.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 3</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p>

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				<p>As per Option 1, although with impacts increasing relative to the scale of development.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul>
<p><b>7. Land Use and Soils:</b> To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.</p>	?	+?/-?	-?	<p><b><u>Option 1</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>With no allocations made under this option there is no certainty about which sites will be developed, which, in turn, means that it is unclear whether or not this option will maximise re-use of brownfield land. Lack of take-up of vacant former employment sites may be symptomatic of current market conditions, although it may also be a useful indicator that these sites are not necessarily fit for purpose and result in greater greenfield site loss.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 2</u></b></p>

SA Objective	Employment Target/Score			Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
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				<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>The effects of this option are considered likely to be similar to Option 1, although demand for newly allocated sites that suit more modern employment needs and are favourable in the current market may result in greater pressure on greenfield sites. In contrast, allocating sites can encourage or even prioritise redevelopment of brownfield sites.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> <li>• Consider the possibility of prioritising brownfield redevelopment in some locations</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>This option is likely to have a similar degree of uncertainty to Option 1, with no sites identified or allocated. Significant increases in employment development, with no clear quantity of land, could result in greater loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p>



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1</li> </ul>
<p><b>8. Water:</b> To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.</p>	-	-	-	<p><b><u>Option 1</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Anglian Water highlights Bassetlaw as an area of water stress. The construction and operation of new businesses and industrial operations will increase demand for water.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severn Trent and Anglian Water 'Water Resource Management Plans' to identify resource supply issues and advise the Council accordingly.</li> <li>Promotion of on-site SuDS for all developments to manage surface water flows.</li> <li>Sustainable design to promote greater standards of water efficiency within development schemes.</li> <li>Secure developer contributions towards provision of new infrastructure where need is demonstrated.</li> <li>Consider location of development proposals in relation Source Protection Zones.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is expected that at the planning application stage of development the potential impacts of surface water runoff and any related issues will be duly considered.</li> <li>The Council will maintain dialogue with water companies throughout plan preparation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 2</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>As per Option 1, although increased demand is expected to increase water use</p>

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				<p>proportionately.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 3</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>As per Option 1 &amp; 2, although increased demand is expected to increase water use proportionately.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul>
<b>9. Flood Risk:</b> To minimise flood risk and reduce the	?	+?	-?	<p><b><u>Option 1</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>The overall quantity of land needed to accommodate employment development over the plan period is largely expected to have no direct impact on the likelihood of people and</p>

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impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.				<p>property being at risk of flooding. However, with no allocations proposed (therefore locations for growth being demand driven) it is not possible to fully predict the effects of this option on this SA Objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is expected that the planning application stage of development will duly consider the flood risk associated with each site.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 2</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>In contrast to Option 1, this option has the ability to ensure sites are allocated in sequentially preferable areas that are at low(er) risk of flooding. However, it is important to acknowledge that there are some areas of flood risk associated with the more traditional areas of employment and industry, and along key transport routes.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1.</li> <li>• Mitigation measures to be identified if there is demand in areas of existing flood risk for existing businesses wanting to expand in their current location.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Employment Target/Score			Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: No allocations – demand led growth	Option 2: Allocations to reflect past delivery trends (11.8 ha per annum) with flexibility across the spatial hierarchy	Option 3: Large scale aspirational growth to reflect Sheffield City Region 10 year growth target	
				<p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Greater demand for land means an increased likelihood of pressure to develop in areas at risk of flooding.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1 &amp; 2.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul>
<b>10. Air Quality:</b> To improve air quality	-?	-?	-?	<p><b>Option 1</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>There is potential for the construction and operation of employment uses (depending on the type of use) to impact negatively on air quality. Uses that generate a significant number of trips by both cars and HGVs, or through in-commuting, will result in localised air quality impacts.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developer contributions may present opportunities to enhance public transport provision, along with walking and cycling infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p>

SA Objective	Employment Target/Score			Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: No allocations – demand led growth	Option 2: Allocations to reflect past delivery trends (11.8 ha per annum) with flexibility across the spatial hierarchy	Option 3: Large scale aspirational growth to reflect Sheffield City Region 10 year growth target	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is expected that the planning application stage of development will duly consider the air quality impacts of different types of uses on each site.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>With allocation of specific, albeit undefined sites, the effects of this option are likely to result in a proportionate increase relative to those effects identified under Option 1.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>With the potential level of growth that could occur under this option the effects are likely to result in proportionately increased adverse impacts on air quality relative to those effects identified under Options 1 and 2.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Employment Target/Score			Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: No allocations – demand led growth	Option 2: Allocations to reflect past delivery trends (11.8 ha per annum) with flexibility across the spatial hierarchy	Option 3: Large scale aspirational growth to reflect Sheffield City Region 10 year growth target	
				<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul>
<p><b>11. Climate Change:</b> To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change</p>	+/-	+/-	+/-	<p><b>Option 1</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Industrial uses have in recent years been amongst the most significant contributors to CO2 emissions in Bassetlaw. Although advances in technology (often pioneered by businesses) will contribute to more efficient construction and operation over the plan period, economic growth beyond the baseline levels at the adoption of the plan will result in increased energy demand, trip generation and CO2 emissions.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies should promote high standards of energy efficient design and, where appropriate, should support renewable energy provision.</li> <li>• Development Management policies should encourage adaptation measures through the detailed design and layout of new development.</li> <li>• Development proposals should be required to give consideration to accessibility of for potential employees to access work by sustainable modes of transport.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is expected that the planning application stage of development will duly consider the potential to integrate renewable and low carbon energy and other measures to reduce CO2 emissions and maximise energy efficiency.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Employment Target/Score			Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: No allocations – demand led growth	Option 2: Allocations to reflect past delivery trends (11.8 ha per annum) with flexibility across the spatial hierarchy	Option 3: Large scale aspirational growth to reflect Sheffield City Region 10 year growth target	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scale of greenhouse gas emissions will depend on factors such as the design of new development, travel patterns and the energy consumption behaviour of individual companies. Also, the extent to which energy supplied through the national grid has been 'decarbonised' is unknown.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 2</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>The effects of this option on climate change are likely to show a proportionate increase on those identified in Option 1.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 3</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>The effects of this option on climate change are likely to show a proportionate increase on those identified in Options 1 &amp; 2.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p>

SA Objective	Employment Target/Score			Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: No allocations – demand led growth	Option 2: Allocations to reflect past delivery trends (11.8 ha per annum) with flexibility across the spatial hierarchy	Option 3: Large scale aspirational growth to reflect Sheffield City Region 10 year growth target	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1</li> </ul>
<p><b>12. Resource Use and Waste:</b> To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).</p>	-	-	-	<p><b>Option 1</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>The construction of new business and industrial premises will require raw materials, although this is not expected to be significant in the wider context.</p> <p>Commercial uses can generate significant levels of waste, depending on the nature of operations.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local plan policies should encourage, where possible, use of recycled materials and effective use of resources.</li> <li>The re-use of materials on-site from construction and demolition should be encouraged.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commercial operations are likely to increase both resource use and waste generation, although a proportion of this will be likely to include materials for recycling.</li> <li>Nottinghamshire County Council is the waste management authority for the Bassetlaw area. It is expected that any additional capacity requirements will be addressed through the Waste Local Plan/Core Strategy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage.</li> <li>The scale of development likely to come forward and the subsequent waste generated is unclear at this stage.</li> </ul>



SA Objective	Employment Target/Score			Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: No allocations – demand led growth	Option 2: Allocations to reflect past delivery trends (11.8 ha per annum) with flexibility across the spatial hierarchy	Option 3: Large scale aspirational growth to reflect Sheffield City Region 10 year growth target	
				<p><b>Option 2</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  Despite allocating a specific amount of land under this option, there is no basis for assessing how much waste is generated per site. This largely depends on end users and the nature of the construction methods used in development and the operation/number of people using the premises.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b>  <b>Likely sustainability effects:</b>  As per Option 1, although with a proportionate increase relative to the levels of growth.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p>

SA Objective	Employment Target/Score			Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: No allocations – demand led growth	Option 2: Allocations to reflect past delivery trends (11.8 ha per annum) with flexibility across the spatial hierarchy	Option 3: Large scale aspirational growth to reflect Sheffield City Region 10 year growth target	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1</li> </ul>
<p><b>13. Cultural Heritage:</b> To conserve and enhance the District’s historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	-?	+/-	-?	<p><b>Option 1</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>Bassetlaw has a rich cultural heritage that has shaped the built environment. The National Heritage List for England includes 1,067 listed building entries in Bassetlaw (comprising 33 Grade I, 48 Grade II*, 962 Grade II listed buildings and 24 scheduled monuments). As such, adverse impacts on heritage assets may be felt during both the construction and operation of new commercial premises which, depending on their scale and location, will have varying impacts.</p> <p>An undefined amount of employment growth, coming forward on an ad-hoc basis may be potentially detrimental to cultural heritage assets and the historic character of an area. Depending on the scale of development effects could be relatively localised or much farther reaching, depending on the location and characteristics of employment developments.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote high standards of architecture and design through plan policies.</li> <li>Conservation of heritage and other assets of recognised importance through plan policies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bringing back in to use buildings which are currently identified on the ‘Buildings at Risk Register’ can have significant positive effects on heritage assets.</li> <li>Targeted redevelopment of derelict land and/or buildings can facilitate enhancement of the setting of identified assets.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The location of development is not yet known, therefore it is not possible to determine</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Employment Target/Score			Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: No allocations – demand led growth	Option 2: Allocations to reflect past delivery trends (11.8 ha per annum) with flexibility across the spatial hierarchy	Option 3: Large scale aspirational growth to reflect Sheffield City Region 10 year growth target	
				<p>potential impacts on cultural heritage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature of impacts arising from new development can only be assessed properly subject to heritage/landscape/visual impact assessments identifying the potential significance of sites/assets in relation to potential development sites, along with planning applications providing details of design and layout.</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 2</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>In comparison to Option 1, allocating specific sites for development allows the Council to avoid or mitigate significant adverse impacts on sensitive cultural heritage assets.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1</li> <li>Site allocation policies to include landscaping and design requirements</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown at this stage</li> </ul> <p><b>Option 3</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>As per Option 1, although with a proportionate increase relative to the levels of growth.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Option 1</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Employment Target/Score			Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: No allocations – demand led growth	Option 2: Allocations to reflect past delivery trends (11.8 ha per annum) with flexibility across the spatial hierarchy	Option 3: Large scale aspirational growth to reflect Sheffield City Region 10 year growth target	
				<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul>
<p><b>14. Landscape and Townscape:</b> To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.</p>	-?	+/-	-?	<p><b>Option 1</b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>There are no formal landscape designations affecting Bassetlaw, although it still has a varied and valued landscape – as defined in the Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment.</p> <p>Development of commercial premises on a demand-led basis has potential to adversely impact landscapes and townscapes and would also potentially fail to maximise re-use of brownfield land where landscape and townscape impacts may be less significant.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote high standards of design and layout through plan policies.</li> <li>• Ensure protection of the most sensitive landscapes and the intrinsic beauty and character of the countryside through plan policies.</li> <li>• Prioritise development of brownfield sites wherever possible, recognising that this can have significant positive effects on townscapes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The location of development is not yet known, therefore it is not possible to determine potential impacts on landscape character and townscape.</li> <li>• The nature of impacts arising from large scale new development can only be assessed</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Employment Target/Score			Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: No allocations – demand led growth	Option 2: Allocations to reflect past delivery trends (11.8 ha per annum) with flexibility across the spatial hierarchy	Option 3: Large scale aspirational growth to reflect Sheffield City Region 10 year growth target	
				<p>properly subject to landscape and visual impact assessments identifying the potential magnitude of impacts in relation to potential development sites and sensitive receptors, along with planning applications providing details of design and layout.</p> <p><b><u>Option 2</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>In comparison to Option 1, allocating specific sites for development allows the Council to avoid or mitigate significant adverse impacts on sensitive landscapes.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> <li>• Site allocation policies to include landscaping and design requirements.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted development has potential to enhance the urban rural interface where the existing built form ends abruptly or in a manner that is insensitive to the character of the surrounding countryside.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Option 3</u></b></p> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b></p> <p>This Option is likely to have similar effects to Option 1, although higher annual growth aspirations would require significant amounts of land to be developed over the plan period and increase the likelihood that some impacts to sensitive receptors will be unavoidable.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p>

SA Objective	Employment Target/Score			Commentary on Likely sustainability effects
	Option 1: No allocations – demand led growth	Option 2: Allocations to reflect past delivery trends (11.8 ha per annum) with flexibility across the spatial hierarchy	Option 3: Large scale aspirational growth to reflect Sheffield City Region 10 year growth target	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Option 1</li> </ul>

# Appendix 5

## SA Matrices for Strategic Site Options

**Table A5.1 Land East of Carlton-in-Lindrick**

Land East of Carlton-in-Lindrick		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	0	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This assessment site does not lie within 500m of a statutory international/national nature conservation designation or 100m of a local designation. Therefore, a negligible effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> As the site is not located within close proximity to any biodiversity or geodiversity designations it is assumed the effects in relation to this SA objective are limited.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> There is a small local wildlife site just over 100m to the southeast of the site, which may be impacted by development at this site.</p>
<p><b>SA 2: Housing</b></p> <p>To ensure the District's housing need are met.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The assessment site's area is measured at around 73 hectares. All new garden communities are expected to provide in excess of 1,000 new dwellings. Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed that larger sites will be able to incorporate a mix of dwelling types and tenures as well as a level of affordable housing.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 3: Economy and Skills</b></p> <p>To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This assessment site is approximately 800m to the nearest key employment site and it is expected that the scheme would provide small scale employment opportunities. As such, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain what skill level and type of jobs would be provided through any development at the site.</p>
<p><b>SA 4: Regeneration and Social Inclusion</b></p> <p>To promote regeneration,</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden community scheme is expected to provide a number of key services including a primary school, local centre and GP surgery. In addition, the site is within 800m of key services in Carlton-in-Lindrick local centre, including Kingston Park Academy primary</p>



Land East of Carlton-in-Lindrick		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.		<p>school and nursery and a post office. Langold, 1.8km from the site contains a post office, GP, shops and primary school. This is likely to result in a minor positive impact.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed that resident will be able to walk to key services provided at the site.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain whether new key services provided would be sufficient to support new and existing development.</p>
<p><b>SA 5: Health and Wellbeing</b></p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	++/--	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden community is expected to provide a high level of open greenspace and a GP Surgery. In addition, the site lies within Carlton in Lindrick/Langold accessible countryside, which provides open space within walking distance of the site. However, development at this site could also lead to loss of this accessible countryside. In addition, there is an outdoor sport facility at Kingston Park and Ramsden Primary Schools and a GP surgery approximately 800m from the site. As such, a mixed significant positive and significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Ensure there is a sufficient replacement/alternative outdoor green space to mitigate the potential loss of accessible countryside at Lindrick/Langold.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed that no loss of the existing PROW or cycle routes will result at the site.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain what type of green space provision would be made at the site.</p>
<p><b>SA 6: Transport</b></p> <p>To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden community is expected to provide sustainable transport links, including new bus stops and cycle routes. The site is also situated within 400m of a number of existing bus stops along the A60 in Carlton-in-Lindrick. There is not a railway station within 1km of the site. Therefore, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> The provision of public transport links at the site may help to mitigate the issue of the distance to the railway station.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed that no loss of the existing PROW or cycle routes will result at the site.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> The use of public transport links will ultimately be dependent upon the decisions made by residents.</p>
<b>SA 7: Land Use and Soils</b>		<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site is made up of entirely greenfield land and Grade 3 agricultural land. Development in this site would lead to the loss of greenfield and the best and most versatile</p>

Land East of Carlton-in-Lindrick		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
TO encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.	--	<p>agricultural land. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Encourage the reuse of building materials for development and provide adequate green open space provision to mitigate the loss of greenfield.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain whether the Grade 3 agricultural land within the site is Grade 3a or 3b.</p>
<p><b>SA 8: Water</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.</p>	--	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site is situated within source protection zone 3. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> The provision of surface water management measures will reduce the runoff of pollutants into waterways.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 9: Flood Risk</b></p> <p>To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.</p>	0	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site is situated within flood zone 1. As such a negligible effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> The use of SuDS will help mitigate the risk of flooding by safely managing surface water issues.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 10: Air Quality</b></p> <p>To improve air quality.</p>	N/A	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective. There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) within the District, and proximity to sustainable transport links is considered separately under SA objective 6.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 11: Climate Change</b></p> <p>To minimise greenhouse gas</p>	N/A	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective as effects will depend largely on the design of sites and onsite practices. Proximity to</p>

Land East of Carlton-in-Lindrick		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
emissions and adapt to effects of climate change.		sustainable transport links is considered separately under SA objective 6. <b>Mitigation:</b> None identified. <b>Assumptions:</b> None identified. <b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.
<b>SA 12: Resource Use and Waste</b> To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).	0	<b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This assessment site lies outside a Minerals Safeguarding Area. Therefore, a negligible effect is likely. <b>Mitigation:</b> None identified. <b>Assumptions:</b> None identified. <b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.
<b>SA 13: Cultural Heritage</b> To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	-	<b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site is within the setting of the Carlton in Lindrick Conservation Area and the wider setting of a number of listed buildings. In addition, a local heritage monument and a number of heritage elements are located at this garden settlement site. Historic maps suggest that the site has been agricultural fields since the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> -century although has probably always been fields since the medieval period. Existing field boundaries are likely to date from the Enclosure Acts of the 19 <sup>th</sup> -century. The Nottinghamshire Historic Environmental Record (HER) suggests that there has been human activity at the site in the pre-historic periods and possibly during the Roman period. As such, a minor negative effect has been identified. <b>Mitigation:</b> Applications for substantial development at the site are likely to require a desk based archaeological assessment and a Heritage Statement to assess the impact of development on the setting of built heritage. <b>Assumptions:</b> None identified. <b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.
<b>SA 14: Landscape and Townscape</b> To conserve and enhance the District's landscape	-	<b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This assessment site lies within Idle Lowlands landscape character area. The site is within landscape policy zone (IL12), which is for Conserve and Reinforce as it is in 'good' condition and has a sensitivity score of 'moderate'. Therefore, a minor negative effect is likely. <b>Mitigation:</b> Applications will be required to respond to the recommendations of the relevant Landscape

Land East of Carlton-in-Lindrick		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
character and townscapes.		<p>Character Assessment Policy Zone which will help to mitigate adverse impacts on surrounding landscape character.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>

**Table A5.2 Land West of Beckingham**

Land West of Beckingham		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	0	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This assessment site does not lie within 500m of a statutory international/national nature conservation designation or 100m of a local designation. Therefore, a negligible effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> As the site is not located within close proximity to any biodiversity or geodiversity designations it is assumed the effects in relation to this SA objective are limited.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 2: Housing</b></p> <p>To ensure the District's housing need are met.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The area of the site is approximately 102 hectares, where all new garden communities are expected to provide more than 1,000 dwellings. Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed that larger sites will be able to incorporate a mix of dwelling types and tenures as well as a level of affordable housing.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 3: Economy and Skills</b></p> <p>To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This assessment site is within excess of 800m of a major employment site and the new garden settlement is expected to provide small scale employment and job provision of up to 5 hectares in size. Whilst a small number of local businesses currently operate on the site, development is not expected to lead a net loss in employment land. Therefore, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed that the net gain relating to employment would outweigh any loss.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain what skill level and type of jobs would be provided through the any development at the site.</p>
<p><b>SA 4: Regeneration and</b></p>		<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden community scheme is expected to provide a</p>

Land West of Beckingham		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
<p><b>Social Inclusion</b></p> <p>To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.</p>	+	<p>number of key services within the site such as a primary school, local centre and a GP. In addition, the site is within 2km of a number of key services, located in the local centre of Beckingham and Gringley on the Hill either side of the site. Therefore, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed that resident will be able to walk to new key services provided at the site.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain whether new key services provided would be sufficient to support new and existing development.</p>
<p><b>SA 5: Health and Wellbeing</b></p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	++/--	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden settlement scheme is expected to provide high level open greenspace and a GP surgery. In addition, this site contains an area of Beckingham accessible countryside and there are a number of outdoor recreation facilities located just over 800m from the site. However, the accessible countryside could be lost due to development at this site. Therefore, a mixed significant positive and significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Ensure there is a sufficient replacement/alternative outdoor green space to mitigate the potential loss of accessible countryside at Beckingham.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain what type of green space provision would be made at the site.</p>
<p><b>SA 6: Transport</b></p> <p>To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden settlement scheme is expected to provide sustainable transport modes such as a number of bus stops and cycle routes. However, the site is located more than 400m from an existing bus stop and cycle path and it is further than 1km to the nearest railway station. Therefore, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> The provision of public transport links at the site may help to mitigate the issue of the distance to the railway station.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> The use of public transport links will ultimately be dependent upon the decisions made by residents.</p>

Land West of Beckingham		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 7: Land Use and Soils</b></p> <p>TO encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.</p>	--	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site lies entirely within greenfield and Grade 3 agricultural land. Development at this site would lead to the loss of greenfield and the best and most versatile agricultural land. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Encourage the reuse of building materials for development and provide adequate green open space provision to mitigate the loss of greenfield.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain whether the Grade 3 agricultural land within the site is Grade 3a or 3b.</p>
<p><b>SA 8: Water</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.</p>	0	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site is not within a source protection zone. As such a negligible effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 9: Flood Risk</b></p> <p>To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.</p>	0	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site is situated within flood zone 1. Therefore, a negligible effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> The use of SuDS will mitigate the risk of flooding by managing surface water issues.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 10: Air Quality</b></p> <p>To improve air quality.</p>	N/A	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective. There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS) within the District, and proximity to sustainable transport links is considered separately under SA objective 6.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>

Land West of Beckingham		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 11: Climate Change</b></p> <p>To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to effects of climate change.</p>	N/A	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective as effects will depend largely on the design of sites and onsite practices. Proximity to sustainable transport links is considered separately under SA objective 6.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 12: Resource Use and Waste</b></p> <p>To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).</p>	0	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site is situated outside a Minerals Safeguarding Area. Therefore, a negligible effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 13: Cultural Heritage</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site does not contain any designated heritage assets but archaeological finds in and around the site mean there is an increased possibility of evidence of pre-historic or Roman activity at the site. The site is within the setting of listed buildings approximately 500m north of the A361 and Beacon Hill, scheduled monument and the Gringley Conservation Area are 1km from the site. As such, a minor negative effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Applications for substantial development at the site is likely to require a desk based archaeological assessment and Heritage Statement to assess the impact of development on the setting of built heritage and the scheduled monument.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified</p>
<p><b>SA 14: Landscape and Townscape</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's landscape</p>	--	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site is located within Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands Landscape Character Area. The Landscape Policy Zone (MN03) is for Conserve, as the zone is in 'very good condition' and of a 'high sensitivity'. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.</p>



Land West of Beckingham		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
character and townscapes.		<p><b>Mitigation:</b> Applications will be required to respond to the recommendations of the relevant Landscape Character Assessment Policy Zone which will help to mitigate adverse impacts on surrounding landscape character.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>

**Table A5.3 Land East of Clarbrough**

Land East of Clarbrough		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	--	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This assessment site contains a number of locally designated sites including, Gypsum Pit, (Local Wildlife Site and Regionally Important Geological site), Blue Stocking Lane (Local Wildlife Site) and broadleaved deciduous woodlands and priority habitats. In addition, the site is within 500m of Clarbrough Tunnel SSSI. Because of these combined factors, a significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Encourage the incorporation of green infrastructure at the site in order to support the creation of new habitats and species and wider habitat connectivity.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 2: Housing</b></p> <p>To ensure the District's housing need are met.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site has an area of approximately 102 hectares. All new garden communities are expected to provide in excess of 1,000 dwellings. Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed that larger sites will be able to incorporate a mix of dwelling types and tenures as well as a level of affordable housing.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 3: Economy and Skills</b></p> <p>To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site is in excess of 800m of a major employment site. However, the new garden community is expected to offer small scale employment and job provision. Therefore a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain what skill level and type of jobs would be provided through the any development at the site.</p>
<p><b>SA 4: Regeneration and Social Inclusion</b></p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden settlement is expected to provide a number of key services including a primary school, local centre and a GP surgery. In addition, this site is</p>

Land East of Clarborough		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.		<p>within 2km of Clarborough and Retford where a number of existing key services are located including a GP, primary school and post office. Therefore, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed that resident will be able to walk to new key services within the site.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain whether new key services provided would be sufficient to support new and existing development.</p>
<p><b>SA 5: Health and Wellbeing</b></p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	++/--	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden settlement is likely to provide high level open greenspace and a GP surgery. This site is within 100m of a number of outdoor recreation school sports facilities. The site partly lies within Clarborough accessible country open space, which could be lost due to development at this site. Therefore, a mixed significant positive and significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Ensure there is a sufficient replacement/alternative outdoor green space to mitigate the potential loss of accessible countryside at Clarborough.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain what type of green space provision would be made at the site.</p>
<p><b>SA 6: Transport</b></p> <p>To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden settlement is expected to provide sustainable transport links such a bus stops and cycle routes. However, this site is further than 1km to a railway station. Therefore, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> The provision of public transport links at the site may help to mitigate the issue of the distance to the railway station..</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> The use of public transport links will ultimately be dependent upon the decisions made by residents.</p>
<p><b>SA 7: Land Use and Soils</b></p> <p>TO encourage the efficient use of land and conserve</p>	--	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site lies entirely within greenfield and Grade 3 agricultural land. Development at this site would lead to the loss of greenfield and the best and most versatile agricultural land. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.</p>

Land East of Clarborough		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
and enhance soils.		<p><b>Mitigation:</b> Encourage the reuse of building materials for development and provide adequate green open space provision to mitigate the loss of greenfield.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain whether the Grade 3 agricultural land within the site is Grade 3a or 3b.</p>
<p><b>SA 8: Water</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.</p>	0	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site is not within a source protection zone. As such a negligible effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Encouraging surface water management measures will help to mitigate the potential impacts which might otherwise result in terms of run off into waterways.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 9: Flood Risk</b></p> <p>To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.</p>	0	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site is situated within flood zone 1. Therefore, a negligible effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> The use of SuDS will mitigate the risk of flooding by managing surface water issues.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 10: Air Quality</b></p> <p>To improve air quality.</p>	N/A	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective. There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS) within the District, and proximity to sustainable transport links is considered separately under SA objective 6.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 11: Climate Change</b></p> <p>To minimise greenhouse gas</p>	N/A	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective as effects will depend largely on the design of sites and onsite practices.</p>

