

SA Review in relation to the Bassetlaw Local Plan revised policies (June 2021 Regulation 18 Public Consultation)

- 1.1 This Sustainability Appraisal note has been prepared by Bassetlaw District Council as part of the integrated Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Bassetlaw Local Plan.
- 1.2 This note reviews the nine revised policies in the Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan (November 2020) and should be read in conjunction with that document. This document should also be read in conjunction with the November 2020 Bassetlaw Local Plan SA which assesses all policies in the Bassetlaw Local Plan.
- 1.3 The June 2021 Bassetlaw Local Plan public consultation focusses on specific areas of the Bassetlaw Local Plan. Nine policies have been reviewed and revised following the November 2020 Regulation 18 public consultation on the whole Bassetlaw Local Plan.
- 1.4 The Council considers that the majority of the policy changes have not affected the SA scoring. Amendments to Policy 29 Ordsall South site allocation, and Policy ST58 Safeguarded Land have potential to require minor changes to the SA assessment. However, the proposed changes to the nine policies are considered to be necessary to deliver sustainable development. This will be reviewed again at the Regulation 19 stage of the Local Plan.

Context for the Bassetlaw Local Plan

- 1.5 Bassetlaw District is located within the north of Nottinghamshire covering approximately 63,000ha with a population of approximately 116,800¹. To the north, the District is bordered by Doncaster and North Lincolnshire; to the west, Rotherham and Bolsover bound the District; to the east, West Lindsey forms most of the District's boundary; and to the south, Mansfield, Newark and Sherwood border Bassetlaw.
- 1.6 The District is mostly rural, with Worksop to the south west and Retford towards the central part of the District acting as important service centres. The District has close links to the surrounding local authority areas as well as being an important gateway between the major cities of Sheffield and Nottingham. Reflecting its more rural undeveloped character, approximately 17,000 people commute out of Bassetlaw on a daily basis². Worksop has strong links with South Yorkshire in particular and provides access to strategic transport infrastructure in the form of the A57, A1 and east-west rail links allowing access to Lincoln, Cleethorpes and Sheffield. An emerging context for the new Local Plan in particular is Bassetlaw's future role within the wider Sheffield City Region, with the Council currently being a 'non-constituent' member of the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority.
- 1.7 Bassetlaw contains a wealth of locally and nationally designated biodiversity sites with over 300 Local Wildlife Sites within its boundary. Furthermore, the northern part of Sherwood Forest extends into Bassetlaw and a total of over 10,000ha of woodland

¹ Nomis (2018) Labour Market Profile – Bassetlaw. Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157163/report.aspx?town=bassetlaw>.

² Nomis (2018) Location of usual residence and place of work by method of travel to work. Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/WU03UK/chart/1132462277>.

(600ha of which is ancient woodland) is present in the District which is almost double the average woodland cover for England at local authority level³.

- 1.8 Bassetlaw District Council began work on its new Local Plan in 2015. The new Local Plan will provide the long-term approach to development in the District up to the year 2037 and, once adopted, will replace the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) which was adopted in December 2011.
- 1.9 The Initial Draft Bassetlaw Plan was published for consultation in October 2016 and set out a Vision and 11 Strategic Objectives for the Local Plan as well as six Strategic Proposals which detailed the spatial hierarchy for the District and a proposed planning approach and development principles for each tier of the hierarchy. The Initial Draft Bassetlaw Plan also set out proposed thematic policy approaches relating to housing growth; economic development; town and service centres; the historic environment; the natural environment; design; affordable and specialist housing; rural buildings and residential development in wider rural Bassetlaw; responding to a changing climate; infrastructure delivery and planning obligations; and Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. These proposed policy approaches were high level indications of the likely direction of the Local Plan policy and did not comprise detailed draft policy wording.
- 1.10 Bassetlaw District Council then prepared Part 1 of the Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan for consultation in January 2019. This document focused on the strategic elements of the Local Plan, including how much development is proposed and broadly how it will be distributed. This document included strategic policies (including a policy to allocate new garden villages) and thematic policies, which were focused on various topics for development management purposes. These policies set out the requirements that development within the District should meet.
- 1.11 The Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan (January 2020) then brought together the strategic elements included in the Part 1 consultation with more detailed policies and site allocations. Some elements that were consulted on during the Part 1 consultation were updated in response to comments received through the consultation process.
- 1.12 Bassetlaw District Council decided to carry out a further consultation on the Draft Local Plan in November 2020. During the first consultation on the Draft Local Plan in early 2020, concerns were raised about the distribution of housing development and the sustainability credentials of some of the sites proposed for allocation. Consequently, the Council proposed