Land East of Clarborough		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
emissions and adapt to effects of climate change.		Proximity to sustainable transport links is considered separately under SA objective 6. <b>Mitigation:</b> None identified. <b>Assumptions:</b> None identified. <b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.
<b>SA 12: Resource Use and Waste</b> To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).	0	<b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site is situated outside the Minerals Safeguarding Area. Therefore, a negligible effect is likely. <b>Mitigation:</b> None identified. <b>Assumptions:</b> None identified. <b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.
<b>SA 13: Cultural Heritage</b> To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	0?	<b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site does not contain or lie adjacent to any heritage assets, other than elements of ridge and furrow earthworks, possible evidence of medieval or post medieval farming practice. Ordnance survey maps from the 19 <sup>th</sup> century suggest that the site has been arable farmland since this time, although there is evidence of industrial activity in the form of clay/plaster pits. However, the potential for archaeological deposits at the site is likely to be low, with any deposits resulting from farming practices or activity relating to the clay/plaster pits. As such a negligible uncertain effect has been identified. <b>Mitigation:</b> Applications for substantial development is likely to require a desk based archaeological assessment and a Heritage Statement to assess the impact of development on the setting of built heritage. <b>Assumptions:</b> None identified. <b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.
<b>SA 14: Landscape and Townscape</b> To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.	--	<b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site lies within Mid Nottinghamshire farmlands landscape character area (MN04). The site is with landscape policy zone MN04 which is classified as Conserve. The landscape policy zone is made up of predominantly ancient woodland and is in 'very good condition' and is 'highly' sensitive. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely. <b>Mitigation:</b> Applications will be required to respond to the recommendations of the relevant

Land East of Clarbrough		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
		<p>Landscape Character Assessment Policy Zone which will help to mitigate adverse impacts on surrounding landscape character.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>

**Table A5.4 Gamston Airport**

Gamston Airport		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	--	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This assessment site is located entirely within a 5km buffer around the Sherwood forest Important Bird Area, the potential site for the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. In addition, the site is within 100m of Local Wildlife Sites; Gamston Airport Scrub and Grassland and Dover Halt Wetland as well as deciduous woodland priority habitat. As such, a minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Encourage the incorporation of green infrastructure at the site in order to support the creation of new habitats and species and wider habitat connectivity.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 2: Housing</b></p> <p>To ensure the District's housing need are met.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site has an area of around 120 hectares. The new garden community is expected to provide in excess of 1,000 dwellings. Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed that larger sites will be able to incorporate a mix of dwelling types and tenures as well as a level of affordable housing.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 3: Economy and Skills</b></p> <p>To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site is adjacent to the Gamston Airport North key employment site. Redevelopment of the site will also lead to the loss of employment associated with the airport. However, the airport is small-scale and does not have a large number of employment opportunities. In addition, the new garden settlement is expected to provide small scale and job provision. Therefore, a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Provide an overall net gain in terms of employment.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain what skill level and type of jobs will be provided through any development at the site.</p>

Gamston Airport		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 4: Regeneration and Social Inclusion</b></p> <p>To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden community is expected to provide a number of key services including a local centre with a primary school and GP surgery. In addition, this site is within 800m of the villages of Elkesley and Gamston, where a number of existing key services are located including several primary schools, a medical centre and a post office. The nearest town centre of Retford is in excess of 2km from the area of search. As such, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed that new key services will be a walkable distance within the site.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain that new key services provided at the site will be sufficient enough to support new and existing development.</p>
<p><b>SA 5: Health and Wellbeing</b></p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden community is expected to provide high level greenspace and a GP surgery. This site is located within 800m of Retford accessible country open space and a number of outdoor recreational/sports facilities. Overall, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is unclear what type open space would be provided at the site.</p>
<p><b>SA 6: Transport</b></p> <p>To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden community is expected to provide sustainable transport links such as bus stops and cycle routes. In addition, this site is within 400m of a number of existing bus stops in Elkesley and the nearest railway station is located in Retford, which is in excess of 1km of the site. Therefore, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> The provision of public transport links at the site may help to mitigate the issue of the distance to the railway station.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> The use of public transport links will ultimately be dependent upon the decisions made by residents.</p>
<p><b>SA 7: Land Use and Soils</b></p>		<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site consists of the Gamston Airport site and therefore is</p>



Gamston Airport		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
TO encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.	+/-	<p>considered to be a mix of both brownfield and greenfield land. The site also consists of Grades 2 and 3 agricultural land. Development at this site could lead to the loss of greenfield and the best and most versatile agricultural land but would also utilise brownfield land. Therefore, a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Reuse and refurbish the existing buildings, infrastructure and their materials at the airport site for the garden settlement. Incorporate adequate green open space provision to mitigate the loss of greenfield.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain if the Grade 3 agricultural land within the site is Grade 3a or 3b.</p>
<p><b>SA 8: Water</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.</p>	--	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site is situated within source protection zone 3. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Encouraging surface water management measures will help to mitigate the potential impacts which might otherwise result in terms of run off into waterways.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 9: Flood Risk</b></p> <p>To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.</p>	0	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site is situated within flood zone 1. Therefore, a negligible effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> The use of SuDS will mitigate the risk of flooding by managing surface water issues.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 10: Air Quality</b></p> <p>To improve air quality.</p>	N/A	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective. There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS) within the District, and proximity to sustainable transport links is considered separately under SA objective 6.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p>

Gamston Airport		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
		<b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.
<p><b>SA 11: Climate Change</b></p> <p>To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to effects of climate change.</p>	N/A	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective as effects will depend largely on the design of sites and onsite practices. Proximity to sustainable transport links is considered separately under SA objective 6.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 12: Resource Use and Waste</b></p> <p>To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).</p>	--?	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The northern section of the site is situated within the Sneinton Gunthorpe Clay Minerals Safeguarding Area. Therefore, a significant negative effect with uncertainty is likely as not the entire site lies within the Mineral Safeguarding Area.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Development proposals should respond to development management policies on proposals for non-mineral developments in Mineral Safeguarding Areas. Development should be focussed within the area of site which lies outside the MSA.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> The part of the site at which development would occur is currently unknown. As such it may be that the specific siting of new development may not result in new development which would be within the MSA and thereby adverse impacts on finite mineral resources in the District may be avoided.</p>
<p><b>SA 13: Cultural Heritage</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Historic maps suggest that the site was fields until the development of the airfield in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. To the east of the application site is the designated conservation area at Gamston. The site is thereby considered to be within its setting. The village of Gamston and Elkesley (to the south) are both medieval settlements and thereby there is potential for traces of human activity at the site, due to its proximity, for development at this site to impact on the setting of the conservation area. This is suggested by the HER record too, where a number of heritage assets are located within 500m of this site allocation. In addition, structures associated with the 20<sup>th</sup> century airfield and wartime defence are considered to be of historic interest and are local heritage designations located at the site. There is potential for traces of human activity and evidence of wartime defence works at the site. As such, a minor negative effect is likely.</p>

Gamston Airport		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
		<p><b>Mitigation:</b> Applications for development at this site should be accompanied by a desk based archaeological assessment and an assessment of the impact of development on the setting of built heritage assets.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 14: Landscape and Townscape</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.</p>	-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site is located within Sherwood Landscape Character Area. The site is within landscape policy zone SH57 and is classified for conserve and create. The condition of the landscape is deemed 'moderate' and it received a sensitivity score of 'moderate'. As such a minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Applications will be required to respond to the recommendations of the relevant Landscape Character Assessment Policy Zone which will help to mitigate adverse impacts on surrounding landscape character.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>

**Table A5.5 Former Bevercotes Colliery**

Former Bevercotes Colliery		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District’s green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	--?	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This assessment site is located entirely within a 5km buffer around the Sherwood forest Important Bird Area, the potential site for the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. In addition, the site contains Local Wildlife Sites; Bevercotes Colliery Site and Lawn Cover and Fox Covert, West Drayton as well as a number of priority habitats and ancient woodland. As such, a significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Encourage the incorporation of green infrastructure at the site in order to support the creation of new habitats and species and wider habitat connectivity.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> The HRA process has identified this site as lying within the area set out for the ppSPA. The area is likely to of importance for habitats for nightjar populations. Appropriate surveys to be undertaken will provide further certainty in relation to potential designation of this area as a SPA.</p>
<p><b>SA 2: Housing</b></p> <p>To ensure the District’s housing need are met.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The area of the assessment site is around 76 hectares and the new garden community is expected to provide more than 1,000 dwellings. As such a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed that larger sites will be able to incorporate a mix of dwelling types and tenures as well as a level of affordable housing.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 3: Economy and Skills</b></p> <p>To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden community is expected to provide small scale employment and job provision. Therefore, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain what skill level and type of jobs would be provided through any development at the site</p>

Former Bevercotes Colliery		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 4: Regeneration and Social Inclusion</b></p> <p>To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden community is expected to provide a number of key services including a primary school, GP surgery and local centre. The site is not within 2km of any existing key service or town centre. Therefore, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed that resident will be able to walk to key services provided at the site. It is assumed that key services outside of the site will be accessed by car and sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain if new key services will be sufficient to support new and existing development.</p>
<p><b>SA 5: Health and Wellbeing</b></p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden community is expected to provide high level greenspace and a GP surgery. In addition, this site is within walking distance (800m) of open space and a number of outdoor sports and recreational facilities, including Houghton Sports Ground and Bevercotes Sports Ground. Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain what type of green space provision would be made at the site..</p>
<p><b>SA 6: Transport</b></p> <p>To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden community is expected to provide sustainable transport links including bus stops and cycle routes. The site is not within 1km of a railway station. However, the National Cycle Network crosses the site. Therefore, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> The provision of public transport links at the site may help to mitigate the issue of the distance to the railway station..</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed that there is no loss to of the National Cycle Network within the site.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> The use of public transport links will ultimately be dependent upon the</p>

Former Bevercotes Colliery		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
		decisions made by residents.
<p><b>SA 7: Land Use and Soils</b></p> <p>TO encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site is a mix of both greenfield and brownfield land related to the previous use of the site for mineral extraction. Therefore, a mixed positive and negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Existing buildings, infrastructure and their materials at the site should be re-used within the garden settlement where appropriate. Adequate green open space provision should be incorporated at the site to mitigate the loss of greenfield</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain whether the Grade 3 agricultural land is Grade 3a or 3b.</p>
<p><b>SA 8: Water</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.</p>	--	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site lies within source protection zone 3. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> The provision of surface water management measures will reduce the runoff of pollutants into waterways.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 9: Flood Risk</b></p> <p>To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.</p>	0	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site is situated within flood zone 1. Therefore, a negligible effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> The use of SuDS will help mitigate the risk of flooding by safely managing surface water issues.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 10: Air Quality</b></p> <p>To improve air quality.</p>	N/A	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective. There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the District, and proximity to sustainable transport links is considered separately under SA objective 6.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> None identified.</p>

Former Bevercotes Colliery		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
		<p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 11: Climate Change</b></p> <p>To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to effects of climate change.</p>	N/A	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective as effects will depend largely on the design of sites and onsite practices. Proximity to sustainable transport links is considered separately under SA objective 6.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 12: Resource Use and Waste</b></p> <p>To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).</p>	--	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site lies predominantly within the Sneiton Gunthorpe Clay Minerals Safeguarding Area. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Development should address the development management policies relating to proposals for non-mineral developments within Mineral Safeguarding Areas. Development should be focussed within the portion of the site that lies outside the MSA.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> The part of the site at which development would occur is currently unknown. As such it may be that the specific siting of new development may not result in new development which would be within the MSA and thereby adverse impacts on finite mineral resources in the District may be avoided.</p>
<p><b>SA 13: Cultural Heritage</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The land at Bevercotes former colliery was part of a 16<sup>th</sup> century deer park to Houghton Hall, which has now been demolished. The parkland was landscaped in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and by the 1960s the site was turned over to a colliery with a railway line cutting through the parkland. The colliery site itself is included on the HER along with features relating to the former deer park and 18<sup>th</sup> century landscaping. In addition, this site allocation is within 500m of a number of both historic England and local designated heritage assets. As such, a minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Applications for substantial development at the site will need to be informed by the historic development of the site and wider landscaping, ensuring that former</p>

Former Bevercotes Colliery		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
		<p>coaching roads and views are respected. It is recommended that a Heritage Statement be submitted as part of any formal application.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 14: Landscape and Townscape</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.</p>	-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site lies within Sherwood Landscape Character Area. The site is located within Landscape policy zone SH35, which is a Landscape Policy Zone for Conserve and Reinforce. The zone is in 'good condition' and received a sensitivity score of 'moderate'. As such, a minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Applications will be required to respond to the recommendations of the relevant Landscape Character Assessment Policy Zone which will help to mitigate adverse impacts on surrounding landscape character.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>



**Table A5.6 Land north of Darlton**

Land north of Darlton		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site is within 100m of a number of locally designated sites including Beast Wood grassland and several priority habitats and woodland. Therefore, a minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Green infrastructure provision should be incorporated within the site to support the creation of new habitats for flora and fauna as well as wider habitat connectivity.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 2: Housing</b></p> <p>To ensure the District's housing need are met.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site is approximately 120 hectares in area and the new garden settlement is expected to provide more than 1,000 dwellings. Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect is identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed that larger sites will be able to incorporate a mix of dwelling types and tenures as well as a level of affordable housing.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 3: Economy and Skills</b></p> <p>To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site is in excess of 800m to a major employment site. However, it is expected that the new garden settlement will provide small scale employment and job provision. Therefore a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Public transport links could be provided to connect the site with the major employment sites which are located further than walking distance from its location.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed that residents would prefer to seek work close to where they live.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain the type and skill level of employment will be available on site.</p>
<p><b>SA 4: Regeneration and Social Inclusion</b></p> <p>To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden settlement is expected to provide a number of key services including a primary school, GP surgery and a local centre. The nearest existing key services to the site are in excess of 2km. Therefore, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Ensure development incorporates public transport links which could connect the site with</p>

Land north of Darlton		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
ensure accessibility for all.		<p>local/town hubs where further key services are located.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed that resident will be able to walk to key services provided at the site. It is assumed that key services outside of the site will be accessed by car and sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain if the new key services to be provided at the site would be adequate to support the new and existing development.</p>
<p><b>SA 5: Health and Wellbeing</b></p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden settlement is expected to provide high level greenspace and a GP surgery. In addition, the site is within 800m of existing Drayton outdoor sports and recreation facility. As such, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Not applicable as a positive effect has been identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 6: Transport</b></p> <p>To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The new garden settlement is expected to provide sustainable transport links including bus stops and cycle routes. In addition, the site is located in excess of 1km to the nearest railway station. Therefore, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> The provision of public transport links at the site may help to mitigate the issue of the distance to the railway station..</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> The use of public transport links will ultimately be dependent upon the decisions made by residents.</p>
<p><b>SA 7: Land Use and Soils</b></p> <p>TO encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.</p>	--	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This site lies entirely within greenfield and Grade 3 agricultural land. Development at this site could lead to the loss of greenfield and the best and most versatile agricultural land. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Encourage the reuse of building materials for development and provide adequate green open space provision to mitigate the loss of greenfield.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p>

Land north of Darlton		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
		<b>Uncertainties:</b> It is uncertain whether Grade 3 agricultural land within the site is Grade 3a or 3b.
<b>SA 8: Water</b> To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.	0	<b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site is situated outside the source protection zone. Therefore, a negligible effect is likely. <b>Mitigation:</b> None identified. <b>Assumptions:</b> It is assumed the sufficient surface water and wastewater management will be implemented to prevent the potential for high levels of pollutant run off into waterways. <b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.
<b>SA 9: Flood Risk</b> To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.	0	<b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site is situated within flood zone 1. Therefore, a negligible effect is likely. <b>Mitigation:</b> The use of SuDS will help mitigate the risk of flooding by safely managing surface water issues. <b>Assumptions:</b> None identified. <b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.
<b>SA 10: Air Quality</b> To improve air quality.	N/A	<b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective. There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the District, and proximity to sustainable transport links is considered separately under SA objective 6. <b>Mitigation:</b> None identified. <b>Assumptions:</b> None identified. <b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.
<b>SA 11: Climate Change</b> To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to effects of climate change.	N/A	<b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective as effects will depend largely on the design of sites and onsite practices. Proximity to sustainable transport links is considered separately under SA objective 6. <b>Mitigation:</b> None identified. <b>Assumptions:</b> None identified. <b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.

Land north of Darlton		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 12: Resource Use and Waste</b></p> <p>To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).</p>	0	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site is located outside of a Minerals Safeguarding Area. Therefore, a negligible effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 13: Cultural Heritage</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site is within the setting of East Drayton Conservation Area and a number of Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings. The site itself does not contain any heritage assets but boundaries of the site appear to contain earthwork banks, possibly from the 19<sup>th</sup> century East Drayton Mill. The site appears to have been enclosed fields since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, however its proximity to medieval villages, including the deserted scheduled village complex at Whimpton Moor and the moated site at Kingshaugh. As a result a minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Development at the site has potential to affect the setting of heritage assets and listed buildings in a wider radius. Applications for substantial development at the site are likely to require a desk based archaeological assessment and a Heritage Statement to assess the impact of development on the setting of built heritage and the scheduled monuments.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>
<p><b>SA 14: Landscape and Townscape</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.</p>	--	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The site is located within Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands Landscape Character Area. The site is located within Landscape Policy Zone MN08, which is for Conserve. The zone is in 'very good condition' and of a 'very high' sensitivity score due to presence of historic woodland and limited development. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Applications will be required to respond to the recommendations of the relevant Landscape Character Assessment Policy Zone which will help to mitigate adverse impacts on surrounding landscape character.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b> None identified.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b> None identified.</p>

## Appendix 6

### SA Matrices for Part 1 of the Draft Bassetlaw Plan (Local Plan) Policies

**Table A6.1 Policy 1: The Bassetlaw Spatial Strategy**

SA Objective	Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District’s green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	<p>+/--?</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy sets out how development is to be distributed throughout the District without setting the specific level of growth to be accommodated. A high level of housing and employment growth is to be accommodated at the larger settlements of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes. Further development is to be provided at two new Garden Villages at the Gamston Airport and former Bevercotes Colliery sites, which include large portions of brownfield and are to be delivered to achieve environmental gains. Proportionate levels of growth are also to be delivered across Rural Bassetlaw.</p> <p>As the policy would include a level of rural development, the dispersed pattern of growth in areas where brownfield land is likely to be less prevalent is expected to result in the development of large areas of greenfield land. While brownfield land often has biodiversity value it is expected that the loss of extensive areas of greenfield land would result in habitat fragmentation and loss of habitats as well as reduced habitat connectivity in the District. This strand of the spatial strategy is also likely to contribute to increased habitat fragmentation through removal of hedgerows and tree belts that form existing field boundaries.</p> <p>While the policy states that growth in the rural parts of the District is to be proportionate, allowing for this wider distribution of growth may also result in a high number of biodiversity sites at these locations being adversely affected through land take and increased levels of human activities.</p> <p>The delivery of high levels of new growth at the larger settlements of Bassetlaw and at the new two Garden Villages is likely to present opportunities for the redevelopment of brownfield sites with particular consideration for the presence of large areas of previously developed land by the, former Bevercotes Colliery and Gamston Airport sites in particular. The redevelopment of brownfield land may also occur at the former Harworth Colliery site which is immediately to the south of Harworth and Bircotes. It is however noted that Bevercotes Colliery may be important for nightjar, and may help to support the population which is present within the Sherwood Forest ppSPA, the indicative boundaries of which take in much of the south western portion of the District. These areas are also noted to be in close proximity to a number of designated biodiversity sites. This includes Clumber Park SSSI by Worksop, Scrooby Top Quarry SSSI and Styrrup Quarry SSSI by Harworth and Bircotes, and Sutton and Lound Gravel Pits SSSI and Chesterfield Canal SSSI by Retford. Land in and around Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes also contains a number of LGSs including Carlton Forest Quarry, Woodsetts Quarry Pond, Serlby Quarry, Styrrup Quarry, Bolham Lane and Bolham Mill. The provision of development within these parts of the District therefore has the potential result in adverse impacts in relation to these biodiversity and geodiversity designations.</p> <p>The south east of the District, when compared to the rest of Bassetlaw, is notable for having a deficiency of strategic green infrastructure. Providing a portion of development at the rural settlements of this part of Bassetlaw is likely to present opportunities for the incorporation of green infrastructure to the benefit of habitat provision and connectivity. This will be dependent upon the design of new schemes which</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p>come forward.</p> <p>As such an uncertain mixed minor positive and significant negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Careful consideration to be given to selection of sites particularly at the rural villages of the District taking account of the sensitivity of particular areas.</li> <li>• Local Plans should plan positively for green infrastructure and Development Management (DM) policies to achieve biodiversity net gain.</li> <li>• Identify specific opportunities for green infrastructure enhancement through site allocations and support existing initiatives through ongoing work with key stakeholders (i.e. Notts Wildlife Trust, RSPB etc).</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All development is likely, to some extent, result in loss or fragmentation of habitat and migration routes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unclear how strongly the market will support a brownfield first approach, given the additional remediation costs involved.</li> <li>• The exact location of future development in each settlement/area is unknown.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 2: Housing</b></p> <p>To ensure the District's housing need are met.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy does not set the overall level of housing growth to be accommodated in the District (which is instead set out through Policy 2). Policy 1 states that growth at the larger settlements of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes is to significantly contribute to the delivery of new housing in the District. It is expected that the policy would therefore help meet the identified market need for new housing at these larger settlements. The policy also sets out that the two new Garden Villages are to provide significant number of new homes over the plan period.</p> <p>In addition the policy is supportive of additional housing growth above the aims of the policy in line with the principle of sustainable development where it can be demonstrated that there is an identified shortfall in housing supply or past deliver. The policy is therefore expected to help contribute significantly to housing supply across the District as well as ensuring that any shortfall in housing delivery rate is met.</p> <p>As such a significant positive effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide specific policy support for housing that meets the needs of the elderly and other groups.</li> <li>• Site allocations and criteria based policies will deliver sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.</li> <li>• Development Management policies should require the application of good design and layout policies.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 3: Economy and Skills</b></p> <p>To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy does not set the overall level of employment land to be provided over the plan period (which is instead set out through Policy 2). Policy 1 states that economic investment at Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes is likely to benefit from the excellent connections to the wider South Yorkshire area and access to strong strategic transport provisions, including the A1 and rail links. Development at these locations should also support links to the wider area. Growth at the larger settlements is also to contribute significantly to economic development in Bassetlaw as identified in the policy. Delivering new development to make best use of and support these links is expected to help encourage investment in the plan area, while the provision of new employment land at these settlements is expected to provide a high number of residents with access to employment opportunities, due to their good transport links. The policy also requires town centre investment and regeneration at these settlements, which is likely to help ensure the vitality and viability of these locations and may encourage further inward investment.</p> <p>Policy 1 would also provide for the creation of two new Garden Villages in the plan area, which would deliver new employment opportunities. These settlements are to deliver infrastructure improvements, which are likely to make any new employment opportunities more accessible for new residents.</p> <p>As such a significant positive effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as a significant positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relationship between the number of jobs created by new employment development and the quantity of land required.</li> <li>• The extent to which job creation is locally significant (both in terms of number of job and potential for increases in local skill levels) will depend on the type of jobs created and the recruitment policies of prospective employers.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 4: Regeneration and Social Inclusion</b></p> <p>To promote regeneration, tackle</p>	<p>++</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Policy 1 would contribute significantly to housing development at the larger settlements of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes as to. These locations provide access to the widest range of services and facilities in the District and therefore providing high levels of housing growth at these locations is likely to help ensure accessibility to such provisions for new residents. At these locations, investment in town centre locations and regeneration (particularly at Harworth and</p>



SA Objective	Score	Justification
deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.		<p>Bircotes) is also likely to help improve access to services and facilities in the plan area, particularly as these settlements are accessible by sustainable transport links. Allowing for a high level of growth at these settlements would help to address issues of deprivation within the larger towns in particular.</p> <p>The policy also supports the delivery of two new Garden Villages at the Gamston Airport and former Bevercotes Colliery site, both of which contain large areas of brownfield land. The policy identifies that development of these sites is to result in a level of growth which would meet the needs of the wider area and deliver new services and facilities. Policy 1 is supportive of a proportionate level of growth in Rural Bassetlaw. This approach is expected to support rural services and facilities. Furthermore allowing for a level of growth which is proportionate is likely to prevent the overburdening of existing services and facilities at these locations.</p> <p>As such a significant positive effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New residential development should contribute to the provision of school places.</li> <li>• Development Management policy should seek to restrict loss of community facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a significant scale at any new settlements will result in need for key infrastructure, including, but not limited to, education and healthcare.</li> <li>• There is a strong relationship between service provision and size of resident population. Significant increases in localised residential population would be expected to support the delivery of new services and retail provision</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 5: Health and Wellbeing</b></p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	++/-?	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Policy 1 would contribute significantly to housing development at the larger settlements of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes. These locations provide access to the widest range of services and facilities in the District and therefore providing high levels of housing growth at these locations is likely to help ensure accessibility to healthcare facilities for new residents. The policy is also supportive of the delivery of two new Garden Villages which are to deliver a scale of growth capable of supporting new services and facilities, which is likely to include those that benefit health and wellbeing, such as healthcare and recreation facilities.</p> <p>This approach would allow for level of growth that is proportionate to be delivered in Rural Bassetlaw. This approach is likely to help support rural healthcare facilities, while not overburdening such facilities. However it is also likely to result in some new residents having a reduced level of access to existing facilities of this type considering that the widest range of services and facilities are likely to be limited to the larger settlements of Bassetlaw. Allowing for growth in Rural Bassetlaw is also expected to help to provide a good level of access to the countryside for those new residents at the rural settlements.</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p>As such, an uncertain mixed significant positive and minor negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development proposals should demonstrate how they will support the health and wellbeing of future residents through provision of and/or connectivity to open space and recreational facilities.</li> <li>• In specific cases development proposals should demonstrate how they meet the needs of an ageing population.</li> <li>• Development Management policies should ensure that open space and/or health facilities are provided on site or contributions are sought for off-site provision.</li> <li>• Development Management policies and site allocations should seek to ensure that development is not located in close proximity to unsuitable neighbouring uses.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is potential for the construction and operation of new development to have a negative effect on the health and wellbeing of residents in close proximity to development sites and along transport routes within the District.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no certainty that growth of existing villages will lead to improved healthcare service provision in rural areas.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 6: Transport</b></p> <p>To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p>	<p>++/-</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Policy 1 would contribute significantly to housing development at the larger settlements of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes. These locations provide access to the widest range of services and facilities in the District, as well as having strong sustainable transport links (including rail services at Worksop and Retford). Therefore, providing high levels of housing growth at these locations is likely to help reduce the need to travel by private car. The policy also supports investment in the town centre locations and wider regeneration of these settlements, which is likely to minimise the number of journeys undertaken by private car considering the good level of access to them by sustainable transport. However, the existing traffic congestion issues at these settlements may also be exacerbated by accommodating a high level of new growth.</p> <p>The policy proposes delivery of two new Garden Villages in Bassetlaw which are to be of a scale to support the delivery of new services and facilities and will act as focal point for the surrounding rural area. It is likely that this strand of the spatial strategy will help to reduce the need for residents to travel to the larger settlements. It is however noted that the number of journeys from the new settlements may be higher at the early stages of development if housing development comes forward before new services and facilities are incorporated. Furthermore the wider range of services and facilities at larger settlements result in additional journeys from the new settlements in the District.</p> <p>The policy also sets out that proportionate levels of new growth are to be provided in Rural Bassetlaw, which is likely to result in an increase in the number and distance of trips made by private vehicle.</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p>Residents in rural locations are likely to require access to the wider range of services and facilities at larger settlements.</p> <p>As such an overall mixed significant positive and minor negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management should require large scale new developments to demonstrate how they integrate with existing transport networks, with a particular emphasis on enhancing connectivity to non-car modes of travel.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New residents will choose to work near to where they live, if possible.</li> <li>• Construction traffic is likely to result due to development over the plan period but mitigation could be achieved through the implementation of Construction Traffic Management Plans.</li> <li>• New development would be expected to contribute to the reinforcement of existing, and the development of new, cycle and pedestrian infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The mode by which people choose to travel is dependent on the behaviour of individuals.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 7: Land Use and Soils</b></p> <p>To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Policy 1 would contribute significantly to housing development at the larger settlements of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes. It is expected that the delivery of development at the larger settlements of the District may result in some opportunities for the use of brownfield land. This may include the redevelopment of brownfield land at the former Harworth Colliery site which is immediately to the south of Harworth and Bircotes. However, areas of Grade 2 agricultural land to the west of Worksop, and to the north and south of Retford may be adversely affected by the delivery of high levels of growth at these settlements.</p> <p>The policy is also proposes two new Garden Villages, which would be provided at the former Bevercotes Colliery site and Gamston Airport site, which include large areas of brownfield land. However, the land at the Gamston Airport contains Grade 2 agricultural land.</p> <p>The inclusion of a proportionate level of growth to be delivered in Rural Bassetlaw is expected to result in the development of extensive areas of greenfield land considering the less developed nature of this part of the District. The policy requires the growth at this part of the District to be considerate of its legacy of agriculture, which may help to mitigate the loss of higher value agricultural soils in rural locations.</p> <p>As such a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is likely in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the larger settlements outside of Worksop and Retford the Core Strategy prioritises the development of brownfield sites in advance of greenfield allocations. This approach could be extended to the</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p>emerging Bassetlaw Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To minimise the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land a sequential approach, prioritising agricultural land of lower grade, could be adopted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is assumed that any existing land contamination will be adequately remediated at sites in the District.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unclear how strongly the market will support a brownfield first approach, given the additional remediation costs involved.</li> <li>• Further work would be required to differentiate between Grade 3a and 3b agricultural land.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 8: Water</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.</p>	-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Policy 1 would contribute significantly to housing development at the larger settlements of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes. Much of the western portion of the District, including large areas of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes, lie with a Source Protection Zone. As such, high levels of growth in these areas have the potential to adversely impact the quality of groundwater sources. Development at Worksop and Retford also has the potential to increase surface water run-off into the Rivers Ryton and Idle, and the Chesterfield Canal respectively, with greater potential for localised adverse effects on water quality. Furthermore there is potential for greater pressure on existing water and sewage treatment infrastructure to result if high levels of development are provided at the larger settlements (Worksop and Retford in particular) of Bassetlaw.</p> <p>The policy would also support a proportionate level of growth in Rural Bassetlaw. It is expected that this portion of the growth would result in a significant loss of greenfield land. This development is therefore likely to contribute to increases in the level of surface water run-off, which may result in pollutants being carried to nearby water courses.</p> <p>As such a minor negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies should require additional run-off generated by new development to be managed on site.</li> <li>• Development Management policies should restrict (with regard to Source Protection Zones) potentially polluting uses in the vicinity of water extraction points.</li> <li>• Development on sites in the vicinity of watercourses may be expected to contribute to the delivery of specific improvements to those watercourses.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The surface water run-off generated by development will be dependent on the type of soil. In particular areas of clay soil will be more vulnerable to surface-water run-off.</li> <li>• It is assumed that the Council will continue to liaise with Severn Trent Water over infrastructure</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p>requirements for future development.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The specific uses of individual sites are not yet known.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 9: Flood Risk</b></p> <p>To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Policy 1 would contribute significantly to housing development at the larger settlements of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes. Much of the land in the District, including much of the land by the larger settlements, is within Flood Zone 1, which is at lowest risk of flooding. The policy also proposes two new Garden Villages, which would also lie within Flood Zone 1. The delivery of growth at the more developed areas of the District and at the new Garden Villages at the Gamston Airport and former Bevercotes Colliery sites are likely to present opportunities for the redevelopment of brownfield thereby reducing the potential for a large increase in the area of impermeable surfaces in the District. Furthermore it is expected that flood risk would be addressed through the application of a sequential test in the allocation sites.</p> <p>The settlements of Worksop (adjacent to the River Ryton) and Retford (along the River Idle and Retford Beck as well as larger areas to the north, south and east of the town) contain areas of higher flood risk. The policy is also supportive of the delivery of a proportionate level of growth to be delivered in Rural Bassetlaw. The rural villages of Misterton, Walkeringham, Mattersey, Beckingham, North and South Wheatley, North Leverton, Sturton-le-Steeple, Rampton, Everton, Dunham and Misson also lie with areas of higher flood risk. The delivery of development in rural locations is likely to contribute to an increase in impermeable surfaces in the District.</p> <p>As such a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development Management policies should restrict development in flood zones 2 and 3 unless it can be demonstrated that there are no sequentially preferable sites.</li> <li>Development Management policies should require additional run-off generated by new development to be managed on site.</li> <li>Development Management policies should require developments to include SUDs.</li> </ul> <p>Plan policies likely to require new development in areas at risk of flooding resulting from surface water drainage capacity problems to demonstrate that they will not exacerbate such problems.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bassetlaw is a land rich District, with an abundant supply of sites in areas that are not at risk of flooding (sequentially preferable sites). As such there is no pressing need to allocate sites in flood risk areas.</li> <li>All sites will be accompanied by site specific flood risk assessments.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rate at which climate change will increase the area of land considered at risk of flooding.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 10: Air Quality</b> To improve air quality.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Policy 1 would contribute significantly to housing at the larger settlements of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes. These locations provide access to the widest range of services and facilities in the District, as well as strong sustainable transport links (including rail services at Worksop and Retford). Therefore, providing high levels of housing growth at these locations is likely to help reduce the need to travel by private car and result in lower levels of airborne pollutants being released. The policy is also supportive of investment in the town centre locations and wider regeneration of these settlements, which is likely to further minimise the number of journeys undertaken by private car, considering the good level of access to these locations by sustainable transport. However, the existing traffic congestion and air quality issues at the settlements of Worksop and Retford may also be exacerbated by accommodating a high level of new growth.</p> <p>The policy proposes two new Garden Villages in Bassetlaw which are to be of a scale to support the delivery of new services and facilities and will act as focal point for the surrounding rural area. It is likely that this strand of the spatial strategy will help to reduce the need for residents to travel to the larger settlements and may therefore be of benefit in terms of air quality in the District in the long term. It is however noted that the number of journeys from the new settlements may be higher at the early stages of development if housing development comes forward before new services and facilities are incorporated.</p> <p>The policy also sets out that proportionate levels of new growth are to be provided in Rural Bassetlaw, which is likely to result in an increase in the number and distance of trips made by private vehicle. Residents in rural locations are likely to require access to the wider range of services and facilities at larger settlements. This is likely to result in increased levels of airborne pollutants being emitted as a result of journeys made by private vehicles.</p> <p>As such a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies should require development to contribute to the mitigation of highways issues and associated air quality.</li> <li>• Site allocation policies with a strong emphasis on integrating pedestrian and cycling infrastructure, including links into the existing urban area and public transport network.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the site specific scale it is difficult to predict future uses and any emissions that may arise from them.</li> <li>• The rate at which emissions from private vehicles will change over the course of the plan period as a result of technological improvements.</li> <li>• The decisions of future residents (in relation to modes of transport used) cannot be predicted.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 11: Climate Change</b></p> <p>To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to effects of climate change.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Policy 1 would contribute significantly to housing at the larger settlements of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes. These locations provide access to the widest range of services and facilities in the District, as well as having strong sustainable transport links (including rail services at Worksop and Retford). Therefore, providing high levels of housing growth at these locations is likely to help minimise the need to travel by private car and therefore minimise the level of greenhouse gas emissions being released in the District. The policy is also supportive of investment in the town centre locations and wider regeneration of these settlements which is likely to further reduce the number of journeys undertaken by private car considering the good level of access to these locations by sustainable transport. Urban intensification may also allow for incorporation of District heating schemes, subject to viability considerations.</p> <p>The policy proposes two new Garden Villages in Bassetlaw, which are to be of a scale to support the delivery of new services and facilities and will act as focal point for the surrounding rural area. It is likely that this strand of the spatial strategy will help to reduce the need for residents to travel to the larger settlements and may therefore be of benefit in terms of climate change in the District in the long term. It is however noted that the number of journeys from the new settlements may be higher at the early stages of development if housing development comes forward before new services and facilities are incorporated.</p> <p>The policy also sets out that proportionate levels of new growth are to be provided in Rural Bassetlaw, which is likely to result in an increase in the number and distance of trips made by private vehicle. Delivering part of the overall level growth for the District in rural locations is likely to result in an adverse impact in terms of encouraging modal shift, given that sustainable transport links are limited at these locations and considering the more limited range of services and facilities that are likely to be accessible. This is likely to result in increased levels of greenhouse gas emissions being released in the District.</p> <p>As such a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies should promote high standards of energy efficient design and, where appropriate, will support renewable energy provision.</li> <li>• Development Management policies should encourage adaptation measures through the detailed design and layout of new development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The decisions of future residents (in relation to modes of transport used and energy use) cannot be predicted.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 12: Resource Use and Waste</b></p> <p>To encourage</p>	-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> While the policy highlights that certain parts of the District are to accommodate a high level of new growth, it does not set out the specific level of growth for each area. The specific level of growth is instead set out by Policy 2. As such, the policy is not expected to influence</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
<p>sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).</p>		<p>the specific level of natural resource use required in the District to allow for development over the plan period.</p> <p>However, the inclusion of land for growth to the north and south of Retford, to the west of Worksop and to the south of Harworth and Bircotes, as well as to the most easterly portion of the District, may result in the sterilisation or loss of access to finite mineral resources in Bassetlaw, as parts of these areas lie within MSAs. Notably the location of both of the new Garden Villages lie partially within Sneinton Gunthorpe Clay MSA.</p> <p>As such a minor negative effect is expected in relation tot this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mineral sites to be worked prior to development of sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 13: Cultural Heritage</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	<p>+/-?</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Bassetlaw has a rich cultural heritage and a wealth of heritage assets across the District, throughout the towns and the rural area. These vary in scale from single buildings and monuments, to extensive areas of historic parks and gardens.</p> <p>All new development will likely have an impact on the historic environment, both directly affecting assets and indirectly affecting their setting. However, specific impacts, including the extent to which new development enhances the historic environment, will be dependent on the design and layout of specific proposals as well as their location.</p> <p>Policy 1 will result in significant new growth at the larger settlements of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes. These settlements contain a large number of the heritage assets in the District. Conservation Areas at these settlements (including Worksop, South Retford and East Retford) include high concentrations of Listed Buildings, which may be sensitive to new development. It is recognised however that the delivery of new development may allow for enhancement of local character particularly where brownfield sites are subject to regeneration. The policy furthermore sets out that new development at these locations is to be supportive of town centre focused investment and regeneration which may help to enhance the character of the larger settlements.</p> <p>The policy would also provide a proportion of the overall growth in Rural Bassetlaw. This growth is to be proportionate and is to be considerate of the environmentally diverse landscape of the District, with specific reference to the historic Ducal estates. However, considering that the policy would also for a dispersal of growth in Rural Bassetlaw this approach could lead to impacts on a wider range of historic assets at a variety of locations. However, by allowing for a portion of new growth to be delivered in a more dispersed manner, the policy also provides scope to select sites that avoid significant impacts on historic assets.</p>



SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p>An uncertain mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies should seek to conserve and enhance built heritage assets.</li> <li>• Development Management policies should require new development to take account of the character of built heritage where appropriate.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location and design of future development in each settlement is unknown.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 14: Landscape and Townscape</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.</p>	<p>+/-?</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Policy 1 will result in significant new growth at the larger settlements of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes. The condition and sensitivity of the landscape surrounding Harworth and Bircotes has been influenced by former coal-mining activities and therefore there will be opportunities for landscape enhancement as part of new development. Furthermore new urban growth around Worksop and Retford has the potential to enhance the urban-rural interface at these locations. The policy is supportive of investment in town centre locations at these settlements as well as the wider regeneration of Harworth and Bircotes, which is likely to help enhance the townscape of the larger settlements.</p> <p>Policy 1 is also supportive of providing a portion of growth in Rural Bassetlaw. This growth is to be proportionate and should be considerate of the environmentally diverse landscape of the District. This distribution of development may provide scope for the selection of sites for development that would avoid the most sensitive landscapes in Bassetlaw. However, the provision of growth in rural areas is likely to adversely affect the established rural character of the District as a result of increased levels of urbanisation. This impact is likely in part due to the high level of greenfield land which would be needed.</p> <p>The development at the two new settlements in the District is to be guided by Garden Village principles which are likely to help mitigate impacts on landscape setting. This approach may result in the incorporation of green infrastructure as part of new development. The potential for adverse impacts on landscape character is also likely to be reduced considering that both settlements would result in development on large portions of brownfield land at the Former Bevercotes Colliery and Gamston Airport sites respectively. It is expected that development at these locations may present opportunities for enhancement of the relationship between the sites and the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>As such an uncertain mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies and Site Allocations/Masterplans should encourage large new development to provide a clear transition between urban and rural character.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies the new settlements in the District should seek to ensure that the new development is distinctly rural in character.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location and design of future development is unknown.</li> </ul>

**Table A6.2 Policy 2: Housing and Economic Growth**

SA Objective	Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District’s green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	<p>+/--?</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy would support a level of growth across the District (6,630 homes and jobs supplied across 136ha of employment land) which would require a significant amount of greenfield development. Much of this growth (1,777 homes) is to be provided in rural Bassetlaw where the historic pattern of development will mean that there is less brownfield land where redevelopment might otherwise occur. While it is noted that brownfield land can often have biodiversity value, greenfield sites are often considered to be of greater value in these terms.</p> <p>Furthermore, including a high level of growth at many of the smaller settlements in rural Bassetlaw has potential to increase habitat fragmentation, particularly at the more rural villages through removal of hedgerows and tree belts that form existing field boundaries.</p> <p>Policy 2 would also result in high levels of growth at Worksop (1,600 homes), Retford (853 homes) and Harworth and Bircotes (1,400) and would also support the delivery of 1,000 new homes to be distributed between two new settlements in Bassetlaw. The majority of these locations contain higher levels of brownfield land than rural areas of the District, considering their more developed character and the presence of large areas of previously developed land by the former Bevercotes Colliery and Gamston Airport sites in particular. Redevelopment of the large area of brownfield land at the former Harworth Colliery site may also occur immediately to the south of Harworth and Bircotes. It is however noted that Bevercotes Colliery may be important for nightjar, and may help to support the population which is present within the Sherwood Forest ppSPA, the indicative boundaries of which take in much of the south western portion of the District. There are also a number of designated biodiversity sites in close proximity to each of these settlements. This includes Clumber Park SSSI by Worksop, Scrooby Top Quarry SSSI and Styrrup Quarry SSSI by Harworth and Bircotes, and Sutton and Lound Gravel Pits SSSI and Chesterfield Canal SSSI by Retford. Land in and around Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes also contains a number of LGSs including Carlton Forest Quarry, Woodsetts Quarry Pond, Serlby Quarry, Styrrup Quarry, Bolham Lane and Bolham Mill. As such, development at these locations has the potential result in adverse impacts in relation to these sites through land take and effects associated with increased levels of human activity. Development supported across the plan area is also likely to have a more general adverse impact in terms of habitat connectivity in the plan area.</p> <p>The south east of the District, when compared to the rest of Bassetlaw, is notable for having a deficiency of strategic green infrastructure. The policy would direct development to some of the villages in this area, including at Askham, Laneham, Tuxford, Woodbeck and Gamston. This is likely to present opportunities for the incorporation of green infrastructure in this part of the District to the benefit of habitat provision and connectivity. This will be dependent upon the design of new schemes which come forward.</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p>As such an uncertain mixed minor positive and significant negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Careful consideration to be given to selection of sites, particularly at the rural villages of the District, taking account of the sensitivity of particular areas.</li> <li>Local Plans should plan positively for green infrastructure and Development Management (DM) policies will avoid/mitigate any adverse impacts of development schemes.</li> <li>Identify specific opportunities for green infrastructure enhancement through site allocations and support existing initiatives through ongoing work with key stakeholders (i.e. Notts Wildlife Trust, RSPB etc).</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All development will to some extent result in loss or fragmentation of habitat and migration routes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unclear how strongly the market will support a brownfield first approach, given the additional remediation costs involved.</li> <li>The exact location of future development in each settlement is unknown.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 2: Housing</b></p> <p>To ensure the District's housing need are met.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy supports the delivery of 6,630 homes over the plan period to be distributed between Worksop, Retford, Harworth and Bircotes, the rural settlements and two new villages in the District. The policy approach intends to ensure a flexible supply of land is provided and the required number of new homes is delivered over the plan period. The level of housing also represents a realistic aspiration in light of what has been achieved in previous years. Four pitches to meet the needs for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people are also to be provided, in line with the requirements identified in the Bassetlaw Gypsy &amp; Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2015). The policy is expected to help to avoid overburdening areas with land availability and suitability constraints, given the relatively wide distribution of development over the plan area. Providing high level of new development on greenfield land is likely to be more viable than brownfield development and therefore is expected to support the provision of affordable housing delivery in the District. Through the inclusion of 10% of the overall housing requirement to be delivered on smaller sites of 1ha or less, in line with NPPF requirements, it is expected that the policy should also allow for achievement of faster build out rates at a proportion of the sites set out for new growth. These sites may also support the delivery of self-build homes. The policy responds to the existing housing needs at the large settlements of Worksop and Retford, delivering 1,600 and 853 new homes respectively at these settlements.</p> <p>As such a significant positive effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide specific policy support for housing that meets the needs of the elderly and other groups.</li> <li>• Development Management policies should require the application of good design and layout policies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 3: Economy and Skills</b></p> <p>To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This Policy would provide for the distribution of development across the District over the plan period including at the rural settlements, with the larger settlements of Worksop and Retford as well as Harworth and Bircotes to deliver the highest levels of growth. These areas would provide 45ha, 20ha and 38ha of employment land over the plan period respectively, with a total of 136ha of employment land to be provided across all locations of the District. As such, the policy would provide some employment land (18ha) across the rural settlements to support economic development in the wider rural area, while also providing new development at the larger settlements, which traditionally support the largest number of employment opportunities. Policy 2 could support a level of rural diversification. The policy also presents opportunities to attract a broader range of employers to the District, partly by supporting population increases at the smaller settlements, which may help to stimulate economic growth.</p> <p>Policy 2 would also provide for the creation of new settlements, which would include land to accommodate new employment opportunities. The level of growth supported at these locations is expected to provide critical mass to incorporate new sustainable transport and other infrastructure provision, thereby making the new employment opportunities at these locations more accessible.</p> <p>Overall the level of housing growth supported in Bassetlaw through the policy is considerate of economic growth forecasts and specifically makes provision for increasing housing supply to support the creation of new jobs. This is likely to benefit inward investment in the District.</p> <p>As such a significant positive effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as a significant positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relationship between the number of jobs created by new employment development and the quantity of land required.</li> <li>• The extent to which job creation is locally significant (both in terms of number of job and potential for increases in local skill levels) will depend on the type of jobs created and the recruitment policies of prospective employers.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 4: Regeneration and Social Inclusion</b></p> <p>To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Policy 2 would support a relatively high level of growth over the plan period over the District. Many of the settlements in the District, including many of the more rural settlements, are to accommodate some level of housing and/or employment growth. As such, the policy is likely to benefit the viability of rural service provision in Bassetlaw. The policy is expected to have a general beneficial effect of helping to support rural service provision. The provision of new settlements, which would deliver 1,000 new homes over the plan period, would provide critical mass provided to support the delivery of additional services and facilities in the plan area.</p> <p>The policy would focus much of the growth to the larger settlements of Retford, Worksop and Harworth and Bircotes which have been recognised traditionally as playing an important role in the District. As such, the highest levels of individual growth are to be provided at settlements which are most likely to have an appropriate scale of existing services and facilities, considering their size in relation to the smaller and more rural settlements. Prioritising development at the larger settlements would also help to address issues of deprivation within the larger towns.</p> <p>The overall level of housing to be delivered would exceed the OAN which may increase pressure on existing services. Overall this level of growth is expected to increase investment to support regeneration initiatives and enhancement or provision of new services in response to demand.</p> <p>As such a significant positive effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New residential development should be expected to contribute to the provision of school places.</li> <li>• Development Management policy seeking to restrict loss of community facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a significant scale at any new settlements will result in need for key infrastructure, including, but not limited to, education and healthcare.</li> <li>• There is a strong relationship between service provision and size of resident population. Significant increases in localised residential population would be expected to support the delivery of new services and retail provision</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 5: Health and Wellbeing</b></p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	<p>++/-?</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Policy 2 would distribute development across a number of different locations in the District. While this would include a high level of growth at the larger settlements of the plan area, where healthcare facilities are most accessible, a proportion of new development would also be supported at the rural settlements of the District. This approach would provide some growth at locations which currently have a more limited service provision but would also help to support the delivery of new services (including healthcare) at rural locations. This approach is also expected to help to provide a good level of access to the countryside for those new residents at the rural settlements. New development provided in wide pattern of distribution has scope for the delivery of new green infrastructure that can link to the existing identified strategic green infrastructure network. The new garden settlements are expected to deliver a critical mass of development that would support the delivery of new services and facilities, including those which support health and wellbeing objectives in Bassetlaw.</p> <p>It is expected that this approach may result in a proportion of the new development delivered over the plan period being located where existing services and facilities are less accessible. This is particularly likely to be case where development is provided at the rural settlements in the District.</p> <p>As such, an uncertain mixed significant positive and minor negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development proposals should be required to demonstrate how they will support the health and wellbeing of future residents through provision of and/or connectivity to open space and recreational facilities.</li> <li>• In specific cases development proposals should be required to demonstrate how they meet the needs of an ageing population.</li> <li>• Development Management policies should ensure that open space and/or health facilities are provided on site or contributions are sought for off-site provision.</li> <li>• Development Management policies and site allocations should seek to ensure that development is not located in close proximity to unsuitable neighbouring uses.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is potential for the construction and operation of new development to have a negative effect on the health and wellbeing of residents in close proximity to development sites and along transport routes within the District.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no certainty that growth of existing villages will lead to improved healthcare service provision in rural areas.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 6: Transport</b></p> <p>To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Policy 2 would provide for a distribution of growth across the plan area, with the larger settlements of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes accommodating a significant proportion of this growth. Delivering a proportion of new growth at the rural settlements of the District is likely to result in an increase in the number and distance of trips made by private vehicle. Residents at rural locations are likely to require access to the wider range of services and facilities at larger settlements. Furthermore while providing growth at the new settlements in the District is likely to provide the critical mass to support the delivery of new services and facilities, the range of services and facilities is still likely to be wider at larger settlements. This may encourage travelling from the new settlements in the District.</p> <p>Providing high levels of growth at the larger settlements of Worksop and Retford could encourage residents to make use of the rail services at these locations. However, the existing traffic congestion issues at these locations may also be exacerbated by accommodating a high level of new growth.</p> <p>As such, an overall mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management should require large scale new developments to demonstrate how they integrate with existing transport networks, with a particular emphasis on enhancing connectivity to non-car modes of travel.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New residents will choose to work near to where they live, if possible.</li> <li>• Construction traffic is likely to result due to development over the plan period but mitigation could be achieved through the implementation of Construction Traffic Management Plans.</li> <li>• New development would be expected to contribute to the reinforcement of existing, and the development of new, cycle and pedestrian infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The mode by which people choose to travel is dependent on the behaviour of individuals.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 7: Land Use and Soils</b></p> <p>To encourage the</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy supports the delivery of 6,630 homes over the plan period to be distributed across Worksop, Retford, Harworth and Bircotes, the rural settlements and two new villages in the District. Furthermore, 136ha of employment land is also to be delivered during the plan period. The delivery of this amount of development</p>



SA Objective	Score	Justification
efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.		<p>would require a high level of new development being delivered on greenfield land. While the delivery of development at the larger settlements of the District may result in some opportunities for the use of brownfield land, areas of Grade 2 agricultural land to the west of Worksop, and to the north and south of Retford are likely to be adversely affected by this approach.</p> <p>Policy 2 may result in the redevelopment of brownfield land at , to the south of Harworth and Bircotes. Furthermore, there are likely to be opportunities for the redevelopment of brownfield land at the former Bevercotes Colliery site and Gamston Airport site, where the two new Garden Villages in Bassetlaw are to be provided. It is noted however that Gamston Airport also contains Grade 2 agricultural land.</p> <p>As such a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is likely in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the larger settlements outside of Worksop and Retford the Core Strategy prioritises the development of brownfield sites in advance of greenfield allocations. This approach could be extended to the emerging Bassetlaw Plan.</li> <li>• To minimise the loss of Grade 2 agricultural land a sequential approach, prioritising agricultural land of lower grade, would be adopted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is assumed that any existing land contamination will be adequately remediated at sites in the District.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unclear how strongly the market will support a brownfield first approach, given the additional remediation costs involved.</li> <li>• Not possible to differentiate between Grade 3a and 3b agricultural land.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 8: Water</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.</p>	-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy supports the delivery of 6,630 homes over the plan period to be distributed between Worksop, Retford, Harworth and Bircotes, the rural settlements and two new villages in the District. These settlements would also accommodate 136ha of employment land between them over the plan period. The provision of a high level of growth is likely to result in the development of a large area of greenfield land thereby increasing the area of impermeable surfaces in the District. Of the development to be delivered, it is likely that rural development on greenfield land would play a significant role in terms of increasing surface water run-off. This has the potential to result in pollutants being carried to nearby watercourses. Furthermore much of the western portion of the District including large areas of the more developed settlements of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes lie with a source protection zone. As such, high levels of growth in these areas</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p>have the potential to adversely impact the quality of groundwater sources. Development at Worksop and Retford also has the potential to increase run-off into the Rivers Ryton and Idle, and the Chesterfield Canal respectively, with greater potential for localised adverse effects on water quality. Significant levels of growth at these locations also have the potential result in greater pressure on existing water and sewage treatment infrastructure.</p> <p>As such a minor negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies should require additional run-off generated by new development to be managed on site.</li> <li>• Development Management policies should restrict (with regard to Source Protection Zones) potentially polluting uses in the vicinity of water extraction points.</li> <li>• Development on sites in the vicinity of watercourses may be expected to contribute to the delivery of specific improvements to those watercourses.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The surface water run-off generated by development will be dependent on the type of soil. In particular areas of clay soil will be more vulnerable to surface-water run-off.</li> <li>• It is assumed that the Council will continue to liaise with Severn Trent Water over infrastructure requirements for future development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The specific uses of individual sites are not yet known.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 9: Flood Risk</b></p> <p>To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy would distribute the delivery of 6,630 new homes across Bassetlaw divided between Worksop, Retford, Harworth and Bircotes and the rural settlements. It would also include the delivery of housing growth at two new settlements in the District. These settlements would also accommodate 136ha of employment land between them over the plan period. Much of the land in the District is within Flood Zone 1, which is at lowest risk of flooding. This includes much of the land at the larger settlements of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes, as well as the new two new villages, which would accommodate significant portions of the new growth. Furthermore it is expected that flood risk would be addressed through the application of a sequential test in the allocation sites. The development of large areas of greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces in the District which is likely to have an adverse impact in terms of increasing surface water flood risk. Furthermore, it is noted that the settlements of Worksop (adjacent to the River Ryton) and Retford (along the River Idle and Retford Beck as well as larger areas to the north, south and east of the town) in particular contain areas of higher flood risk. Providing development at the rural villages also has the potential to place new residents at areas constrained by flood risk at Misterton, Walkeringham, Mattersey, Beckingham, North and South Wheatley, North Leverton, Sturton-le-Steeple, Rampton, Everton, Dunham and</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p>Misson.</p> <p>As such a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies should restrict development in flood zones 2 and 3 unless it can be demonstrated that there are no sequentially preferable sites.</li> <li>• Development Management policies should require additional run-off generated by new development to be managed on site.</li> <li>• All developments are now required to include SUDs.</li> <li>• Plan policies should require new development in areas at risk of flooding resulting from surface water drainage capacity problems to demonstrate that they will not exacerbate such problems.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bassetlaw is a land rich District, with an abundant supply of sites in areas that are not at risk of flooding (sequentially preferable sites). As such there is no pressing need to allocate sites in flood risk areas.</li> <li>• All sites will be accompanied by site specific flood risk assessments.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rate at which climate change will increase the area of land considered at risk of flooding.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 10: Air Quality</b> To improve air quality.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Policy 2 would support the provision of 6,630 new homes and 136ha of new employment land over the plan period. This new growth is to be distributed between Worksop, Retford, Harworth and Bircotes and two new settlements in the District. A proportion of the overall level of growth would also be distributed to the smaller and more rural settlements of Bassetlaw. While the policy would deliver a relatively high proportion of growth at the larger settlements, allowing for growth at some of the smaller villages in Bassetlaw is expected to help reduce the potential for cumulative impacts on air quality in any one location.</p> <p>It is however expected that new residents at the smaller settlements in the District would be required to travel to larger settlements on a regular basis to access the wider range of services and facilities. This is likely to result in increased levels of airborne pollutants being emitted from journeys made by private vehicles. Conversely allowing for a relatively high proportion of growth at the larger centres of Worksop and Retford in particular would provide residents with access to stronger sustainable transport links. The close proximity of services and facilities is also likely to reduce the need to travel. While the use of sustainable modes of transport at these locations is likely to help minimise increases in air pollution, Worksop and Retford have both been identified as having air quality issues. It is expected that the</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p>provision of a new development of a large scale at these locations could exacerbate these issues.</p> <p>As such a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies should require development to contribute to the mitigation of highways issues and associated air quality.</li> <li>• Site allocation policies with a strong emphasis on integrating pedestrian and cycling infrastructure, including links into the existing urban area and public transport network.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the site specific scale it is difficult to predict future uses and any emissions that may arise from them.</li> <li>• The rate at which emissions from private vehicles will change over the course of the plan period as a result of technological improvements.</li> <li>• The decisions of future residents (in relation to modes of transport used) cannot be predicted.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 11: Climate Change</b></p> <p>To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to effects of climate change.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Policy 2 would support the delivery of 6,630 new homes and 136ha of new employment land over the plan period. This new growth is to be distributed between Worksop, Retford, Harworth and Bircotes and two new settlements in the District. A proportion of the overall level of growth would also be distributed to the smaller and more rural settlements of Bassetlaw. Bassetlaw's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita are significantly above the UK and East Midlands averages. Transport is highlighted as the main source of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p> <p>The delivery of a relatively high proportion of growth at the larger settlements of the District is expected to reduce the need to travel for new residents given that they will have a good level of access to a wide range of services and facilities as well as sustainable transport links. Urban intensification may also allow for incorporation of District heating schemes subject to viability considerations. Delivering new growth towards the smaller settlements of the District is however expected to have an adverse impact in terms of encouraging modal shift, given that sustainable transport links are weak at these locations and considering the limited range of services and facilities that are likely to be accessible. While the delivery of growth at the two new villages in the District would provide critical mass to support the incorporation of new services and facilities, new residents are likely to be required to travel to larger settlements to access the wide range of services and facilities at these locations.</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p>As such a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies should promote high standards of energy efficient design and, where appropriate, will support renewable energy provision.</li> <li>• Development Management policies should encourage adaptation measures through the detailed design and layout of new development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The decisions of future residents (in relation to modes of transport used and energy use) cannot be predicted.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 12: Resource Use and Waste</b></p> <p>To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).</p>	--	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Policy 2 supports a relatively high level of growth including the provision of 6,630 homes and 136ha of employment land over the plan period. As such it is expected that a high of natural resource use would be required during the construction period at each location. This will not be influenced by the spatial distribution of growth across the plan area. The inclusion of land for growth to the north and south of Retford, to the west of Worksop and to the south of Harworth and Bircotes, as well as to the most easterly portion of the District may result in the sterilisation or loss of access to finite mineral resources in Bassetlaw as these areas lie within MSAs. Notably the location of both of the new villages supported for delivery by Policy 2 lie partially within Sneinton Gunthorpe Clay MSA.</p> <p>As such a significant negative effect is expected in relation tot this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local plan policies should encourage, where possible, use of recycled materials and effective use of resources.</li> <li>• The re-use of materials on-site from construction and demolition should be encouraged.</li> <li>• Mineral sites to be worked prior to development of sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 13: Cultural Heritage</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment,</p>	+/-?	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Bassetlaw has a rich cultural heritage and a wealth of heritage assets across the District, throughout the towns and the rural area. These vary in scale from single buildings and monuments, to extensive areas of historic parks and gardens.</p> <p>All new development will likely have an impact on the historic environment, both directly affecting assets and indirectly affecting their setting. However, specific impacts , will be</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
cultural heritage, character and setting.		<p>dependent on the design and layout of specific proposals as well as their location.</p> <p>By providing a relatively high proportion of growth at Worksop and Retford in particular the policy has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the high number of heritage assets which are concentrated at these locations. Conservation Areas at these settlements (including Worksop, South Retford and East Retford) include high concentrations of Listed Buildings which may be sensitive to new development. It is recognised however that the delivery of new development may allow for enhancement of local character particularly where brownfield sites are subject to regeneration.</p> <p>The policy would also provide a proportion of the overall growth at small rural settlements in the District. It is expected that this approach might result in adverse impacts in terms of established rural character of the District, particularly considering that much of this new growth is likely to take place at greenfield sites. This approach could lead to impacts on a wider range of historic assets. However, by including a wider range of settlements that would accommodate some level of growth, the policy also provides scope to select sites that avoid significant impacts on historic assets.</p> <p>An uncertain mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies should seek to conserve and enhance built heritage assets.</li> <li>• Development Management policies should require new development to take account of the character of built heritage where appropriate.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location and design of future development in each settlement is unknown.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 14: Landscape and Townscape</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.</p>	+/-?	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Policy 2 would deliver a relatively high level of growth (6,630 homes and 136ha of employment land) distributed across the larger settlements of Worksop, Retford and Harworth and Bircotes as well as at two new settlements in the District. A proportion of growth would also be delivered at the rural and smaller settlements of Bassetlaw. This distribution of development may provide scope for the selection of sites for development which would avoid the most sensitive landscapes in Bassetlaw. However, the provision of growth at rural areas in particular is likely to adversely affect the established character of the District, in part due to the high level of greenfield land which would be needed to deliver the level of growth supported.</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p>The condition and sensitivity of the landscape surrounding Harworth and Bircotes has been influenced by former coal-mining activities and therefore there will be opportunities for landscape enhancement as part of new development. Furthermore new urban growth around Worksop and Retford has the potential to enhance the urban-rural interface at these locations. While growth supported at the new villages to be provided in the District may result in the development of large areas of greenfield land this development is to be guided by the Garden Villages principles which is likely to help mitigate impacts on landscape setting. This approach may result in the incorporation of green infrastructure as part of new development. The potential for adverse impacts on landscape character as a result of this portion of the development is also likely to be reduced considering that both settlements would include a large portion of brownfield land at the Former Bevercotes Colliery and Gamston Airport sites respectively. It is expected that development at this location may present opportunities for enhancement of the relationship between the site and the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>As such an uncertain mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is expected in relation to this SA objective.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Management policies and Site Allocations/Masterplans should encourage large new development to provide a clear transition between urban and rural character.</li> <li>• Development Management policies the new settlements in the District should seek to ensure that the new development is distinctly rural in character.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact location and design of future development is unknown.</li> </ul>

**Table A6.3 Policy 8: Rural Bassetlaw**

SA Objective	Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District’s green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	+/--	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Rural Bassetlaw has a number of international, national and local nature conservation sites, which all could be affected by development within close proximity of them. The policy however states that the loss of identified open spaces, which not only contributes to local character but also towards biodiversity, will not be supported. As such a minor positive and significant negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proximity of development sites to any biodiversity or geodiversity conservation sites should be a consideration for planning decision making.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The exact layout, location and design of development is currently unknown and severity of impact will depend heavily on these considerations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 2: Housing</b></p> <p>To ensure the District’s housing need are met.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This policy sets out that rural settlements in Bassetlaw will accommodate a minimum of 1,777 dwellings over the Local Plan period (2018-2035). Sites will be allocated through the Neighbourhood Plan and Local Plan process. Proposals are required to provide the type and mix of housing to address the needs identified. As such a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable as a significant positive effect,</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is assumed that 880 dwellings will be spread over a number of appropriate sites in Bassetlaw with consideration for the character and appearance of the surrounding rural environment and small villages/hamlets.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 3: Economy and Skills</b></p> <p>To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This policy states that 13% (18 hectares) of the District’s developments needs and associated infrastructure will be expected across rural Bassetlaw. In addition, the policy requirement promotes sustainable economic growth and change, both through new enterprise and the diversification of existing business, such as diversification of agricultural businesses and other rural businesses through the conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings. In addition, economic developments within close proximity and easy access to the A1 corridor will be supported where certain criteria are met. It is expected that this approach will help</p>



SA Objective	Score	Justification
opportunities.		<p>to encourage job creation and growth of the local economy considering the accessibility of this location and the existing strong transport infrastructure provision. The policy furthermore seeks to encourage the quality and skills level of local jobs. As such a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as a significant positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> <li>• <b>Uncertainties:</b> As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 4: Regeneration and Social Inclusion</b></p> <p>To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This policy encourages the retention and development of community services and facilities in accordance to the Local Plan Policy 24. This will be beneficial in terms of encouraging community cohesion and social inclusion. In addition, the availability of enhanced community services and facilities could lead to a strong sense of place. As such a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as a positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 5: Health and Wellbeing</b></p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	?	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> There are healthcare facilities in a number of existing rural villages across the District which will be accessible to new residents. It is however noted that not all villages in the District provide access to healthcare facilities. The policy is not directly supportive of the delivery of new healthcare facilities in Bassetlaw, but does state that the retention and delivery of community services and facilities will be supported. This is likely to include the provision of new services and facilities which would support health and wellbeing in Bassetlaw. In addition, rural villages are expected to provide better access to the countryside and the policy states there will be no loss of open spaces, which are there to encourage health and wellbeing. As such, an uncertain effect is likely, as the access to healthcare will be dependent upon where new developments would be located in relation to services and facilities and areas of open space across the District.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encouraging housing developments to be focused near villages that provide access healthcare facilities ad areas of open space.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is assumed that the villages in the District would provide a good level of access to the surrounding countryside.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 6: Transport</b></p> <p>To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This policy states that proposals for economic development should exploit opportunities to improve access to sustainable modes of transport where possible. In addition, encouraging the retention and development of key community services and facilities should reduce the need to travel by private car as key services will ideally be local to residents. However, rural areas often provide access to fewer services and facilities as well as employment opportunities and therefore residents in rural areas are likely to need to travel further to access larger services and facilities and significant employment areas. As such a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New residents will choose to seek work, healthcare and leisure near to where they live, if possible.</li> <li>Construction traffic is likely to result due to development over the plan period but mitigation could be achieved through the implementation of Construction Traffic Management Plans.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> <li>The mode by which people choose to travel is dependent on the behaviour of individuals.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 7: Land Use and Soils</b></p> <p>TO encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Rural Bassetlaw comprises a mixture of the best and most versatile agricultural land as well as plenty of greenfield land, which could be lost to development. However, the policy encourages economic development through the 'comprehensive development of brownfield sites', which is likely to be beneficial in terms of supporting the development of previously developed land as well as the potential re-use of materials onsite. As such, mixed minor positive and negative effects are expected.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greenfield areas of the highest agricultural value could be retained as open space.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is assumed that existing built structures at brownfield sites will be demolished, as opposed to the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure.</li> <li>It is assumed that any existing land contamination will be adequately remediated.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> <li>It is not known where housing developments will be located therefore the exact impacts on land use and soils is uncertain.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 8: Water</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Areas of the District lie within the source protection zone which ground water could become contaminated as a result of construction work at these sites. The policy aims for sustainable infrastructure provision such as SUDS for surface water and waste water drainage. Therefore, it is expected to help encourage the retention of surface water which in turn is likely to help reduce the potential for surface water flooding and for run-off pollutants to be washed in water courses in the District. As such a mixed minor positive and negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage new development to be located outside the source protection zone.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 9: Flood Risk</b></p> <p>To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The District contains limited areas of flood zone 2 and 3. This is primarily focused along the north and eastern boundaries of the District. On the whole the majority of the District lies within flood zone1, where the risk of flooding is at its lowest. In addition, the introduction of SuDS at developments will reduce surface water flooding. As such a minor positive effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus development within areas at a lower risk of flooding.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1 as if development is within a high risk flood zone. The effects will be greater.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 10: Air Quality</b></p> <p>To improve air quality.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Construction traffic during the early stages of the development scheme and more long term, resident cars are both likely to impact the air quality of the area, by contributing to air pollution. In addition, new developments in rural areas are likely to be located far from key services and town centres so will likely have to rely on more journeys taken by private car. However, the policy encourages sustainable modes of transport in relation to employment development which will ideally reduce the need to travel to work by private car. As such a minor</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p>positive and negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage housing development near to existing key facilities and services such as bus services and convenience retail to minimise journeys by car.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 11: Climate Change</b></p> <p>To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to effects of climate change.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Increased traffic as a result of construction transport and residents private car will generate carbon emissions and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, the policy sets out the importance of SuDS in new development, which adapt to climate change by retaining surface water to reduce flooding. As such a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encouraging development at site with existing sustainable transport links such as bus services and cycle routes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 12: Resource Use and Waste</b></p> <p>To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).</p>	-?	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> There are limestone, sandstone, clay and gravel mineral safeguarding zones across rural Bassetlaw, all of which could be impacted by development across the District and within close proximity to them. In addition, the policy makes no comment on minimising the demand for raw materials or their reuse. As such, a minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The policy could include a requirement to minimise the use of raw materials.</li> <li>Work any mineral resources (where possible), prior to development of the site.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is unclear what raw materials will be used for the development and if there will be any</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p>measures in place to follow the waste hierarchy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is not known if materials from the brownfield site and disused buildings will be reused.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 13: Cultural Heritage</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	<p>+?</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> There are a vast number of heritage assets located within the District. They are primarily focused within the villages and towns. In addition, there are four Registered Parks and Gardens, these include; Welbeck Abbey, Clumber Park, Shireoaks Hall and Babworth Hall. This policy states that development sites should conserve and enhance local heritage and should specifically protect historic assets and setting of an area. As such a minor positive effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that measures are taken to minimise the potential for adverse effects in relation to local visual amenity (through the location and design of development) which might in turn result in impacts on the setting of heritage assets in the District..</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1. The effects depend on the proximity of the development site to heritage assets.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 14: Landscape and Townscape</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy sets out that the scale and location of development keeping in line with the core shape and form of the existing settlement and will not adversely harm its character and appearance or lead to the coalescence of neighbouring settlements. This policy does not support development which would have an adverse impact on the character of the surrounding countryside, farmland and environment and must be sensitive to its surroundings. In addition, developments will retain where possible or mitigate changes to natural boundaries such as trees, hedgerows, embankments, water courses and drainage ditches and will conserve and enhance environmental characteristics. The policy is expected to help protect the character of the settlements in rural Bassetlaw as well as that of the wider countryside. As such, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure any features making a strong positive contribution to the local landscape are retained.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>

**Table A6.4 Policy 9: Worksop**

SA Objective	Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Worksop and its surroundings lie within the 5km buffer around Sherwood Forest Important Bird Area, the potential site for the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. In addition, there are a number of local wildlife sites, areas of ancient woodland, SSSIs, Local Nature Reserves LGSs around the settlement. Providing a level of development at this location to meet the needs of Worksop over the plan period is likely to result in increased pressures on these biodiversity assets as a result of land take and increased human activities in the area. The policy requires that new development conserves and enhances green infrastructure in the District as necessary. Green infrastructure plays a role in supporting and connecting habitats for flora and fauna and as such this approach is expected to contribute towards maintaining and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity. As such a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proximity of development sites to any biodiversity or geodiversity conservation sites should be a consideration for planning decision making.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The exact layout, location and design of development is unknown so the intensity of the effects depends on the proximity to development.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 2: Housing</b></p> <p>To ensure the District's housing need are met.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This policy sets out that Worksop is to accommodate a minimum of 1,600 new dwellings (24% of overall housing target) and any associated infrastructure by 2035. This will be delivered through existing planning permission and sites allocated through the Local Plan process. In addition, the policy requires the type and mix of housing to address the needs identified in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment. As such a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable as positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 3: Economy and Skills</b></p> <p>To promote a strong</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This policy states that 55 hectares of employment land and any associated infrastructure will be delivered in and around Worksop by 2035. These developments will be supported in appropriate locations. In addition, there are existing key employment sites in the settlement that will benefit from increased housing and town centre development. The policy states</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.		<p>that economic developments should increase the quality and skill level of local jobs and offer the potential for training and internship opportunities for young people. In addition, enhancing the town centre's vitality and viability which the policy would support is likely to help boost the local economy and offer local employment opportunities. As such a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable as a significant positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It has been assumed that residents of both villages will be able to access the new employment provision easily and safely, by walking, cycling or sustainable transport.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The location and scale of employment sites/economic developments is unknown.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 4: Regeneration and Social Inclusion</b></p> <p>To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Worksop has a number of existing key services, such as community centres, GP/healthcare facilities and town centre with retail facilities. These will likely be enhanced and supported by new developments in the area. In addition, the policy aims to maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of its centre by promoting it as a leisure, retail and recreation destination. It also seeks to promoting regeneration opportunities wherever possible. The policy will enhance the town centre by improving accessibility and connectivity from the wider area thereby helping to make the town centre more inclusive for all. As such a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable as a significant positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <p>A sequential test will be required for edge of centre or out of centre main town centre proposals, as defined and identified by the NPPF.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 5: Health and Wellbeing</b></p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	++/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Worksop offers a vast number of sports and recreational facilities as well as healthcare facilities including Bassetlaw Hospital and A&amp;E department. The settlement is surrounded by Worksop Accessible open space and Clumber Country park, which could be lost due to greenfield development set out in this policy. Moreover, the policy states that development must be designed to 'promote healthy lifestyles and encourage sustainable transport modes' as well as improving public green spaces, which encourages active transport and lifestyles. In addition, the policy set out to improve Canch Park and Garden, Sandhill Lake and the town's other green spaces to encourage greater use. As such a mixed significant positive and negative effect is likely.</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as a positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is assumed that the policy is including walking and cycling as sustainable transport modes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 6: Transport</b></p> <p>To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This policy set outs that accessibility and connectivity across Workstop particularly by sustainable modes of transport will be improved. In addition, connectivity to the town from the wider area will be enhanced. Improvements to the town centre and increasing retail and employment opportunities locally will result in residents being greater served in their locality. As a result will likely reduce the need for travel and out-commute. In addition, the policy states development will not have significant adverse impacts on highway safety and capacity and maximum densities should be at locations near transport hubs/nodes. As a result this will ensure new housing is accessible and doesn't rely on new infrastructure provision. Therefore, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as a positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New residents will choose to work near to where they live, if possible.</li> <li>• There construction traffic is likely to result in during the early stages of development schemes but mitigation could be achieved through the implementation of Construction Traffic Management Plans.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per SA objective 1.</li> <li>• The mode by which people choose to travel is dependent on the behaviour of individuals.</li> <li>• The provision of new employment does not necessarily mean that it will meet the needs of all new residents.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 7: Land Use and Soils</b></p> <p>TO encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy states that development density of housing sites should be maximised, particularly on brownfield land. This is expected to minimise the need to develop on greenfield and best and most versatile agricultural land. As such, a minor positive effect is expected.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenfield areas of the highest agricultural value could be retained as open space.</li> </ul>



SA Objective	Score	Justification
soils.		<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is assumed that existing built structures at brownfield sites will be demolished, as opposed to the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure.</li> <li>It is assumed that any existing land contamination will be adequately remediated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 8: Water</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.</p>	-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The relationship between this policy and the way in which water would be managed in the area alongside development is currently unclear. However, the settlement of Worksop is located entirely within source protection zone 3, where ground water supplies could be impacted by construction and development. As such, a minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage development to be located outside the source protection zone.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water supply and wastewater arising from new development would be managed appropriately.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA Objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 9: Flood Risk</b></p> <p>To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.</p>	0	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> There are areas of flood risk zone 2 and 3 along the Chesterfield Canal that passes through Worksop. However, the majority of Worksop lies within flood zone 1, where risk of flooding is at its lowest. Furthermore, this policy states that development will be sought on brownfield land. Development of this type of land is unlikely to result in an increase in flood risk in the District. As such a negligible effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus development outside areas of flood zone 2 and 3.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 10: Air Quality</b></p> <p>To improve air quality.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Construction traffic during the early stages of the development scheme and resident cars in the longer term are both likely to impact the air quality of the area as result of associated air pollutants released. The policy encourages improvement in terms of accessibility and connectivity through sustainable modes of transport and improvements to Worksop town centre and key services. Both of these measures are expected to help reduce the need to</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p>travel by private car in Bassetlaw. As such a mixed minor positive and negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage housing schemes to be located near existing sustainable transport links, such as cycle routes and bus services.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 11: Climate Change</b></p> <p>To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to effects of climate change.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Increased traffic associated with construction transport as well as journeys undertaken by residents will contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. The policy states that good quality design will be incorporated into new developments to increase their resilience to climate changes, for example flood management, rainwater collection and insulation. As such a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage housing schemes to be located near existing sustainable transport links, such as cycle routes and bus services.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 12: Resource Use and Waste</b></p> <p>To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).</p>	-?	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Limestone and Sherwood Sandstone mineral safeguarding zones surround Worksop to the north and west. Both of these areas could be impacted by development within or in close proximity to the area. The policy makes no comment in terms of minimising the demand for raw materials or their reuse. As such, a minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The policy could include a requirement to minimise the use of raw materials.</li> <li>Work any mineral resources (where possible), prior to development of the site.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> <li>It is not known what raw materials will be used for the development and if there will be any measures in place to follow the waste hierarchy.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 13: Cultural Heritage</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	+/-?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is not known if materials from the brownfield site and disused buildings will be reused.</li> </ul> <p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Worksop and its suburbs are made up of a number of Conservation Areas. These include, Worksop, Mr Straw, Sunnyside, Shireoaks, Gateford and Carlton-in-Lindrick. These conservation areas are home to a number of listed buildings particularly Worksop CA where Grade I listed Church of St Cuthbert and St Mary and the Worksop Priory are located. In addition, Clumber Park, Wellbeck Abbey and Shireoaks Hall are all registered park and gardens which are located within and surround Worksop. These heritage assets could be sensitive to new development dependent upon its exact location and design. This policy states that development must protect local amenity and protect conserve and enhance green infrastructure, as they contribute to the town's cultural heritage and character. Furthermore, the policy will prioritise the enhancement of the town's historic and cultural environment, ensuring the enrichment of the town's character. As such a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is likely. The overall effect is uncertain given that effects on the historic environment will be dependent upon the precise design of new development which comes forward.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that measures are taken to minimise the potential for adverse effects in relation to local visual amenity (through the location and design of development) which might in turn result in impacts on the setting of heritage assets in the District..</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 14: Landscape and Townscape</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy sets out the importance of ensuring the design of new development will enhance local character and protect amenity. In addition, the policy aims for the enhancement of the town centre's viability and vitality to encourage it to be a destination for leisure, recreation and entertainment. This will likely enhance the townscape for its users and encourage foot fall. In addition, enhancing the visual and functional link between the Chesterfield Canal and town centre is likely to make the townscape more attractive and improve the public realm.</p> <p>However, there is an uncertainty regarding the landscape impacts as the exact location of developments is unclear. It is likely that there will be landscape impacts but the policies, such as enhancing the historic environment which should help make sure the impact is minimised and the development is attractive. As such, a mixed minor positive and negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure any features making a strong positive contribution to the local landscape are retained.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>

**Table A6.5 Policy 10: Retford**

SA Objective	Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District’s green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Retford is adjacent to a number of biodiversity designations including a number of Local Wildlife sites, SSSIs and several LGSs. Providing a level of development at this location to meet the needs of Retford over the plan period is likely to result in increased pressures on these biodiversity assets as a result of land take and increased human activities in the area. The policy aims to protect, conserve and enhance green infrastructure provision. This approach is likely to help provide habitats for a range of flora and fauna and encourage habitat connectivity in the District. This is expected to help maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity features. As such a mixed minor positive and negative effect is likely, due to the proximity to designated sites.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proximity of development sites to any biodiversity or geodiversity conservation sites should be a consideration for planning decision making..</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The exact layout, location and design of development is unknown.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 2: Housing</b></p> <p>To ensure the District’s housing need are met.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This policy requires Retford to accommodate a minimum of 853 new dwellings and any associated infrastructure by 2035. In addition, the policy requires the type and mix of housing to address the needs identified in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment. Developments will be accepted within the settlement boundary and as an extension of the urban area. As such as significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable as positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 3: Economy and Skills</b></p> <p>To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This policy states that 20 hectares of employment land and any associated infrastructure will be delivered in Retford by 2035. In addition, there are existing key employment sites in the town, which may provide some employment opportunities for residents of new housing developments. The policy states that economic developments within close proximity of Retford should increase the quality and skills level of local jobs and encourage the potential for training and internship opportunities. In addition, enhancing the town centre’s vitality and</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
employment opportunities.		<p>viability, through the leisure, recreation and entertainment industries, will likely boost the local economy and offer local employment. As such a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as a significant positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is assumed that residents will seek employment within close proximity of their homes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The location and scale of any employment land or economic developments is uncertain.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 4: Regeneration and Social Inclusion</b></p> <p>To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The existing town of Retford has a number of key services, such as community centres, GP/healthcare facilities and town centre with retail facilities. These will likely be enhanced and supported by new developments in the area. In addition, the policy aims to maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of its centre by promoting it as a retail, leisure and entertainment destination, encouraging regeneration. The policy will enhance the town centre by improving accessibility and connectivity and as a result will address social inclusion and ensure the centre is approachable to all. As such a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as a significant positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 5: Health and Wellbeing</b></p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	++/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The town of Retford offers a vast number of sports and recreational facilities as well as healthcare facilities including a hospital. The settlement is surrounded by Retford Accessible open space, which could be lost due to greenfield development set out in this policy, particularly with regards to urban extensions. Moreover, the policy states that development must be designed to 'promote healthy lifestyles and encourage sustainable transport modes', therefore active transport and open greenspaces are likely to be encouraged in development. As such a mixed significant positive and negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as a positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified,</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 6: Transport</b></p> <p>To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This policy states that access and connectivity across town by sustainable modes of transport will be improved and in addition, connectivity from the wider area will also be enhanced. Improvements to the town centre and increasing retail and employment opportunities locally will likely reduce the need to travel and out-commute. As a result of this, the new and existing residents will be greater severed in their locality. In addition, the policy states development will not have significant adverse impacts on highway safety and capacity and will maximise densities in locations near major transport hubs/nodes. This approach is likely to help improve accessibility in District. Therefore, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable as a positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New residents will choose to work near to where they live, if possible.</li> <li>Construction traffic is likely to result due to development over the plan period but mitigation could be achieved through the implementation of Construction Traffic Management Plans.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> <li>The mode by which people choose to travel is dependent on the behaviour of individuals.</li> <li>The provision of new employment does not necessarily mean that it will meet the needs of all new residents.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 7: Land Use and Soils</b></p> <p>TO encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy states that development density of housing sites should be maximised, particularly on brownfield land. This is expected to minimise the need to develop on greenfield and best and most versatile agricultural land. As such, a minor positive effect is expected.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greenfield areas of the highest agricultural value could be retained as open space.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is assumed that existing built structure will be demolished, as opposed to the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure.</li> <li>It is assumed that any existing land contamination will be adequately remediated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 8: Water</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.</p>	-?	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> It is unclear the relationship between this policy and the way in which water would be managed in the area alongside development. However, the Retford is located entirely within source protection zone 3, where ground water supplies could be impacted by construction and development. As such, a minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage development to be located outside the source protection zone.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <p>Water supply and wastewater arising from new development would be managed appropriately.</p> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA Objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 9: Flood Risk</b></p> <p>To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Part of Retford Town Centre lies within in flood zone 3 and this policy states that flood risk must be appropriately addressed by implementing schemes which alleviate flooding, particularly in relation to Retford Beck. This may include the introduction of SuDs. As such a mixed minor positive and negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positive effects could be maximised by encouraging use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any new or existing surface water flooding issues at the sites will be adequately mitigated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 10: Air Quality</b></p> <p>To improve air quality.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Construction traffic during the early stages of the development scheme and more long term, resident cars are both likely to impact the air quality of the area. However, the policy encourages improvement to accessibility and connectivity through sustainable modes of transport and the improvements of the town centre and key services will reduce the need to travel by private car to further away hubs. As such a minor positive and negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage housing schemes to be located near existing sustainable transport links, such as cycle routes and bus services.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p>



SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 11: Climate Change</b></p> <p>To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to effects of climate change.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Increased traffic as a result of construction transport and private car journeys undertaken by new residents following the completion of new development will generate carbon emissions and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions in the area. The policy states that good quality design should increase resilience to climate change. In addition, implementing flood management schemes within Retford town centre will ensure that the increased risk of flooding due to climate change is appropriately addressed. As such, a mixed minor positive and negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage housing schemes to be located near existing sustainable transport links, such as cycle routes and bus services.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 12: Resource Use and Waste</b></p> <p>To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).</p>	-?	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Sneiton Gunthorpe Clay and sand and gravel mineral safeguarding zones surround the north and south of Retford. Both of which could be impacted by development within the area, particularly in terms of urban extensions yet this is uncertain as it depend on the exact location of development. However, the policy makes no comment on minimising the demand for raw materials or their reuse. As such, a minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The policy could include a requirement to minimise the use of raw materials.</li> <li>Work any mineral resources (where possible), prior to development of the site.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> <li>It is not known what raw materials will be used for the development and if there will be any measures in place to follow the waste hierarchy.</li> <li>It is not known if materials from the brownfield site and disused buildings will be reused.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 13: Cultural Heritage</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's</p>	+/-?	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The centre of Retford is made up of two conservation areas, East Retford and Retford South. The conservation areas make up a number of listed buildings including the town centre around Cannon Square, where there a cluster of Grade II* and Grade II listed buildings including shop fronts on Grove Street, Chapelgate and Market Place. In addition, Babworth Hall RPG is located on the west side of town where a number of heritage assets are</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.		<p>located including Grade I listed Church of All saints. All of which could be sensitive to new development adjacent to heritage assets. This policy states that development must protect local amenity and protect conserve and enhance green infrastructure, as they contribute to the town's cultural heritage and character. Furthermore, this policy will prioritise the enhancement of the town's historic and cultural environment, ensuring the enrichment of the town's character. As such a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is likely. The overall effect is uncertain given that effects on the historic environment will be dependent upon the precise design of new development which comes forward</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that measures are taken to minimise the potential for adverse effects in relation to local visual amenity (through the location and design of development) which might in turn result in impacts on the setting of heritage assets in the District.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 14: Landscape and Townscape</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.</p>	+?	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy requires the design of new development to enhance local character and protect amenity. In addition, the policy aims for the enhancement of the town centre's cultural and historic environment to encourage it to be a destination for leisure, recreation and entertainment. This could result in enhancements to the townscape. In addition, the policy requires that new development enhances the visual and functional link between the River Idle and Chesterfield Canal and town centre which is likely to make the townscape more attractive and improve the public realm.</p> <p>However, there is an uncertainty regarding the potential for landscape impacts as the exact location of developments is unclear. Due to the scale of the development proposed it is likely that there will be impacts but the policies, such as enhancing the historic environment which should help make sure the impact is minimised and the development is attractive. As such a mixed minor positive and negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure any features making a strong positive contribution to the local landscape are retained.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>

**Table A6.6 Policy 11: Harworth and Bircotes**

SA Objective	Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District’s green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The Haworth and Bircotes area is adjacent to a number of biodiversity designations including; Well Hill, Snipe Park Wood and Whitehouse plantation Local Wildlife sites, ancient woodland and Serlby Quarry LGS, which is south of the former Haworth Colliery Site. While the policy would support growth across other areas of Harworth and Bircotes, a significant proportion of the new development would occur at the colliery site which is in close proximity to areas of deciduous woodland priority habitat as well as Coronation Clump Sandpit Local Wildlife Site. The policy sets out that opportunities to maximise densities where appropriate, should be sought. This is particularly relevant where brownfield land is available, of which there is much in this area, particularly towards the former colliery site. This type of land is generally of reduced value in terms of biodiversity when compared to greenfield land. The policy also requires development to protect, conserve and enhance green infrastructure provision. This is expected to contribute towards maintaining and enhancing biodiversity. As such a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development may come forward at locations other than the former Harworth Colliery site and mitigation in relation to biodiversity at such locations should be considered.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whilst brownfield land generally has lower biodiversity value than greenfield land, the current ecology of the site is unknown.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 2: Housing</b></p> <p>To ensure the District’s housing need are met.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This policy is encouraging growth of Harworth &amp; Bircotes in order to accommodate a minimum of 1,400 new dwellings and any supporting infrastructure by 2035. This equates to 21% of the District housing target. The policy requirement expects this to take place, where appropriate on Brownfield land, particularly the former Haworth Colliery Site or other locations around the town. In addition, the policy requires the type and mix of housing to address the needs identified in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment. As such a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 3: Economy and Skills</b></p> <p>To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This policy states that 38hectares of employment land and any associated infrastructure will be delivered in Harworth &amp; Bircotes. In addition, there are existing key employment sites in Harworth and Bircotes that may provide employment opportunities for new residents at the settlement. These employment sites, including those on Blyth Road, are also located in close proximity to the former Haworth Colliery Site where much of the new development would be provided. In addition, promoting the town centre as a shopping centre may help to boost the vitality and viability of the town, which will also benefit from increased footfall as a result of housing development. The policy states that economic developments within close proximity to Harworth &amp; Bircotes need to be of high quality and will increase the overall number, quality and skills level of local jobs and the potential for training and internship opportunities. As such a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable as a significant positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It has been assumed that residents will be able to access the town centre and new employment provision easily and safely, by walking, cycling or sustainable transport.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 4: Regeneration and Social Inclusion</b></p> <p>To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The existing settlement of Harworth and Bircotes has a number of key services, including two community centres, GP/healthcare facilities and a local centre with convenience retail and post office facilities. These will likely be enhanced and supported by new developments in the area. In addition, the policy aims to maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of its centre by improving accessibility and connectivity to the Town Centre from the wider area, and encouraging the role of the town centre as a local retail and leisure hub. As such a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable as a significant positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 5: Health and</b></p>		<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The existing settlement of Harworth &amp; Bircotes offers a number of</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
<p><b>Wellbeing</b></p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	+	<p>sports and recreational facilities, including the Tommy Simpson recreational ground, Scrooby Road private outdoor sports facility, Styrrup Golf course and a number of school sports facilities. In addition, there are healthcare facilities in the town. The healthcare facilities at Haworth Medical Centre, Harworth Clinic and Colliery Surgery are located within close proximity to the former Harworth Colliery site at which a large proportion of the new development in the area would be provided. The settlement is surrounded by Harworth Accessible open space, which could be lost due to greenfield extensions set out in this policy. However, development set out in this policy focuses primarily on brownfield development at the former Haworth Colliery Site.</p> <p>Furthermore, the policy states that development must be designed to 'promote healthy lifestyles' and sustainable transport modes', therefore active transport and open greenspaces are likely to be encouraged in development. This policy states that development will not have any significant adverse effects on highway safety and capacity. As such a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as a positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is assumed that the policy is including walking and cycling as sustainable transport modes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 6: Transport</b></p> <p>To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The existing settlement of Haworth &amp; Bircotes is served by existing bus services, which include hourly services to Worksop, Doncaster and Sheffield. The former Harworth Colliery site at which much of the new development in the settlement would be provided is furthermore located in close proximity to a number of existing bus stops along Scrooby Road. The policy states that access and connectivity across town by sustainable modes of transport will be improved and in addition, connectivity within the wider area will be enhanced. As a result of improving the local centre and increasing retail and employment opportunity locally, the need to travel and out-commute will likely be reduced. In addition, the policy states development will not have significant adverse impacts on highway safety and capacity and will maximise densities close to major transport nodes/hubs. Therefore, a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as a positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New residents will choose to work and access services and facilities near to where they live, if possible.</li> <li>• Construction traffic is likely to result due to development over the plan period but mitigation could be achieved through the implementation of Construction Traffic Management Plans.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> <li>The mode by which people choose to travel is dependent on the behaviour of individuals.</li> <li>The provision of new employment does not necessarily mean that it will meet the needs of all new residents.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 7: Land Use and Soils</b></p> <p>To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> This policy states that brownfield sites will be sought and the former Harworth Colliery site (just south of the settlement) will be prioritised for regeneration and enhancement. This site comprises a significant amount of brownfield land with potential for redevelopment. However, it is recognised that the policy also supports development beyond this location at the settlement and as such significant development of greenfield land may also result. As such, mixed minor positive and negative effects are expected.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is assumed that existing built structures will be demolished, as opposed to the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure.</li> <li>It is assumed that any existing land contamination will be adequately remediated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 8: Water</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.</p>	-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> It is unclear the relationship between this policy and the way in which water would be managed in the area alongside development. However, land within the settlement including the former Harworth Colliery site is situated entirely within source protection zone 3. Ground water sources at this location could therefore be impacted by construction and development. As such, a minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water supply and wastewater arising from new development would be managed appropriately. Surface water management to be incorporated to minimise the potential for run-off increasing the level of pollutants reaching water courses in Bassetlaw.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 9: Flood Risk</b></p> <p>To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.</p>	0	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The Harworth Colliery site and the town and the surrounding areas are all located within flood zone 1. As the policy promotes brownfield development it is unlikely that it will result in an increased flood risk. As such a negligible effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 10: Air Quality</b></p> <p>To improve air quality.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Construction traffic during the early stages of the development scheme and residents' cars in the longer term are both likely to negatively impact the air quality in the area considering the release of airborne pollutants associated with this mode of transport. However, the policy encourages sustainable modes of transport and promoting accessibility of key services will reduce the need to travel by private car. As such a mixed minor positive and negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <p>Encourage housing schemes to be located near existing sustainable transport links, such as cycle routes and bus services</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 11: Climate Change</b></p> <p>To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to effects of climate change.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy states that good quality design should increase resilience to climate change. In addition, the protection, enhancement and conservation of Green Infrastructure is likely to be of benefit in terms of climate change adaptation and contribute to carbon capture. Development set out in this policy however could result in increased levels of traffic during construction and the development's operational lifetime which is likely to contribute to increased levels of greenhouse gas emissions in the area. As such, a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage housing schemes to be located near existing sustainable transport links, such as cycle routes and bus services.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 12: Resource Use and Waste</b></p> <p>To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).</p>	-?	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> A Sherwood Sandstone mineral safeguarding area is located on the southern edge of the settlement, which could be impacted by development within this policy area. In addition, the former Harworth Colliery site is a prioritisation site for regeneration and enhancement but as it is a former coal mine the status of mineral resources at this location is uncertain. The policy furthermore makes no comment in terms of minimising the demand for raw materials or their reuse. As such, a minor negative effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The policy could include a requirement to minimise the use of raw materials.</li> <li>Work any mineral resources (where possible), prior to development of the site.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> <li>It is not known what raw materials will be used for the development and if there will be any measures in place to follow the waste hierarchy.</li> <li>It is not known if materials from the brownfield site and disused buildings will be reused.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 13: Cultural Heritage</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	+/-?	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> There is a cluster of Grade II listed buildings located within the Harworth end of Harworth and Bircotes town, including Church of All Saints, Syringa House and a number of barns/farm buildings. In addition, a gateway and wall adjacent to the former Harworth Colliery site which is a non-designated heritage asset and is recognised for its local heritage significance is located in close proximity to any development which would occur at the former colliery site. Given the proximity of these heritage assets to the area in which development would occur, there is potential for adverse impacts to result in relation to their respective settings. The policy however states that the developments must conserve and enhance the historic environment and protect the amenity of the local area. As such a minor positive and minor negative effect is likely. The overall effect is uncertain given that effects on the historic environment will be dependent upon the precise design of new development which comes forward.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b> Ensure that measures are taken to minimise the potential for adverse effects in relation to local visual amenity (through the location and design of development) which might in turn result in impacts on the setting of heritage assets in the District.</p> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p>



SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The design of development which may come forward and would have a bearing on the historic environment in the surrounding area is currently unknown.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 14: Landscape and Townscape</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy sets out the importance of ensuring design enhances local character and protects amenity. Regeneration and enhancement of the former Harworth Colliery site and green infrastructure provisions could contribute to creating an attractive public realm and townscape. The reuse and regeneration of the former colliery site is likely to contribute positively to the landscape. As such, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>

**Table A6.7 Policy 12: New Garden Villages**

SA Objective	Score	Justification
<p><b>SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Both of the new village sites lie entirely within the 5km buffer around the Sherwood Forest Important Bird Area (the potential site for the Sherwood Forest ppSPA) and either contain or are within 100m to a number of local wildlife sites and priority habitats. For example, the Bevercotes colliery Site contains the Bevercotes Colliery, Lawn cover and Fox Covert Local Wildlife Sites.</p> <p>The policy states that development will deliver a net gain in biodiversity by enhancing existing natural assets and increasing the connectivity between habitats to existing green corridors. This will include the introduction of a new green infrastructure bridge for pedestrian and cyclists over the A1 between the two villages. It also sets out aims to re-store and re-create habitats within and adjacent to development schemes. The policy will provide integrated greenspaces and green infrastructure networks. This is expected to minimise and mitigate negative effects on nearby biodiversity assets, although it is unlikely the loss of a large part of the Bevercotes Colliery Local Wildlife Sites can be mitigated, resulting in mixed minor positive and minor negative effects.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work could be undertaken to identify the most sensitive parts of the Bevercotes Colliery Local Wildlife Sites and these could be retained, managed and buffered.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None Identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact layout and design of development which might come forward is unknown.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 2: Housing</b></p> <p>To ensure the District's housing need are met.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy is expecting to provide in the region of 4,000 new homes (2500 at the Gamston Airport site and 1,500 at the former Bevercote Colliery site) in total, with a minimum of 1,000 dwellings to be delivered within the current Plan period up to 2035. There will be a mix of housing types and tenures delivered to meet varying age group requirements and financial affordability, as well as self- and custom- build plots. This is expected to meet a substantial proportion of Bassetlaw's housing need and provide variety in housing provision, resulting in significant positive effects.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as a significant positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 3: Economy and Skills</b></p> <p>To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The Policy allocates 15 hectares of employment land, expected to offer small scale B1c, B2 and B8 uses. This will provide employment opportunities for new residents and the existing rural population. In addition, smaller units will be developed dedicated to start ups and to support entrepreneurship. This may also provide opportunities for learning through internships and student placements. High quality communications technology will be phased into the developments, which could attract and attain new business and allow residents to work from home. This is likely to have significant positive effects on the local economy.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as a significant positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has been assumed that residents of both villages will be able to access the new employment provision easily and safely, by walking, cycling or sustainable transport.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 4: Regeneration and Social Inclusion</b></p> <p>To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy is expected to provide an accessible village hub for each village, which will include public realm space, convenience retail, essential local services and a mixed use community facility. In addition, each new village is expected to provide; nursery and primary education, secondary education in the Gamston Airport site, health care facilities in both sites and outdoor recreational spaces that will promote health and wellbeing and due to their close proximity will be more accessible for all, promoting social inclusion. Social inclusion will also be promoted through inclusive design. As such, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as a significant positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per SA objective 1.</li> <li>• There could be potential impacts on existing key services as residents seek out the new facilities or no longer have the need to travel as far for them, therefore adversely affecting the</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		viability and vitality of existing village centres.
<p><b>SA 5: Health and Wellbeing</b></p> <p>To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	++	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy sets out the expectation that the new garden settlements will provide recreational spaces including parks, sports pitches, playing fields and allotments. In addition, there will be provision of appropriate healthcare facilities at both of the sites to meet the need of the new communities as well as the surrounding catchment area. All weather pedestrian and cycle routes and improved green infrastructure and connectivity between villages and neighbouring towns will increase and encourage active transport. As such, a significant positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as a significant positive effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has been assumed that the existing cycle route through the Former Bevercotes Colliery will be retained.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 6: Transport</b></p> <p>To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p>	+	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy is expected to implement a Travel Plan that will seek to achieve a transport modal shift. The policy sets out the expected provisions from each new village. These include; a network of all-weather pedestrian and cycle links between the settlements and the neighbouring towns, a road network and transport facilities which will be serviced by public transport services, improvements of the highway network and incentives to facilitate electric vehicles. Provision of key services and employment land in the villages will decrease the need to travel and/or out-commute. This is expected to minimise the need for residents to travel by private car, resulting in minor positive effects.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as a possible effect is likely.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New residents will choose to work near to where they live, if possible.</li> <li>• Construction traffic is likely to result due to development over the plan period but mitigation could be achieved through the implementation of Construction Traffic Management Plans.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mode by which people choose to travel is dependent on the behaviour of individuals.</li> <li>The provision of employment on site does not necessarily mean that all this will meet the needs of all new residents.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 7: Land Use and Soils</b></p> <p>To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Both of the sites allocated in this policy, comprise a mix of brownfield and greenfield land, including best and most versatile agricultural land. As such, mixed minor positive and negative effects are expected.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greenfield areas of the highest agricultural value could be retained as open space.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is assumed that existing built structure will be demolished, as opposed to the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure.</li> <li>It is assumed that any existing land contamination will be adequately remediated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> <li>It is not known whether the Grade 3 agricultural land is Grade 3a or 3b.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 8: Water</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The two sites that are proposed for garden settlements in this policy both lie within source protection zone 3. As such construction work at these sites could contaminate ground water. The policy aims for management of foul and surface water run-off to be contained onsite to avoid a cumulative impact in the wider water network. Whilst this may not mitigate risk to groundwater, it is expected to minimise contamination of surface water. As such a mixed minor positive and negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify requirement for low-impact construction techniques.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction techniques are unknown.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 9: Flood Risk</b></p> <p>To minimise flood risk</p>		<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Both sites set out in this policy for garden settlement development schemes are located within Flood Zone 1. The policy states that a detailed local area Strategic Drainage Study (SDS) will be undertaken for both new village sites. As a result the SDS will identify</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.	+	<p>appropriate mitigation opportunities for off-site betterment, land safeguarding, natural flood management and encourage management of foul and surface water run-off to be onsite to avoid a cumulative impact on the wider water network.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable as a positive effect is likely although positive effects could be maximised by encouraging use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any new or existing surface water flooding issues at the sites will be adequately mitigated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 10: Air Quality</b> To improve air quality.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Construction traffic during the early stages of the development scheme and more long term, resident cars are both likely to impact the air quality of the area. In addition, the introduction of well-connected pedestrian and cycle routes and public transport provision encourages sustainable modes of transport and will minimise the need for travel by private car. The close proximity of key services will reduce the need to travel by private car. Furthermore, the policy requirement to provide a proportion of heat and energy provision from renewable resources will contribute towards the minimisation of air pollution. As such a minor positive effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage housing schemes to be located near existing sustainable transport links, such as cycle routes and bus services.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 11: Climate Change</b> To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to effects of climate change.</p>	++/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The policy contributes a number of ways to minimise greenhouse gas emissions from the new garden settlements. The introduction of well-connected pedestrian and cycle routes and public transport provision encourages sustainable modes of transport and will minimise the need for travel by car. In addition, the close proximity of key services with the new garden settlements will reduce the need to travel by private car.</p> <p>This policy sets out that a percentage of heat and electricity provision should be taken from renewable and low carbon sources, therefore, playing a role in minimising greenhouse gas emission</p>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<p>from the development schemes. This will be set out in an energy strategy.</p> <p>The garden village settlement's layout and design will take account of landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy and water consumption, and mitigate against flooding and overheating. The provision of green infrastructure and flood management will help adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>However, while the provision of new development in line with garden settlement principles will allow for the incorporation of new services and facilities as part of the new growth, new residents are still likely to be required to travel longer distances to larger settlements to access to the wider range of provisions at such locations. As such an overall mixed significant positive and minor negative effect is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage housing schemes to be located near existing sustainable transport links, such as cycle routes and bus services.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 12: Resource Use and Waste</b></p> <p>To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).</p>	<p>--?</p>	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> One of the sites set out in this policy, Former Bevercotes Colliery, is located within the Sneiton Gunthorpe Clay Minerals Safeguarding Area, where a garden development could prevent the future extraction of finite minerals. It is noted however that coal has already been extracted from the site and as such the status of other minerals at the site is uncertain. In addition, the policy makes no comment on minimising the demand for raw materials or their reuse. As such, a significant negative effect with uncertainty is likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The policy could include a requirement to minimise the use of raw materials.</li> <li>• Work any mineral resources where possible, prior to development of the site.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is not known what raw materials will be used for the development and if there will be any measures in place to follow the waste hierarchy.</li> </ul>

SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is not known if materials from the brownfield site and disused buildings will be reused.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 13: Cultural Heritage</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.</p>	+/-?	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> The two garden village sites are within close proximity of Bothamsall Conservation Area (CA) to the south west and Gamston CA to the north east. There are a number of listed buildings in the surrounding villages of Elkesley, Bothamsall, Gamston and West Drayton and Bailey Castle Scheduled Monument in Bothamsall. There are no heritage sites contained within the garden village sites however there is still potential for impact upon the setting of the surrounding heritage assets. The policy requires that the design of new development is to respond to locally distinctive features to promote local character. This approach is to take account of local man-made and natural heritage and is expected to help preserve and enhance the setting of heritage assets in the surrounding area. As such a mixed minor positive and minor negative effect is expected. The overall effect is uncertain given that effects on the historic environment will be dependent upon the precise design of new development which comes forward.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that measures are taken to minimise the potential for adverse effects in relation to local visual amenity (through the location and design of development) which might in turn result in impacts on the setting of heritage assets in the District.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA 14: Landscape and Townscape</b></p> <p>To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.</p>	+/-	<p><b>Likely sustainability effects:</b> Both sites set out in this policy are located within the Sherwood Landscape Character Area, where they are landscape policy zones for conserve and reinforce or conserve and create.</p> <p>The policy sets out to promote landscape character by responding to local distinctive features of the sites and the existing pattern of surrounding rural settlements. This takes into account both man-made and natural heritage. An attractive public realm local hub and green infrastructure could help to create an attractive landscape. However, due to the scale of development it will inevitably have landscape impacts but the policies should help make sure the impact is minimised and the development is attractive. Given that both sites are part brownfield, the reuse of land at Bevercotes and possible improvements to surrounding areas in terms of reduction of noise disturbance from aircraft at Gamston airport may help to improve local landscape. As such, mixed minor positive and negative effects are likely.</p> <p><b>Mitigation:</b></p>



SA Objective	Score	Justification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure any features making a strong positive contribution to the local landscape are retained.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None identified.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uncertainties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per SA objective 1.</li> </ul>

## Appendix 7

### Criteria to be applied in Site Options appraisals

**Table A7.1 Proposed Site Appraisal Criteria**

SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Score
<b>1. Biodiversity and Geodiversity:</b> To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green and blue infrastructure network.	Proximity to: -statutory international/national nature conservation designations (SAC, SPA, Ramsar, National Nature Reserve, Ancient Woodland); -local nature conservation designations (Local Nature Reserve, Local Wildlife Site) -Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)	No international/national designations within 500m of site and no local designations within 100m of site.	<b>0</b>
		Within 100m of a locally designated site (including RIGS)/Within 500m from an international/national site.	<b>-</b>
		Within 100m of a statutory international/national designated site/locally designated site within the site option.	<b>--</b>
<b>2. Housing:</b> To ensure that the District's housing needs are met.	Number of (net) new dwellings proposed/loss of dwellings.	100+ dwellings (3ha or more).	<b>++</b>
		1 to 99 dwellings (up to 2.9ha)	<b>+</b>
		0 dwellings.	<b>0</b>
		-1 to -99 dwellings (-2.9ha or more).	<b>-</b>
		-100+ dwellings (-3ha or more).	<b>--</b>
<b>3. Economy and Skills:</b> To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.	Net employment land provision/loss.	5ha+ of land.	<b>++</b>
		0.1ha to 4.99ha of land.	<b>+</b>
		0ha	<b>0</b>
		-01ha to -4.99ha of land.	<b>-</b>
		5ha+ of land.	<b>--</b>
	Proximity to key employment sites.	Within 800m of a major employment site.	<b>+</b>
		In excess of 800m of a major employment site.	<b>0</b>
<b>4. Regeneration and Social Inclusion:</b> To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.	Walking distance to key services including: -GP surgeries -Primary schools -Secondary schools	Within 800m of all services and/or a town centre.	<b>++</b>
		Within 800m of one or more key services and/or a local centre, and/or within 2,000m of all services/a town centre.	<b>+</b>
		Within 2,000m of a key service.	<b>0</b>

SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Score
	-Post Offices Proximity to town and local centres.	In excess of 2,000m from all services/a town centre.	-
<b>5. Health and Wellbeing:</b> To improve health and reduce health inequalities.	Access to: -GP surgeries -Open space (including sports and recreational facilities)	Within 800m walking distance of a GP surgery and open space.	++
		Within 800m of a GP surgery or open space.	+
		Within 2,000m of a GP surgery or open space.	0
		In excess of 2,000m from a GP surgery and/or open space.	-
		Loss of open space or sports/recreational facilities.	--
<b>6. Transport:</b> To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	Access to: -bus stops -railway stations -cycle routes	Within 400m of a bus stop <u>and</u> 1km of a railway station <u>and</u> 400m of a cycle path.	++
		Within 400m of a bus stop <u>or</u> 1km of a railway station <u>or</u> 400m of a cycle path.	+
		More than 400m from a bus stop and 1km from a railway station and 400m from a cycle path.	-
<b>7. Land Use and Soils:</b> To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.	Development of brownfield / greenfield/ mixed land Development of agricultural land including best and most versatile agricultural land (Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) grades 1, 2 and 3)).	Previously developed (brownfield) land.	++
		Mixed greenfield/brownfield land.	+/-
		Greenfield (not in ALC Grades 1, 2 or 3).	-
		Greenfield (in ALC Grade 1, 2 or 3).	--
<b>8. Water:</b> To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.	Proximity to Source Protection Zones/Groundwater Protection Zones	Not within a Source Protection Zone or Groundwater Protection Zone	0
		Within a Source Protection Zone or Groundwater Protection Zone	--
<b>9. Flood Risk:</b> To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.	Presence of Environment Agency Flood Zones.	Within Flood Zone 1.	0
		Within Flood Zone 2.	-
		Within Flood Zone 3a/b.	--
<b>10. Air Quality:</b> To improve air quality.	It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective. There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the District, and proximity to sustainable transport links is	N/A	N/A

SA Objective	Appraisal Criteria	Threshold	Score
	considered separately under SA objective 6.		
<b>11. Climate Change:</b> To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change.	It has not been possible to identify specific site level criteria for this SA objective as effects will depend largely on the design of sites and onsite practices. Proximity to sustainable transport links is considered separately under SA objective 6.	N/A	N/A
<b>12. Resource Use and Waste:</b> To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).	Development in Minerals Safeguarding Areas.	Outside a Minerals Safeguarding Area	<b>0</b>
		Within a Minerals Safeguarding Area	--
<b>13. Cultural Heritage:</b> To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	Effects on designated heritage assets.  <i>Note that ongoing work is being undertaken by Bassetlaw District Council to assess the likely heritage impacts of development site options, and this will be drawn on to inform the SA once it is available. As the work has not yet been completed and its exact format is currently uncertain, specific criteria detailing how it will be used cannot be set out at this point. Further detail about how that assessment work informs the SA scores will be provided within the SA Report.</i>	TBC	++
		TBC	+
		TBC	<b>0</b>
		TBC	-
		TBC	--
<b>14. Landscape and Townscape:</b> To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.	Landscape Policy Zone	N/A	++
		Within Landscape Policy Zone for Create and Restore, Create and Reinforce or create	+
		Within Landscape Policy Zone for Reinforce or Restore	<b>0</b>
		Within Landscape Policy Zone for Conserve and Reinforce, Conserve and Restore or Conserve and Create	-
		Within Landscape Policy Zone for Conserve	--

## Appendix 8

### Council's justification for selecting garden settlement options in light of alternatives

Among the growth options put forward as part of the spatial strategy in the Initial Draft Bassetlaw Plan was the possibility of either significantly expanding an existing settlement or, subject to land availability, developing an entirely new village as a means of enhancing wider rural sustainability (this is assessed as Option 4 in Chapter 4). This concept gained traction through the consultation process and with the Council's increasing awareness of the need for investment in rural areas and the spatial relationship between settlements in Bassetlaw, the Council commissioned RSK ADAS to undertake a study<sup>76</sup> to identify feasible locations and investigate realistic candidate sites.

The Council set out some core principles underpinning the concept of a new village, based around those set out in the Government's Garden Communities Prospectus<sup>77</sup>. The primary objective is to develop a free-standing, self-sustaining community which provides a high quality environment and has its own identity. Furthermore, the development should not lead to coalescence with existing settlements, but new services and infrastructure provision should support the sustainability of existing nearby communities.

The first stage in identifying potential sites and broad locations involved a desktop review of land capable of accommodating the scale of growth, while avoiding coalescence of settlements and environmental and landscape designations that would pose potential constraints to development. Also, in order to define a search area, a 2.5km distance was taken from the centre of each parish. This methodological approach was taken from SA Scoping Report, using 2km based on a maximum of a 5 minute journey by car plus a 0.5km buffer due to the rurality of the District, with the intention of enhancing the sustainability of a potential new settlement by ensuring that nearby parishes would also benefit from growth.

For each parish area, the designations, constraints and level of existing service provision was analysed and categorised.

- Category 1: An area with good potential to accommodate a new settlement, with little or no limitations affecting the area. Parishes with areas that fell within this category were taken forward to stage 2 of the study. A high-level SA was undertaken for each of the sites.
- Category 2: An area with potential to accommodate a new settlement with a few constraints directly affecting any potential site. Parishes which have sites which fell into this category were not taken through to stage 2 as more appropriate locations exist elsewhere in the District.
- Category 3: An area with significant constraints which would potentially impact on the development of a new settlement. Parishes categorised as red are considered the least suitable areas for a new settlement due to the number of designations and constraints. Parishes in category 3 were not taken forward for further consideration.

From the parish groupings, sites which had the potential to be brought forward for a new settlement were identified. An ideal site would be around 100 ha<sup>78</sup> in order to accommodate at least 1000 new homes in line with BDC's objectives and also ensure that the site could accommodate a new settlement without resulting in coalescence with existing settlements and have the potential for future growth. Areas adjacent to the 2.5km road contour network were then reviewed for suitable site locations. Site boundaries were identified in the areas of the parish that were the least constrained, where there were no boundaries directly adjacent to existing settlements, identifying areas which would result in the loss of the least amount of existing development (such as dwellings, farmsteads and commercial buildings) and a location that would provide the maximum benefits to the existing villages and nearby parishes.

The site selection process looked at the physical, environmental, landscape and technical constraints within each parish boundary. Any existing land uses and developments in the nearby area that also had the potential to result in significantly harmful impacts on the future residents, were also taken into account when determining the individual site areas.

In addition to sites identified through this process, two sites were also put forward to the Council as part of the Local Plan consultation process, therefore these were considered as options in the assessment – the former Bevercotes Colliery and Gamston airfield.

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<sup>76</sup> Bassetlaw New Settlement Study (2018): web link

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[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/734145/Garden\\_Communities\\_Prospectus.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/734145/Garden_Communities_Prospectus.pdf)

<sup>78</sup> Indicative figure and not set at minimum/maximum threshold.

In all, six candidate sites were shortlisted for further consideration:

- a) Gamston Airport
- b) Former Bevercotes Colliery
- c) Land East of Carlton-in-Lindrick
- d) Land East of Clarborough
- e) Land West of Beckingham
- f) Land North of Darlton

Following an appraisal based on the SA objectives, the latter three were discounted, with more detailed assessments being undertaken for the Gamston, Bevercotes and Land East of Carlton-in-Lindrick.

Reasons for Land East of Clarborough being discounted include the site's greenfield status, poor access to services, including public transport, and the lack of opportunities for mitigation. Land West of Beckingham was discounted due to stronger likelihood of adverse impacts on the setting of heritage assets, development resulting in the loss of open agricultural fields with an ALC Grade 3 classification and would not involving the redevelopment of brownfield land as with other sites. Reasons for discounting Land North of Darlton include considerable risk to nearby heritage assets (although there are opportunities for mitigation), the loss of open agricultural fields with an ALC Grade 3 classification and would not involve the development of brownfield land, as is the case with Gamston and Bevercotes. The site is also located a considerable distance from any nearby towns.

Further assessment of the three sites carried forward involved consideration of how each of the sites represents an appropriate and sustainable location to deliver a large scale housing development; assessment of environmental, technical, physical or policy constraints that would prevent residential, employment and ancillary facilities being developed on this site; and the spatial and locational relationship and opportunities of the sites with the local built and natural environment.



## Appendix 9

### Council's justification for selecting policies in light of reasonable alternatives

**Table A9.1 Audit trail of policy development for the Bassetlaw Local Plan**

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p><b>Policy 1 Spatial Strategy</b></p> <p>The Bassetlaw Spatial Strategy is encapsulated in five Spatial Strategy Strands. Each strand outlines the spatial priorities and role of their respective settlement, settlements or area. Drawn together as a collective whole, these strands set out the comprehensive strategy that covers the whole of the District of Bassetlaw.</p> <p>The distribution of development within Bassetlaw, over the period specified in this plan will accord with the aims of one or more of the following Strategy Strands. This will ensure the pattern, scale and quality of new development supports the strategic aims of policies 2 to 9 contributing to the overall sustainable pattern of growth sought in the vision of this plan and ensure the identified housing and economic development needs for Bassetlaw are met within the plan period.</p> <p>Planning permission will be granted for sites that comply with the relevant strategic allocations, specific sites allocations or the strategic and detailed policies governing the organic growth of settlements through market led windfall applications.</p> <p>Over the plan period, additional permissions will be granted where it can be demonstrated that the benefits of the development will support the regeneration of the District and provide identifiable social, economic and environmental improvements above and beyond the current aims of this plan. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unforeseen major redevelopment opportunities on largescale brownfield sites; or</li> <li>• Development in line with the presumption in favour of sustainable development<sup>79</sup> if there is an identified shortfall in housing supply or past delivery as established by the most up to date five year housing supply statement or housing delivery test; or</li> <li>• The delivery of town centre regeneration opportunities driven by the changing nature of the retail sector and the evolving role and function of</li> </ul>	<p><u>Alternative: Maintain the current strategy (Bassetlaw District Council’s Core Strategy)</u></p> <p>Retain 80% of planned development being directed to Worksop, Retford and Harworth Bircotes, with sites being allocated to accommodate this. The remaining 20% of growth would be allocated to the smaller service centres, comprising smaller towns and larger villages</p> <p><u>Alternative: a new hierarchy based on functional geography</u></p> <p>A revised spatial hierarchy, reflecting functional relationships between different villages. Focusing higher growth in the largest settlements and supporting organic growth of villages within defined ‘functional clusters’</p> <p><u>Alternative: Focus new development along the A1 corridor</u></p> <p>This option seeks to maximise the potential of the A1 corridor as a driver for new employment, providing new housing clustered</p>	<p><u>Alternative: Maintain the current strategy (Bassetlaw District Council’s Core Strategy)</u></p> <p>This strategy has reduced the land available to continue to pursue it with new growth targets, whilst large extant housing permissions around Worksop and Harworth &amp; Bircotes mean that these places may be now less attractive for additional large scale growth in the coming years. This concentration of new development in places that have already seen significant new development may put pressure on land availability, and, in turn, on sites designated for environmental protection, particularly around Worksop and Retford.</p> <p>One of the main shortcomings of the existing strategy is the limited range of rural settlements that are allowed any residential development, hindering the long term sustainability credentials of many villages and reinforcing rural inequalities.</p> <p><u>Alternative: a new hierarchy based on functional geography</u></p>

<sup>79</sup> As defined by the National Planning Policy Framework

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>town centres.</p> <p>The Spatial Strategy Stands for Bassetlaw are:</p> <p><b>1 Rural Bassetlaw</b></p> <p>Proportionate growth through a careful mix of planned and managed organic development that will support the living, working and environmentally diverse landscape of the District, containing over 60 villages and hamlets located in a range of distinct landscapes, shaped by a legacy of agriculture, mining and historic Ducal estates.</p> <p><b>2 Worksop: sub-regional centre</b></p> <p>New development within and adjoining the largest town in Bassetlaw along with supporting town centre focused investment and regeneration to support Worksop's role as the main employment, infrastructure and service centre for the District. Economic investment and residential growth in Worksop will also support and benefit from the town's strong sub-regional links to South Yorkshire and widely connected through excellent proximity to both the A57, A1 and east-west rail links. This growth will significantly contribute to the delivery of new housing and economic development.</p> <p><b>3 Retford: rural-hub town</b></p> <p>New development within and adjoining the second largest town in Bassetlaw along with supporting town centre focused investment to support Retford's role as an important infrastructure and service centre for the District. Economic investment and residential growth in Retford will also benefit from the town's close proximity to the A1 and strong regional/national rail links. This growth will significantly contribute to the delivery of new housing and economic development.</p> <p><b>4 Harworth &amp; Bircotes: local regeneration centre</b></p> <p>Focused investment and new developments to support the continued regeneration of the third largest town in Bassetlaw and strengthen its role as a local infrastructure and service centre for the northeast of the</p>	<p>around the settlements with greatest access to the A1 – i.e. Harworth and Bircotes, Blyth, Gamston (airport), Tuxford, Ranby, East Markham, Markham Moor, Elkesley and Worksop (east)</p> <p><u>Alternative: New/expanded rural settlements</u></p> <p>This approach would concentrate new development in the rural parts of the District and would be achieved by seeking to expand one or more of the existing rural service centres, or local service centres, to become a small town, with associated improved infrastructure and service provision.</p> <p><u>Alternative: Large scale urban extensions</u></p> <p>This approach would see the majority of new housing and employment development directed to one or two strategic sites on the edge of Worksop and/or Retford, with limited small scale development in other settlements.</p> <p><u>Alternative: Hybrid option</u></p> <p>Utilising elements of the above options, this option would</p>	<p>Further detailed investigation of this model's application indicated that the cluster model was not sufficiently attuned to local geography. Most notably, it revealed that some settlements excluded from functional clusters based on a somewhat arbitrary proximity threshold</p> <p><u>Alternative: Focus new development along the A1 corridor</u></p> <p>While the A1 corridor provides economic development opportunities which would be supported by new housing development, there is a need to distribute development more widely to ensure that all areas of Bassetlaw grow sustainably.</p> <p><u>Alternative: New/expanded rural settlements</u></p> <p>Although this option would provide the opportunity to deliver a step change in rural service provision, meeting rural housing needs and support the viability of rural bus services, as a more environmentally sustainable mode of transport, it also limits the range of social needs that could be met through planned growth, particularly those present in the District's towns.</p>

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>District. Development will also be supported where it can benefit from Harworth &amp; Bircotes excellent connections to South Yorkshire and access to the A1. This growth will significantly contribute to the delivery of new housing and employment development.</p> <p><b>5 New Garden Villages</b></p> <p>In line with the Garden City principles the high quality development of two new villages will commence in order to establish a sustainable community that will deliver a large number of new homes within Bassetlaw over the next 30 years with a significant number of new homes delivered within this plan's period. The new villages at Gamston airport and the former Bevercotes colliery will deliver the regeneration of two closely located brownfield sites where development will meet the needs to the wider area and collectively provide a scale of growth capable of delivering services, facilities and employment opportunities as well as delivering net environmental gains. These new villages will establish focal points for the wider rural area through infrastructure improvements that will increase the overall accessibility within this area of the District.</p>	<p>incorporate a new settlement hierarchy, based on functional geography with the scale of growth being commensurate with each settlement's sustainability and infrastructure capacity. This option would potentially include large scale urban extensions around Worksop/Retford, a new or expanded rural settlement and allocating land for economic development and associated housing along the A1 corridor. In line with the existing Core Strategy, market-led employment growth outside of locations considered sustainable for residential growth this will be supported if the need to be in a specific location can be justified. This approach will allow farm diversification and other small scale rural enterprises.</p> <p><u>Alternative: Equitable distribution of growth</u></p> <p>This option moves away from a role-driven hierarchy approach to the spatial strategy. Instead, it ranks each settlement in Bassetlaw by size, based on the number of existing dwellings and would allocate planned growth commensurate to settlement size – i.e. all settlements could contribute</p>	<p><u>Alternative: Large scale urban extensions</u></p> <p>Given that approximately 35% of the population live in the rural areas, this approach is not considered appropriate. Research evidence indicates that large urban extensions take many years to commence and build out, therefore this approach is very unlikely to deliver the amount of development required in the early years of the Plan. Land availability is likely to limit the choice/range of options.</p> <p><u>Alternative: Hybrid option</u></p> <p>The preferred approach draws upon aspects of this, along with elements of equitable distribution and parallel strategies.</p> <p><u>Alternative: Equitable distribution of growth</u></p> <p>The preferred approach draws upon aspects of this, along with elements of the hybrid option and parallel strategies</p> <p><u>Alternative: Parallel strategies</u></p> <p>The preferred approach draws upon aspects of this, along with elements of the hybrid option and equitable distribution</p>

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
	<p>to the District growth target up to a cap of 20%. As such, the larger settlements would still deliver the greatest number of new homes, but it would allow for a fairer spread of growth and thereby give potential for a degree of uplift for all settlements</p> <p><u>Alternative: Parallel strategies</u></p> <p>Chosen approach</p>	
<p><b>Policy 2 Strategic Growth</b></p> <p><u>1. Overall Housing Requirement 2018 to 2035</u></p> <p>Housing requirement = 6,630 (390 dpa)</p>	<p><u>Alternative: Standard method without an uplift (306 dpa)</u></p> <p>This option purely uses the Standard Method with no uplift – 2014-based household projections</p> <p><u>Alternative: SHMA Update (2017) 374 dpa</u></p> <p>This approach would adopt the OAN suggested by the Council's SHMA.</p> <p><u>Alternative: Experian economic growth midpoint scenario</u></p> <p>493 dpa based on the Experian economic growth midpoint scenario</p>	<p><u>Proposed approach: Housing requirement 6,630 (390 dpa)</u></p> <p>National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) indicates that the starting point for calculating a District's housing need is the standard method. This results in a housing need figure of 306 dpa. The PPG also identifies where a higher figure should be considered. It indicates that past trends and recommendations of a recent SHMA should be considered when determining the housing requirement. Where Councils are seeking a lower housing requirement figure than the SHMA, this should be justified. The proposal to adopt 390 dpa as the housing requirement supports the level of economic growth identified by the EDNA and it accords with the requirements of the NPPF (2018) and</p>

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
		<p>PPG.</p> <p><u>Alternative: Standard method without an uplift (306 dpa)</u></p> <p>This is the minimum housing need that must be delivered. It does not support economic growth and fewer affordable homes would be delivered if this was adopted as the housing requirement.</p> <p><u>Alternative: SHMA Update (2017) 374 dpa</u></p> <p>This would not support the level of economic growth identified by the draft EDNA (2018) but it would support the delivery of more affordable homes.</p> <p><u>Alternative: Experian economic growth midpoint scenario 493 dpa</u></p> <p>The Bassetlaw EDNA (2018) explores a range of growth options (baseline, midpoint, and high growth scenarios) using three economic models (Cambridge Econometrics, Oxford Economics, and Experian).</p> <p>The study interrogates a number of sectors as being potential growth sectors and the extent to which this is picked out in the forecasts. This identified two sectors to which some sensitivity scenarios were developed, those being manufacturing and transport and storage where the 2004-2017 growth rate has been applied. This correlates with the commercial</p>

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
		<p>property data.</p> <p>The conclusions from the Bassetlaw EDNA find that the OE forecasts (resulting in a housing requirement of 390 dpa) provide the most balanced reflection of the District's economy once uplifts are included to the transport and manufacturing sectors, which align with recent performance in the labour market and commercial property data.</p> <p>Experian's midpoint scenario (which results in a housing requirement of 493 dpa) identifies significant growth in government sector jobs. This is not considered to be realistic as there are no plans for growth in this sector in Bassetlaw.</p>
<p><b>Policy 2 Strategic Growth</b></p> <p><u>2. Housing Distribution</u></p> <p>Rural settlements – 27% of overall growth</p> <p>Worksop - 24% of overall growth</p> <p>Retford – 13% of overall growth</p> <p>Harworth &amp; Bircotes - 21% of overall growth</p> <p>New Garden Villages – 15% of overall growth</p>	<p><b>1. Rural Bassetlaw</b></p> <p><u>Alternative option: deliver fewer homes</u></p> <p>Deliver less development than proposed in the Local Plan.</p> <p><u>Alternative option: deliver more homes</u></p> <p>Deliver more development than proposed in the Local Plan.</p> <p><u>Alternative option: No change</u></p> <p>Growth across a more limited range of settlements as set out in</p>	<p><b>1. Rural Bassetlaw</b></p> <p><u>Proposed policy:</u></p> <p>The proposed policy is to grow 72 villages by 10%. This would equate to 27% of the District's housing requirement. Approximately 35% of Bassetlaw's population live in the rural areas of the District (Source: ONS, 2015 MYE). Growth has been stifled in many rural settlements due to policy constraints of the Bassetlaw Core Strategy (2011). The percentage share of growth proposed by the Local Plan (27%) will help to address this and deliver the homes needed in the rural</p>

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
	<p>the Core Strategy hierarchy.</p> <p><b>2. Worksop sub regional centre</b></p> <p><u>Alternative option: deliver fewer homes</u></p> <p>Deliver less development than proposed in the Local Plan.</p> <p>(Note that a higher figure is not considered to be a reasonable alternative, due to lack of land availability and viability issues.)</p> <p><b>3. Retford: rural-hub town</b></p> <p><u>Alternative option: deliver more development (housing and employment)</u></p> <p>Deliver more development than proposed.</p> <p>(Note that a lower figure is not considered to be a reasonable alternative, as this would not provide the critical mass necessary to support local services, infrastructure improvements or the local economy.)</p> <p><b>4. Harworth &amp; Bircotes: local regeneration centre</b></p> <p><u>Alternative option: deliver less development (housing and employment)</u></p> <p>Deliver less development than</p>	<p>settlements. This approach will require 105 dpa to be delivered across the rural area in 73 settlements (26 More settlements than the Core Strategy policies support). This approach accords with the NPPF (2018) which seeks to support and promote the vitality of rural communities (NPPF, paragraph 78).</p> <p><u>Alternative option: deliver fewer homes</u></p> <p>Lower growth would not support or enhance existing rural services. This would threaten the long term sustainability of services and facilities in the villages, and this is likely to affect the health and wellbeing of residents living in rural areas.</p> <p><u>Alternative option: deliver more homes</u></p> <p>Higher growth would fail to make effective use of brownfield land and the ease of access to services and employment in the larger settlements. It would also put a strain on existing infrastructure as it would not provide the critical mass necessary to pay for improvements.</p> <p><u>Alternative option: No change</u></p> <p>This would result in a less sustainable pattern of growth that is not reflective of the dynamics that operate between</p>



Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
	<p>proposed.</p> <p><u>Alternative option: deliver more development (housing and employment)</u></p> <p>Deliver more development than proposed.</p> <p><b>5. New Garden Villages</b></p> <p><u>Alternative option: deliver one new garden village</u></p> <p><u>Alternative option: deliver no new garden villages</u></p> <p><u>See also <b>Appendix 8.</b></u></p>	<p>rural settlements.</p> <p><b>2. Worksop sub regional centre</b></p> <p><u>Proposed policy:</u></p> <p>This proposal will deliver the highest level of housing development of the three largest settlements, thereby supporting the status of Worksop as a sub-regional centre.</p> <p><u>Lower growth:</u></p> <p>As the largest town with the most services and facilities, Worksop requires a level of growth which will sustain it as a sub-regional centre. The town centre is in need of regeneration and the proposed level of housing development will help to support the local economy.</p> <p><b>3. Retford: rural-hub town</b></p> <p><u>Proposed policy:</u></p> <p>The proposed level of growth will help to support existing services and facilities, and deliver infrastructure improvements in Retford. This proposal provides the critical mass necessary to fund necessary infrastructure improvements. This may include infrastructure schemes relating to highways, flooding, education and health, and other necessary schemes to make development acceptable in planning terms.</p>

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
		<p>It is also at a level which will help to support the development of the two new villages to the south of Retford. Higher growth in Retford may result in a delay to the commencement of development of the new villages due to the availability of more housing within the local housing market area.</p> <p><u>Higher growth:</u></p> <p>Higher levels of growth in Retford could result in more development occurring in areas at risk of fluvial flooding or exacerbating existing surface water flooding issues. Also, higher levels of growth and potentially higher densities could have potentially adverse impacts on the historic environment and the prevailing character of this historic market town.</p> <p><b>4. Harworth &amp; Bircotes: local regeneration centre</b></p> <p><u>Lower growth:</u></p> <p>Lower levels of growth would hinder the ongoing regeneration of the area.</p> <p><u>Higher growth:</u></p> <p>Higher levels of growth could generate the need for more significant infrastructure impacts and future costly needs. Higher levels of growth risk market saturation which could hinder aspirations to prioritise</p>

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
		<p>brownfield regeneration. If this were to occur, it would be contrary to the requirements of the NPPF.</p> <p><b>5. New Garden Villages</b></p> <p><u>Proposed policy:</u></p> <p>Two new villages provide the critical mass necessary to support infrastructure delivery. This approach enables the delivery of well designed, sustainable settlements which create a genuinely different offer in the local housing market. The needs of a wide range of people will be met, including existing residents, promoted by the holistic approach to the design and delivery of garden communities.</p> <p><u>Alternative option: deliver one new garden village</u></p> <p>One new garden village would deliver infrastructure but not to the same extent as two villages. The preferred option would deliver significant benefits to existing local settlements in the form of new services, in particular primary and secondary education, public transport, improved connections (footpaths and cycleways), and health service provision.</p> <p><u>Alternative option: deliver no new garden villages</u></p> <p>Development would need to be</p>

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach																					
		distributed across the District if the two garden villages were not delivered. This would not deliver significant improvements to infrastructure due to the lack of a critical mass of development.																					
<p><b>Policy 2 Strategic Growth</b>  <u>Economic Development</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Settlement</th> <th>District Share (%)</th> <th>Land Required for Economic Development 2018 to 2035 (Ha) (Gross)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Worksop</td> <td>33%</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retford</td> <td>15%</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Harworth</td> <td>28%</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural settlements</td> <td>13%</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New Villages</td> <td>11%</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>100%</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>136 Ha (Gross)</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Settlement	District Share (%)	Land Required for Economic Development 2018 to 2035 (Ha) (Gross)	Worksop	33%	45	Retford	15%	20	Harworth	28%	38	Rural settlements	13%	18	New Villages	11%	15	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>136 Ha (Gross)</b>	<p><u>Alternative option:</u></p> <p>An alternative option would be to set an overall target for the District and have a criteria based approach to sites. This would enable the market to deliver growth without allocating land.</p>	<p><u>Preferred approach:</u></p> <p>The preferred approach identifies and allocates enough land to meet the needs of the District over the plan period. It seeks to distribute economic growth in line with the findings of the Bassetlaw EDNA (2018).</p> <p><u>Alternative:</u></p> <p>Allowing the market to deliver growth in areas in demand would not guarantee sites being delivered in locations that are accessible to the existing population.</p> <p>Historically the main towns have been where industry has developed. Therefore, it is the Council's aim to deliver economic regeneration where traditional industries have declined.</p>
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<p><b>Policy 3 Affordable Housing</b>  <u>Proposed Affordable Housing Requirement</u></p>	<p><u>Alternative: Do nothing</u></p> <p>Work to the requirements of the</p>	<p><u>Proposed approach:</u></p> <p>The affordable housing requirement has been tested for viability. This is</p>																					

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>20% on major development sites on greenfield land 10% on major development sites on brownfield land</p>	<p>NPPF.</p> <p>An additional alternative of setting a higher target was assessed, but this is now considered unreasonable as a higher target would not be viable.</p>	<p>the maximum figure that the Council can require based on viability.</p> <p><u>Alternative: Do nothing</u></p> <p>Whilst this option would deliver affordable homes, the proposed approach will meet the needs of more households.</p>
<p><b>Policy 4 Housing Mix</b></p> <p>In developing housing sites, developers will be required to adopt an approach that will establish sustainable communities, providing a choice of homes to meet a range of housing requirements. A mix of housing tenures, types and sizes should be provided, appropriate to the site size and needs of the area.</p> <p>Where applicable, development proposals should accord with the requirements of Neighbourhood Plan Policies.</p>	<p><u>Alternative: More prescriptive policy requirement that sets out the type, size and tenure of housing</u></p>	<p>The alternative, more prescriptive policy would restrict development and is likely to result in fewer homes being delivered overall.</p> <p>This is also likely to have a negative impact on viability and result in difficulties selling properties. Housing mix has to be market led to some extent.</p>
<p><b>Policy 5 Self and Custom Build</b></p> <p>1. The Council will support the delivery of self-build and custom-build plots as a proportion of larger developments in appropriate, sustainable locations, in accordance with the Spatial Strategy.</p> <p>2. As part of the development of a Neighbourhood Plan, the Council will work with Neighbourhood Plan Groups to assess the need for self-build and/or custom build plots in each area. Neighbourhood Plans will be expected to make provision for self-build or custom-build plots where there is an identified need.</p> <p>3. Proposals for 100% self-build or custom-build development will be supported where they accord with the spatial strategy and other policies.</p>	<p><u>Alternative: A more prescriptive policy</u></p>	<p><u>Proposed approach:</u></p> <p>The proposed approach is flexible and will support the delivery of self and custom build housing in areas in demand.</p> <p><u>Alternative: A more prescriptive policy</u></p> <p>A more prescriptive policy would deliver more self-build plots but it may be in areas where there is no demand. Evidence from the self and custom build register indicates strong demand for some areas but not for others.</p>

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p><b>Policy 6 Specialist Housing</b></p> <p><u>Specialist Retirement Housing</u></p> <p>1. The Council will support proposals for appropriately located, well designed specialist retirement housing schemes where they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have good access to services and facilities;</li> <li>provide adequate private amenity space, and</li> <li>will not have an adverse impact on residential amenity by means of overlooking/privacy, overshadowing, or by having an overbearing effect; and</li> <li>meet highway standards; and</li> <li>make appropriate provision for parking on-site.</li> </ol> <p><u>Accessible Housing</u></p> <p>2. On Major Development Sites, a minimum of 60% of dwellings must be accessible, meeting M4(2) of the requirements in Building Regulations.</p> <p>3. On Major Development Sites, a minimum of 12% of homes must be wheelchair accessible, meeting M4(3) of the Building Regulations requirements.</p>	<p><u>Alternative: allocate land for specialist housing</u></p>	<p><u>Proposed approach:</u></p> <p>The policy will seek to deliver enough specialist homes to meet the needs of older people. This is a requirement of the NPPF and the other alternatives are considered inappropriate and therefore unreasonable.</p> <p><u>Alternative: allocate land for specialist housing</u></p> <p>Allocating land may result in a site remaining vacant as there is no known demand from the development industry or specialist providers at this time. This also does not necessarily support the development of mixed, sustainable communities.</p>
<p><b>Policy 7 Residential Care Homes</b></p> <p>1. On major development sites<sup>80</sup> consideration should be given to residential care home provision.</p> <p>2. The Council will support proposals for appropriately located, well designed residential care homes where they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have good access to services and facilities;</li> <li>provide adequate private amenity space, and</li> <li>will not have an adverse impact on residential amenity by means of overlooking/privacy, overshadowing, or by having an overbearing effect; and</li> <li>meet highway standards; and</li> <li>make appropriate provision for parking on-site.</li> </ol>	<p><u>Alternative: Allocate land</u></p>	<p><u>Proposed approach:</u></p> <p>The policy will seek to deliver residential care homes to meet the needs of the communities in Bassetlaw. This is a requirement of the NPPF.</p> <p><u>Alternative: Allocate land</u></p> <p>Allocating land may result in a site remaining vacant as there is no known demand from the development industry or specialist providers at this</p>

<sup>80</sup> In accordance with the NPPF glossary, a major development site consists of 10 or more dwellings or an area of 0.5 hectares or more.

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
		time. This also does not necessarily support the development of mixed, sustainable communities.
<p><b>Policy 8 Rural Bassetlaw</b></p> <p>The Council will support the delivery of sustainable development to meet the needs of Bassetlaw’s rural areas over the plan period.</p> <p><u>1. Housing</u></p> <p>Rural settlements will accommodate a minimum of 1777 new dwellings (10% growth for 73 villages and an overall Districtwide share equating to 27% of the housing requirement) and deliver the necessary associated infrastructure from 2018 to 2035. This will be delivered through existing planning permissions and sites allocated through the Neighbourhood Plan process and Local Plan site allocation process. New housing will also be supported within settlement boundaries on non-allocated sites where appropriate to the character of the area, and where amenity or highway safety is not adversely affected.</p> <p>Proposals are required to provide the type and mix of housing to address the identified need. The scale of development and housing densities should be appropriate to the character of the settlement. Greenfield extensions to the built-up area of the town must be designed so as to enhance the urban-rural interface.</p> <p>Housing development proposals on unallocated sites in made Neighbourhood Plan areas with site allocations which can deliver the Neighbourhood Plan adopted housing requirement will only be supported where the proposal accords with the criteria below.</p> <p>In areas without site allocations which address the housing requirement, housing in the defined rural settlements<sup>81</sup> will generally be supported where it does not harm the surrounding open character of the countryside and contributes the sustainability of that settlement alongside satisfying the</p>	<p><u>Alternative: Make the housing requirement 5% and the cap 10%</u></p> <p><u>Alternative: make 20% the target rather than the cap and keep the cap at 20%</u></p>	<p><u>Proposed policy approach:</u></p> <p>Approximately 35% of Bassetlaw’s population live in the rural areas of the District (Source: ONS, 2015 MYE). Growth has been stifled in many rural settlements due to policy constraints of the Bassetlaw Core Strategy (2011). The percentage share of growth proposed by the Local Plan (27%) will help to address this and deliver the homes needed in the rural settlements.</p> <p>The housing requirement for rural areas of Bassetlaw will deliver housing development to meet the needs of more rural settlements than currently planned for. Economic development will be supported in appropriate locations, and community facilities will be protected and supported.</p> <p>The Council has taken a proactive, positive approach by working with neighbourhood planning groups to encourage and help them address their own development needs through the development of a neighbourhood plan.</p>

<sup>81</sup> See Lists below

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>following strategic criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The site is in or adjacent to the existing developed footprint* of the settlement; and</li> <li>b) It would not result in coalescence with any neighbouring settlement; and</li> <li>c) It would not have an adverse impact on the character and appearance of the surrounding countryside and farmland; and</li> <li>d) The proposal is of a scale and in a location that is in keeping with the core shape and form** of the settlement and will not adversely harm its character and appearance; and</li> <li>e) The site retains where possible or mitigates for changes to natural boundaries such as trees, hedgerows, embankments, water courses and drainage ditches; and</li> <li>f) The site conserves and enhances local heritage and environmental characteristics; and</li> <li>g) It would not result in the loss of identified open spaces within the settlement that contributes to the character and form of the settlement; and</li> <li>h) It can be served by sustainable infrastructure provision such as surface water, waste water drainage and highways; and</li> <li>i) It can be served by existing social infrastructure (e.g. schools) or it can be demonstrated that the proposal is capable of funding any necessary improvements to mitigate for its impact; and</li> <li>j) It does not, through a single housing proposal, increase the number of dwellings in the settlement by 5% or more (baseline data will be used from the adoption of the Bassetlaw Plan to allow for the calculation of development increases)***</li> <li>k) It does not, through a housing proposal, cumulatively increase the number of dwellings in the settlement by 20% or more when in combination with other development built or committed in the settlement (baseline data will be used from the adoption of the Bassetlaw Plan to calculate cumulative development increases over the</li> </ul>		<p>Allocating land removes the incentive for communities to plan for their own needs. It also removes a degree of flexibility from the plan by restricting where the market would choose to deliver development.</p> <p>The 20% cap will enable flexibility and choice in the market and support existing infrastructure or deliver new necessary infrastructure, which is advocated by the NPPF.</p> <p>The Council's aim is to work with neighbourhood plan groups to enable them to plan for their own areas. If the Council allocates land</p> <p><u>Alternative: Make the housing requirement 5% and the cap 10%</u></p> <p>Reducing the requirement to 5% would deliver fewer new homes than the current Core Strategy policy approach (880 over 17 years, equating to 52 dwellings per annum). Over the Core Strategy plan period an average of 92 dwellings per annum have been delivered. This is unlikely to provide the critical mass necessary to support local services.</p> <p><u>Alternative: make 20% the target rather than the cap and keep the cap at 20%.</u></p> <p>This would deliver 3281 dwellings if all settlements met the 20% cap. This</p>



Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>life of the document)****</p> <p>Defined rural settlements are considered appropriate areas to expand the base of rural business and enterprise given their existing sustainability. Therefore, economic development opportunities will generally be supported where they are appropriate to the defined settlement and particularly where they enhance community access to facilities and services.</p> <p><i>* The development footprint of a settlement is defined as the continuous built form of the settlement and excludes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a) Individual buildings and groups of dispersed, or intermittent buildings, that are clearly detached from the continuous built-up area of the settlement;</i></li> <li><i>b) Gardens, paddocks, and other undeveloped land within the curtilage of buildings on the edge of the settlement where land relates more to the surrounding countryside than to the built-up area of the settlement</i></li> <li><i>c) Agricultural buildings and associated land on the edge of the settlement</i></li> </ul> <p><i>** The core shape and form of the settlement relates to its inherited character that will have evolved around a certain pattern of development for example a nucleated or linear structure.</i></p> <p><i>*** The growth of a settlement will be compared to baseline data only, i.e. development growth will not be compounded over the life of the Bassetlaw Plan.</i></p> <p><i>**** The 20% cumulative housing development cap in any defined settlement will operate in addition to site allocations made in the Bassetlaw Plan and/or relevant Neighbourhood Plans</i></p> <p><b><u>2. Economic Growth</u></b>  The Council will support economic development proposals which enable the local economy to adapt in a sustainable way, both through new enterprise and the</p>		<p>would result in disproportionate growth across the District. It would reduce the requirement in the largest settlements where there is a need to support economic growth and the vitality and viability of the town centres.</p> <p><b><u>Economic Development Proposal:</u></b>  This policy provides the flexibility to support sustainable economic</p>

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>diversification of existing business, where appropriate. This includes the diversification of agricultural businesses and other rural businesses through the conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings.</p> <p>Development must be sensitive to its surroundings and not have an unacceptable impact on the environment. Proposals should exploit opportunities to improve access to sustainable modes of transport where possible.</p> <p>Proposals for economic developments within close proximity and easy access to the A1 corridor, or comprehensive redevelopment of a major brownfield site that will meet an unexpected demand, will be supported if it can be demonstrated to the Council's satisfaction that it will deliver a high quality, exemplary scheme that will increase the overall number, quality and skills level of local jobs.</p> <p><u>3. Community Services and facilities</u> In accordance with Bassetlaw Local Plan Policy 24, the Council will support the retention and development of community services and facilities. Proposals must comply with the criteria set out in Bassetlaw Local Plan Policy 24.</p>		<p>development in rural settlements.</p> <p>It promotes economic development on the A1 corridor in line with recommendations from the Bassetlaw EDNA (2018).</p>
<p><b>Policy 9 Worksop</b></p> <p>The Council will support the delivery of sustainable development to meet the needs of Worksop over the plan period. Where relevant to the to the type of development proposed, the following criteria must be met and the corresponding typology requirements satisfied.</p> <p>Where applicable, development must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Exhibit good quality design that enhances character, protects amenity, increases resilience to climate change, and promotes healthy lifestyles;</li> <li>b. Improve access and connectivity across the town by sustainable modes of transport<sup>82</sup>;</li> </ol>	<p>Alternatives considered relate to different levels of growth. These alternatives are set out above in relation to Policy 2.</p>	<p>Alternatives considered relate to different levels of growth. These alternatives are set out above in relation to Policy 2.</p> <p><u>Economic development</u></p> <p>Bassetlaw's EDNA (2018) indicates that Worksop is the dominant economic hub and Retford has a smaller influence. The proposed distribution of economic development is reflective of the findings of the</p>

<sup>82</sup> Sustainable modes of transport principally include walking, cycling and public transport. However, advances in transport technology will be considered under this definition as they emerge.

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>c. Not have significant adverse impacts on highway safety and capacity;  d. Not prejudice the comprehensive development of an area;  e. Not conflict with an adjoining or nearby land use;  f. Conserve and enhance the historic environment; and  g. Protect, or conserve and enhance Green Infrastructure, as necessary.</p> <p><u>1. Housing</u>  Worksop will grow to accommodate a minimum of 1600 new dwellings (24% of the overall Housing Requirement) and deliver the associated infrastructure from 2018 to 2035. This will be delivered through existing planning permissions and new site allocations (to be identified in the Site Allocations section of the Local Plan). New housing will also be supported within the development boundary on non-allocated sites where appropriate. This will deliver development in addition to the housing requirement.</p> <p>Proposals will be required to provide the type and mix of housing to address the identified needs of Worksop<sup>83</sup>. Opportunities should be sought to maximise densities where appropriate, particularly on brownfield sites and locations close to major transport nodes/hubs.</p> <p><u>2. Economic Development</u>  At least 33% (45 Hectares) of the District’s employment land needs and associated infrastructure will be delivered in Worksop from 2018 to 2035. Economic development proposals will be supported in appropriate locations within the existing settlement boundary and on site allocations.</p> <p>Proposals for economic developments within close proximity to Worksop, that will meet an unexpected demand, will be supported if it can be demonstrated to the Council’s satisfaction that it will deliver a high quality, exemplary scheme that will increase the overall number, quality and skills level of local jobs.</p> <p><u>3. Worksop Town Centre</u>  Whilst there is no requirement for additional floorspace in Worksop Town</p>		<p>Bassetlaw EDNA (2018).</p>

<sup>83</sup> Identified local needs contained within the most up-to-date evidence papers e.g. the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>Centre, there is a need to promote the town centre’s role as a major retail, leisure and entertainment hub.</p> <p>In terms of retail hierarchy, Worksop is the largest Town Centre in Bassetlaw. Support will be given to appropriate town centre developments which maintain and enhance its vitality and viability. To enhance the vitality and viability of the centre, the Council will prioritise opportunities for the enhancement of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Accessibility and connectivity of the Town Centre to the wider area;</li> <li>ii. The Primary Shopping Area as the main focus for retail activity, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bridge Street, and;</li> <li>• The Priory Shopping Centre;</li> </ul> </li> <li>iii. The town centre’s role as a leisure, recreation and entertainment destination;</li> <li>iv. Chesterfield Canal’s visual and functional relationship to the town centre;</li> <li>v. Accessibility and connectivity to the Canch Park and Gardens, Sandhill Lake and other public open spaces.</li> </ol> <p><u>4. Local Centres</u> Celtic Point and Prospect Precinct are classed as Large Local Centres and Retford Road is classed as a Small Local Centre. Proposals within these Centres that will lead to the loss of a shop or service or that might individually (due to their size) or cumulatively (through over concentration of particular uses) adversely affect the success of the Centre as a convenience hub, will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated, to the Council’s satisfaction, that it will not harm the vitality and viability of the Centres.</p> <p><u>5. Sequential Test and Retail Impact</u> A sequential test will be required for edge of centre or out of centre main town centre proposals, as defined and identified by the NPPF.</p> <p>A retail Impact Assessment will be required for Main Town Centre Use proposals, as defined by the NPPF (2018), for edge of centre and out of centre retail development in the Worksop catchment area that meet or exceed a</p>		

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
threshold of 929 square metres net <sup>84</sup>		
<p><b>Policy 10 Retford</b></p> <p>The Council will support the delivery of sustainable development to meet the needs of Retford over the plan period. Where relevant to the to the type of development proposed, the following criteria must be met and the corresponding typology requirements satisfied.</p> <p>Where applicable, development must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>h. Exhibit good quality design that enhances character, protects amenity, increases resilience to climate change, and promotes healthy lifestyles;</li> <li>i. Improve access and connectivity across the town by sustainable modes of transport<sup>85</sup>;</li> <li>j. Not have significant adverse impacts on highway safety and capacity;</li> <li>k. Not prejudice the comprehensive development of an area;</li> <li>l. Not conflict with an adjoining or nearby land use;</li> <li>m. Conserve and enhance the historic environment; and</li> <li>n. Protect, or conserve and enhance Green Infrastructure, as necessary.</li> </ul> <p><u>1. Housing</u></p> <p>Retford will accommodate a minimum of 853 new dwellings (13% of the housing requirement) and deliver the associated infrastructure from 2018 to 2035. This will be delivered through existing planning permissions and new site allocations located within the settlement boundary and on extensions to the urban area. New housing will also be supported within the development boundary on non-allocated sites where appropriate. This will deliver development in addition to the housing requirement.</p> <p>Proposals will be required to provide the type and mix of housing to address the identified need. Opportunities should be sought to maximise densities where</p>	<p>Alternatives considered relate to different levels of growth. These alternatives are set out above in relation to Policy 2.</p>	<p>The proposed policy approach will support the delivery of sustainable development, in line with the requirements of the NPPF (2018).</p> <p>Alternatives considered relate to different levels of growth. These alternatives are set out above in relation to Policy 2.</p>

<sup>84</sup> see Appendix A I of the 2017 Retail Study

<sup>85</sup> Sustainable modes of transport principally include walking, cycling and public transport. However, advances in transport technology will be considered under this definition as they emerge.

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>appropriate, particularly on brownfield sites and locations close to major transport nodes/hubs. Greenfield extensions to the built-up area of the town must be designed so as to enhance the urban-rural interface.</p> <p><u>2. Economic Development</u> At least 20% (27 Hectares) of the District’s employment land needs and associated infrastructure will be delivered in Retford from 2018 to 2035. Economic development proposals will be supported in appropriate locations within the existing settlement boundary and on site allocations.</p> <p>Proposals for economic developments within close proximity to Retford, that will meet an unexpected demand, will be supported if can be demonstrated to the Council’s satisfaction that it will deliver a high quality, exemplary scheme that will increase the overall number, quality and skills level of local jobs.</p> <p><u>3. Retford Town Centre</u> In terms of retail hierarchy, Retford is classed as a Town Centre. Support will be given to appropriate town centre developments which maintain its role as a Core Service Centre and enhance its vitality and viability.</p> <p>Whilst there is no requirement for additional floorspace in Retford Town Centre, there is a need to promote it as a retail, leisure and entertainment destination.</p> <p>The Council will prioritise opportunities for the enhancement of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vi. accessibility and connectivity of the Town Centre to the wider area, including Retford Station, Kings Park, River Idle and Chesterfield Canal;</li> <li>vii. the Primary Shopping Area as the main focus for retail activity;</li> <li>viii. the town centre’s role as a leisure, recreation and entertainment destination;</li> <li>ix. River Idle and Chesterfield Canal’s visual and functional relationship to the town centre; and,</li> <li>x. the town’s historic and cultural environment.</li> </ul> <p>Part of Retford Town Centre is in the highest flood risk area and there is a need</p>		<p><u>Economic development</u> Bassetlaw’s EDNA (2018) indicates that Worksop is the dominant economic hub and Retford has a smaller influence. The proposed distribution of economic development is reflective of the findings of the Bassetlaw EDNA (2018).</p>

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>to ensure flood risk is appropriately addressed. The Council will seek to implement schemes which alleviate flooding, particularly in relation to Retford Beck.</p> <p><u>4. Local Centres</u>            Welbeck Road is classed as a small local centre. Proposals within the Centre that might individually or cumulatively prejudice the success of the Centre as a local convenience hub, or be detrimental to the local environment, will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated to the Council's satisfaction that they will not harm the vitality and viability of the Centre.</p> <p><u>5. Sequential Test and Retail Impact</u>            A sequential test will be required for Main Town Centre use proposals in edge of centre or out of centre locations.</p> <p>Retail Impact Assessments will be required for proposals for edge of centre and out of centre retail development in the Retford catchment area (identified in Appendix A I of the 2017 Retail Study) that meet or exceed a threshold of 929 square metres (net).</p>		
<p><b>Policy 11 Harworth &amp; Bircotes</b></p> <p>The Council will support the delivery of sustainable development to meet the needs of Harworth &amp; Bircotes over the plan period. Prioritisation will be given to opportunities for the regeneration and enhancement of the former Harworth Colliery site. Where relevant to the type of development proposed, the following criteria must be met and the corresponding typology requirements satisfied.</p> <p>Where applicable, development must:</p> <p>Exhibit good quality design that enhances character, protects amenity, increases resilience to climate change, and promotes healthy lifestyles;</p>	<p>Alternatives considered relate to different levels of growth. These alternatives are set out above in relation to Policy 2.</p>	<p>The proposed policy approach will support the delivery of sustainable development and promote the regeneration of Harworth &amp; Bircotes former colliery, in line with the Alternatives considered relate to different levels of growth. These alternatives are set out above in relation to Policy 2.</p> <p><u>Economic development</u></p> <p>Harworth &amp; Bircotes shows stronger links with areas outside the District, in particular Doncaster which is approximately than 20 minutes drive</p>

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>Improve access and connectivity across the town by sustainable modes of transport<sup>86</sup>;</p> <p>Not have significant adverse impacts on highway safety and capacity;</p> <p>Not prejudice the comprehensive development of an area;</p> <p>Not conflict with an adjoining or nearby land use;</p> <p>Conserve and enhance the historic environment; and</p> <p>Protect, or conserve and enhance Green Infrastructure, as necessary.</p> <p><b>1. Housing</b></p> <p>Harworth &amp; Bircotes will grow to accommodate a minimum of 1400 new dwellings (21% of the overall Housing Requirement) and deliver the associated infrastructure from 2018 to 2035. This will be delivered through existing planning permissions and new site allocations (to be identified in the Site Allocations section of the Local Plan). New housing will also be supported within the development boundary on non-allocated sites where appropriate. This will deliver development in addition to the housing requirement.</p> <p>Proposals will be required to provide the type and mix of housing to address the identified needs of Harworth &amp; Bircotes<sup>87</sup>. Opportunities should be sought to maximise densities where appropriate, particularly on brownfield sites and locations close to major transport nodes/hubs. Greenfield extensions to the built-up area of the town must be designed so as to enhance the urban-rural interface.</p>		<p>from the sub-area.</p> <p>There is a need to regenerate the area due to the closure of the former Harworth Colliery. This policy will support a significant level of economic growth to enable and support the regeneration aspirations of the community and the Council.</p>

<sup>86</sup> Sustainable modes of transport principally include walking, cycling and public transport. However, advances in transport technology will be considered under this definition as they emerge.

<sup>87</sup> Identified local needs contained within the most up-to-date evidence papers e.g. the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.



Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p><u>2. Economic Development</u></p> <p>At least 25% (34 Hectares) of the District’s employment land needs and associated infrastructure will be delivered in Harworth &amp; Bircotes and on land extending towards the A1 to the south from 2018 to 2035. Economic development proposals will be supported in appropriate locations within the existing settlement boundary and on site allocations.</p> <p>Proposals for economic developments within close proximity to Harworth &amp; Bircotes, that will meet an unexpected demand, will be supported if can be demonstrated to the Council’s satisfaction that it will deliver a high quality, exemplary scheme that will increase the overall number, quality and skills level of local jobs.</p> <p><u>3. Harworth &amp; Bircotes Town Centre</u></p> <p>Although there is no requirement for additional retail floorspace in Harworth &amp; Bircotes Town Centre, there is a need to promote its role as a shopping centre which provides for the day to day needs of the local community.</p> <p>In terms of retail hierarchy, Harworth &amp; Bircotes is the third largest Town in Bassetlaw. Support will be given to appropriate town centre developments which maintain and enhance its vitality and viability. To enhance the vitality and viability of the centre, the Council will prioritise opportunities for the enhancement of:</p> <p>Accessibility and connectivity of the Town Centre to the wider area;  The Primary Shopping Area as the main focus for retail activity;  The town centre’s role as a local retail and leisure hub.</p>		

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p><u>5. Sequential Test and Retail Impact</u></p> <p>A sequential test will be required for edge of centre or out of centre main town centre proposals, as defined and identified by the NPPF.</p> <p>A retail Impact Assessment will be required for Main Town Centre Use proposals, as defined by the NPPF (2018), for edge of centre and out of centre retail development in the Harworth &amp; Bircotes catchment area that meet or exceed a threshold of 600 square metres (net)<sup>88</sup>.</p>		
<p><b>Policy 12 New Garden Villages</b></p> <p>The Council will support the delivery of a new Garden Community in two new villages, located at Gamston Airport and the former Bevercotes Colliery, subject to the requirements below being fully met. These sites together will be expected to deliver a minimum of 1000 new homes within the Plan period (to 2035) with the remaining 3000 homes being delivered beyond this. These sites will also deliver associated community facilities and services, a range of local employment opportunities and supporting infrastructure.</p> <p>Alongside this Policy, a Supplementary Planning Document will be produced setting out a comprehensive Masterplan and Design Codes, for the design, development and delivery of both settlements.</p> <p><u>1. Good Quality Design</u></p> <p>Each new village will have a distinctive character with an innovative, unique design. With regard to the design of each new settlement, the Council will expect development to:</p> <p>Deliver new buildings which utilise contemporary construction techniques and exemplary construction standards, and mechanisms to reduce their energy</p>	<p>Alternatives considered relate to different levels of growth. These alternatives are set out above in relation to Policy 2.</p>	<p>The proposed approach will deliver two new villages which will provide for a wide range of needs of people of different ages. This will meet the aspirations of the District and the Government.</p> <p>Alternatives considered relate to different levels of growth. These alternatives are set out above in relation to Policy 2.</p>

<sup>88</sup> Identified in the 2017 Retail Study

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>demand;</p> <p>Promote character by responding to locally distinctive features of the sites, and patterns of development in rural settlements, taking account of local man-made and natural heritage;</p> <p>Be inclusive, having a permeable streetscape with interconnected routes and good access for all users. This will include:</p> <p>an attractive public realm,</p> <p>enhanced natural surveillance,</p> <p>ease of movement, and</p> <p>good connections to adjoining green infrastructure routes.</p> <p>Greenspaces must be integrated into the <u>wider green network</u> of walkways, cycleways, open spaces and natural and river corridors;</p> <p>Have a transport user hierarchy applied within all aspects of street design which considers the needs of the most vulnerable users first:</p> <p>Pedestrians, including wheelchair users,</p> <p>cyclists,</p> <p>public transport users,</p> <p>emergency services, and finally</p> <p>motor vehicles.</p> <p>Take account of landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy and water consumption, and mitigate against flooding and overheating. It should permit good solar access to as many buildings as possible. Urban heat island effect should be reduced by allowing sufficient space between buildings, tree planting, shading and street layouts which encourage air flow.</p> <p><u>2. Housing</u></p> <p>a. Of the 4,000 homes, a minimum of 1,000 new homes (15% District share)</p>		

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach												
<p>will be delivered by 2035 (within the Local Plan period). This will be delivered as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site</th> <th>2018-2035 (Dwellings)</th> <th>Beyond 2035 (Dwellings)</th> <th>Total Dwellings</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gamston Airport</td> <td>625</td> <td>1775</td> <td>2500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Former Bevercotes Colliery</td> <td>375</td> <td>1125</td> <td>1500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>b. A mix of housing types and tenures will be delivered to meet the needs of the community, taking account of the need to provide a choice of homes for a wide range of age groups, and financial affordability.</p> <p>c. A percentage of self and custom build plots will be provided on site to meet the needs of the community.</p> <p><b>3. Village Hub</b></p> <p>Each new village will provide an accessible village hub which provides an attractive, functional public realm, convenience retail, and other essential local services and mixed use community facilities that will sustain village life.</p> <p><b>4. Employment</b></p> <p>15 hectares of employment land will be allocated for the delivery of high quality employment space, the focus of which will be at Gamston Airfield adjacent to the existing business park, which will remain, in a highly prominent location adjacent to the A1(M). This will provide local employment opportunities for the new residents as well as the existing rural village working age population, orientated towards small scale B1c, B2 and B8 uses to meet local market</p>	Site	2018-2035 (Dwellings)	Beyond 2035 (Dwellings)	Total Dwellings	Gamston Airport	625	1775	2500	Former Bevercotes Colliery	375	1125	1500		
Site	2018-2035 (Dwellings)	Beyond 2035 (Dwellings)	Total Dwellings											
Gamston Airport	625	1775	2500											
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Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>demand.</p> <p>Dedicated starter units will be developed to support entrepreneurship. This will provide small and flexible workshops for new and growing businesses.</p> <p><u>5. Infrastructure: Community Services and Facilities</u></p> <p>Each new village will provide accessible services and facilities, phased early in the development, through provision of:</p> <p>Nursery and primary education within both new villages;</p> <p>Secondary education on the Gamston Airport site to meet the needs of both new settlements, and where possible, additional demand from villages within the catchment area;</p> <p>Appropriate health care facilities on both sites to meet the needs of both new villages and, where necessary from surrounding villages within the catchment area;</p> <p>Recreational space which will promote health and wellbeing, including parks, sports pitches, play areas, and allotments.</p> <p>High quality communications technology.</p> <p><u>6. Infrastructure: Transport</u></p> <p>Development of both new villages must maximise integrated sustainable transport choice and connections to services and facilities in neighbouring settlements through the preparation and implementation of a Travel Plan which seeks to achieve a modal shift.</p> <p>The new villages should include provision for:</p> <p>A network of dedicated all year, all weather pedestrian and cycle links throughout both settlements, with direct and clearly defined connections to neighbouring towns and villages, including Retford, Elkesley, Gamston and</p>		

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>Eaton;</p> <p>A dedicated pedestrian and cycling green land bridge over the A1 linking both settlements as part of the new dedicated network identified above;</p> <p>A road network and transport facilities that enable the villages to be served by public transport services to key destinations, including Retford Town Centre and Retford Railway Station, at the earliest possible opportunity, with the ability to expand as the local population increases over the life of their development;</p> <p>Improvements to the highway network, including enhanced connections to the A1;</p> <p>Comprehensive infrastructure and incentives to facilitate the use of electric vehicles.</p> <p><u>7. Infrastructure: Flood Risk</u></p> <p>A detailed local area Strategic Drainage Study (SDS) is required for both sites which considers how the cumulative effects of potential peak rates and volumes of water from the sites would impact on peak flows, duration of flooding, and timing of flood peaks on receiving watercourses. The Council requires any necessary flood mitigation measures identified by the SDS to be delivered as part of the development of the new villages. Lifetime management of flood alleviation/drainage schemes should also be appropriately addressed.</p> <p>Where appropriate, the SDS should identify:</p> <p>opportunities within the sites to provide off-site betterment, for example online/offline flood storage, and where land should be safeguarded within proposed site allocations to fulfil this purpose.</p> <p>opportunities for Natural Flood Management, including river restoration.</p> <p>How each site will manage and address all foul and surface water run off onsite to avoid cumulative impact on the wider water network.</p> <p><u>8. Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Green Infrastructure</u></p> <p>Development will only be supported were significant harm to biodiversity can be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, if either criteria cannot be achieved,</p>		

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>compensated for.</p> <p>Development of both sites should:</p> <p>deliver a net gain in biodiversity by utilising and enhancing existing natural assets;</p> <p>increase connectivity of habitats by incorporating features which enlarge, connect or support existing green corridors and natural and semi-natural green spaces;</p> <p>where possible, restore and re-create priority habitats and other natural habitats within and adjacent to development schemes.</p> <p><u>9. Energy</u></p> <p>A bespoke energy strategy is required which should make provision for the production of heat and electricity from renewable and low carbon sources to provide a percentage of energy requirements onsite.</p>		
<p><b>Policy 13: Energy Efficiency</b></p> <p>New development should seek opportunities to improve energy efficiency. Development proposals should demonstrate that construction will be approached in a sustainable manner, utilising sustainably sourced materials, minimising waste and maximising the recycling of materials. Consideration should also be given to the durability of the construction materials.</p> <p>Development should seek to:</p> <p>Minimise CO2 emissions by maximising the efficiency and energy performance of the development</p> <p>Maximise the use of sustainably sourced materials;</p> <p>Utilise good quality durable materials;</p> <p>Minimise waste and maximise recycling;</p>	No reasonable alternative options	The proposed approach seeks to meet the energy efficiency targets set out in building regulations and the national targets in the Climate Change Act 2008. Therefore the proposed approach seeks to achieve the highest standards subject to viability on a case-by-case basis.

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p><b>Policy 14: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</b></p> <p>The Council will support:</p> <p>Appropriately located low carbon and renewable energy schemes where it is demonstrated that they will not result in unacceptable impacts on environmental amenity or the character of the built and natural environment;</p> <p>Development proposals which, where appropriate and viable, maximise local opportunities for District heating and decentralised energy.</p> <p>Where appropriate, proposals should include provision for decommissioning at the end of their operational life. Where decommissioning is necessary the site should be restored, with minimal adverse impact on amenity, landscape and biodiversity, and opportunities taken for enhancement of these features.</p> <p>The Council will support vehicle electric charging points where they are appropriately located and do not have an adverse impact on the character or amenity of the environment.</p>	<p>No reasonable alternative options</p>	<p>Based on the evidence of energy opportunity mapping and given the clear direction in NPPF Chapter 14<sup>89</sup>, it seems prudent to allow community-led initiatives to be driven through neighbourhood plans, rather than at a strategic level. The only exceptions to this may be to safeguard former and existing coal-fired power station sites for energy infrastructure and where specific opportunities are identified as part of strategic housing or employment land allocations.</p>
<p><b>Policy 15: Flood Risk</b></p> <p>Development proposals are required to consider and, where necessary, address the effect of the proposed development on flood risk, both on-site and off-site, commensurate with the scale and impact of the development. Where necessary<sup>90</sup>, a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) will be required. Proposals will be supported where the FRA demonstrates that development, including access, will be safe, without increasing flood risk both on site and elsewhere and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall. FRAs are required to maximise opportunities for flood mitigation schemes which incorporate new or existing</p>	<p>No reasonable alternative options</p>	<p>The preferred approach follows national policy and guidance sets out a clear approach to flood risk.</p> <p>Bassetlaw District Council acknowledges that, at current, the Council has a good supply of land available to meet its future development needs without needing to allocate land in areas at higher risk of</p>

<sup>89</sup> Specifically the approach to wind energy in footnote 49

<sup>90</sup> On sites identified by National Planning Policy Framework and National Planning Practice Guidance. In locations designated as Critical Drainage Areas, an FRA is required for all types of development regardless of size.



Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
green infrastructure, where appropriate.		flooding.
<p><b>Policy 16: Water Quality and Efficiency</b></p> <p><b>A. Maximising Water efficiency</b></p> <p>1. New development should seek opportunities to improve water efficiency. To promote water efficiency, new developments will be required to minimise water consumption by meeting the tighter Building Regulations optional requirement of 110 litres/person/day (in additional to the 125 litres/person/day mandatory standard)</p> <p><b>B. Promoting Water Quality</b></p> <p>In line with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive, development must not result in any waterbody failing to meet the element and overall class status set out in the Humber River Basin Management Plan.</p> <p>1. Development will be permitted where proposals will not have a negative impact on water quality directly through pollution of surface or ground water.</p> <p>2. Where development is proposed within a Source Protection Zone, the potential for any risk to groundwater resources and groundwater quality must be assessed and it must be demonstrated that these would be protected throughout the construction and operational phase of development. Management of construction sites should ensure that contaminated surface water is prevented from leaving a site untreated.</p> <p>3. Proposals must be served by an adequate supply of water, appropriate sewerage infrastructure and there must be sufficient sewerage treatment capacity to ensure that there is no deterioration of water quality. Septic tanks will only be considered if it can be clearly demonstrated by the applicant that</p>	No reasonable alternative options	The Council does not consider there to be any reasonable alternatives to the proposed policy approach.

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>discharging into a public sewer is not feasible.</p> <p>4. Development will not be permitted where the drainage of surface water would adversely affect areas important for biodiversity.</p>		
<p><b>Policy 17: Landscape Character</b></p> <p>Development will be supported where it protects or enhances the character, local distinctiveness and quality of the landscape. Proposals will be expected to respond to the recommendations of the relevant Landscape Character Assessment Policy Zone. Where necessary, development proposals must show how landscape character has been taken into account, and should include mitigation measures appropriate to the character type.</p> <p>Development proposals that would have an unacceptable impact on landscape character, visual amenity and sensitivity will not be supported. The provision of alternative, replacement or additional landscape features either within the development site, or in an appropriate alternative location, may be appropriate in circumstances where the impact is demonstrated to be necessary to facilitate an otherwise acceptable scheme. Proposals to offset any loss or damage will be subject to the agreement of an appropriate management scheme by the Council where necessary.</p> <p>Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to the landscape, the prior condition of the landscape will be taken into account in the consideration of development proposals.</p>	No reasonable alternative options	<p>The Council does not consider there to be any reasonable alternatives to the proposed policy approach set out in the Initial Draft Bassetlaw Plan. The NPPF and national guidance provide a clear, hierarchical approach for planning policies to protect and enhance valued landscapes in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality, whilst also recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside.</p>
<p><b>Policy 18: Green Infrastructure</b></p> <p>Where appropriate, development proposals must take advantage of opportunities to deliver qualitative enhancements or provision of new green infrastructure, subject to the requirements of other applicable policies of the</p>	No reasonable alternative options	<p>The Council does not consider there to be any reasonable alternatives to the proposed policy approach set out in the Initial Draft Bassetlaw Plan because specific enhancement</p>

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>development plan.</p> <p>All major development must demonstrate consideration for how proposals integrate with existing green infrastructure, making new or enhancing existing connections with identified nodes and corridors where there are clear opportunities to do so.</p> <p>Development schemes proposing provision of on-site open space or landscaping to mitigate the impact of development must demonstrate as far as possible how schemes provide multiple benefits for people and wildlife.</p> <p>The Council recognises the wider benefits of ecosystem services and supports the protection and enhancement of biodiversity at a landscape scale, including across boundaries with other local authorities, subject to the requirements of other applicable policies of the development plan</p>		<p>measures cannot be identified at this stage. Specific opportunities may, however, be identified in relation to individual sites.</p>
<p><b>Policy 19: Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b></p> <p>New development in the District that will conserve, and where possible restore or enhance, biodiversity and geodiversity will be supported, subject to other planning policy considerations;</p> <p>Development likely to result in the loss, deterioration or harm to habitats or species of importance to biodiversity or geological conservation interests, either directly or indirectly, will not be permitted unless:</p> <p>the need for, and benefits of, the development in the proposed location outweighs the adverse effect on the relevant biodiversity interest;</p> <p>it can be demonstrated that it could not reasonably be located on an alternative site that would result in less or no harm to the biodiversity interests; and</p> <p>measures can be provided (secured through planning conditions or legal agreements), that would avoid, mitigate against or, as a last resort, compensate for the adverse effects likely to result from development.</p> <p>The habitats and species of importance to biodiversity and sites of geological</p>	<p>No reasonable alternative options</p>	<p>The Council does not consider there to be any reasonable alternatives to the proposed policy approach set out in the Initial Draft Bassetlaw Plan. The NPPF requires planning policies to protect and enhance sites of biodiversity or geological value in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality, distinguishing between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites. The NPPF also promotes minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including establishing coherent ecological networks.</p>

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>interest considered in relation to the above comprise:</p> <p>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs);</p> <p>Legally protected species;</p> <p>Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs);</p> <p>Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS);</p> <p>Local Nature Reserves (LNRs);</p> <p>Priority habitats and species listed in the national and local Biodiversity Action Plans;</p> <p>Ancient woodland;</p> <p>Protected trees and hedgerows;</p> <p>Aged and veteran trees, and hedgerows; and</p> <p>Features of the landscape that function as 'stepping stones' or form part of a wider network of sites by virtue of their coherent ecological structure or function or are of importance for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.</p> <p>The level of protection and mitigation should be proportionate to the status of the habitat or species and its importance individually and as part of a wider network.</p>		
<p><b>Policy 20 Open Space</b></p> <p>A. Where development triggers the need for new open space, provision shall be made with regard to identified needs in the locality. Arrangements for future management and maintenance must be formally agreed with the Council.</p> <p>B. Proposals for provision of new and enhancement of existing open spaces will be supported, subject to the requirements of other applicable policies of the development plan.</p> <p>C. Development that would result in the loss of existing open space, sports pitches and other recreational land and facilities will only be supported where</p>	<p>An alternative approach would be to not seek provision of additional new open spaces, but to prioritise developer contributions to facilitate off-site enhancements to existing public open spaces. This approach would prioritise qualitative improvements to facilities and accessibility, rather than using</p>	<p>The proposed approach to provision of new open space will ensure both qualitative and quantitative increases in open space, which integral to improving the health and wellbeing of both new and existing residents.</p> <p>The alternative approach would potentially restrict accessibility of open</p>

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>the loss would be replaced by equivalent or better provision, in terms of quality and quantity, in an appropriate location, within reasonably close proximity to the community it serves.</p> <p>D. Development directly affecting or occurring in close proximity to existing open space must not adversely affect its recreational or amenity value.</p>	<p>provision standards per 1000 population</p>	<p>space and recreational facilities.</p>
<p><b>Policy 21 Heritage</b></p> <p>Support will be given for proposals that conserve or enhance the significance of the District’s heritage assets or their settings. This shall be achieved by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring that the significance of a heritage asset or its setting is understood through Heritage Statements, Conservation Area Appraisals, Characterisation Studies and any other relevant study.</li> <li>Ensuring that there is a weighted approach to decision making between designated and non-designated heritage assets in decision-making.</li> <li>Ensuring there is a presumption against harm to, or loss of significance of designated heritage assets or their settings of the highest significance.</li> <li>Ensuring that the degree of harm, if any, to a heritage asset or its setting is identified in decision-making.</li> <li>Ensuring that there is clear and convincing justification for any harm to a designated heritage asset or its setting.</li> <li>Ensuring that new development is of appropriate siting, layout, design and materials.</li> <li>Ensuring that strategies are identified to tackle heritage at risk.</li> <li>Ensuring that historic shopfronts are conserved or enhanced and new shopfronts in the historic environment are appropriately designed.</li> </ol> <p>Proposals that affect a heritage asset or its setting (whether designated or non-designated) should be informed by a proportionate heritage statement which identifies all heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposal, explains the significance of the heritage assets affected and the degree of the effect on the proposal on the elements that contribute to the significance of the heritage asset and provides an explanation and justification for the proposal in order for any harm to be weighed against public benefits.</p>	<p>Further to the approach set out in the NPPF, the Council considers that a reasonable alternative approach to the historic environment would be to have more detailed policy criteria for the protection of local heritage (i.e. non-designated heritage assets). It is envisaged that this would be specifically with regard to exploring in more detail the justification for demolition.</p>	<p>The approach taken accords with the NPPF.</p> <p>The more detailed elements can be covered by the development management policies (to be consulted on in late summer 2019).</p>
<p><b>Policy 22: Design</b></p>	<p>No reasonable alternative options</p>	<p>The Council does not consider there to</p>

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>The Council will support development of a good quality design which positively contributes to the appearance of the area. Development should enhance the built, natural and historic environment.</p> <p>Development proposals are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Complement and enhance the character of the built, historic, and natural environment.</li> <li>b) Maximise solar gain</li> <li>c) Be visually attractive as a result of good architecture</li> <li>d) Be legible and well integrated with the built, natural and historic environment</li> <li>e) Be inclusive, providing ease of movement and access for all users, which considers the needs of the most vulnerable users first</li> <li>f) Promote natural surveillance</li> <li>g) Be of a size appropriate to the existing settlement and surrounding area</li> <li>h) Meet or exceed the nationally described space standard for new homes</li> <li>i) Provide a qualitative improvement to the existing range of homes, services, facilities, open space and economic development opportunities</li> <li>j) In gateway, landmark or prominent locations, provide interest and an active frontage</li> <li>k) Explore opportunities to deliver innovative buildings</li> <li>l) Provide well designed and appropriately located vehicle and cycle parking facilities</li> </ul> <p>Where neighbouring or functionally linked sites come forward together, applicants will be expected to work together and with the Council to ensure that proposals are, or can be, properly integrated.</p>		<p>be any reasonable alternatives to the proposed policy approach set out in the Initial Draft Bassetlaw Plan because the recently updated NPPF provides a much stronger steer on the requirement for good design. Although the NPPF gives scope to make greater demands on the density of development in some circumstances, it is felt that it is more appropriate to pursue this in settlement-specific policies.</p>
<p><b>Policy 23: Community Services and Facilities</b></p> <p>Where necessary, the Council will expect development that creates additional demand for education, health facilities, open space, sports pitches or recreational land and buildings to make an appropriate contribution to meet local needs. This may be through on-site provision or a contribution towards improving existing facilities close to the development, or within the appropriate catchment for the</p>	<p>No reasonable alternative options</p>	<p>The Council does not consider there to be any reasonable alternatives to the proposed policy approach.</p>

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>community facilities.</p> <p><b>New Community Facilities</b></p> <p>1. The Council will support proposals which deliver appropriately located community facilities and services, in accordance with other policies in this Plan and national guidance. This includes, but is not limited to, schools, local convenience shops, post offices, sports pitches, recreational space, and health facilities.</p> <p>Proposals should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Prioritise and promote access by walking, cycling and public transport. Community facilities may have a local or wider catchment area: access should be considered proportionately relative to their purpose, scale and catchment area;</li> <li>b. Be accessible to all users, including people with a disability;</li> <li>c. Be designed so that they are adaptable and can be easily altered to respond to future demands if necessary;</li> <li>d. Be operated without detriment to local residents. This especially applies to facilities which are open in the evening, such as leisure and recreation facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Existing Community Facilities</b></p> <p>2. The loss of an existing community facility to provide an alternative land use, which is not a community facility, will only be permitted if it is demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The facility is demonstrably no longer fit for purpose and the site is not viable to be redeveloped for a new community facility; or</li> <li>b. The service provided by the facility is met by alternative provision that exists within reasonable proximity: what is deemed as reasonable proximity will depend on the nature of the facility and its associated catchment area; or</li> <li>c. The proposal includes the provision of a new community facility of similar nature and of a similar or greater size in a suitable on or offsite location.</li> </ul>		

Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<p>3. The use or extension of existing community buildings, such as village halls and churches, to provide convenience shops or other local services, will be supported unless there is an overriding conflict with other policies in the Local Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Policy 24: Strategic Infrastructure</b></p> <p>The Council will work with developers and partner organisations to ensure the delivery of infrastructure, including community facilities and services necessary to develop and maintain sustainable communities. This will require provision of new infrastructure and infrastructure improvements which are necessary to make development acceptable. These improvements will be secured by planning condition, community infrastructure levy charges, and/or planning obligations, as appropriate.</p> <p>CIL contributions will be required for residential development and for food supermarket retail at the following rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential development - £30sqm</li> <li>• Food supermarket retail - £100sqm</li> </ul> <p>Infrastructure contributions will be based on the demands created by the specific development. This includes provision of new, or enhancement of the existing infrastructure and facilities, including, but not necessarily limited to:</p> <p>a. physical infrastructure, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. transport improvements, including highways, public transport, provision for cyclists and pedestrians;</li> <li>ii. drainage and surface water management, including SuDS maintenance where appropriate;</li> <li>iii. flood defences (where site specific requirements warrant such an approach).</li> </ol> <p>b. Social infrastructure, including:</p>	<p>No reasonable alternative options</p>	<p>The Council does not consider there to be any reasonable alternatives to the proposed policy approach set out in the Initial Draft Bassetlaw Plan, because specific infrastructure needs must be determined in relation to specific site allocations as they are identified and on a case-by-case basis as planning applications are submitted.</p>



Proposed policy in the Local Plan	Reasonable alternative options considered	Justification for selecting preferred option approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. education, including primary and secondary provision.</li> <li>ii. health facilities, including GP surgeries.</li> <li>c. Green Infrastructure, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. green space, sport recreation and play space, including future maintenance; and</li> <li>ii. Habitat mitigation provision and maintenance.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Existing infrastructure, including community facilities, will be safeguarded except where there is clear evidence that it is no longer required to meet current or future needs, or can be delivered through alternative provision.</p> <p>The Council will seek to ensure that all development is commercially viable and deliverable. Where the delivery of development is threatened on the basis of viability, the Council may consider a reduction in the extent of the planning obligations required to be met. In such circumstances, developers will be required to submit a detailed Financial Viability Assessment on an 'openbook' basis.</p>		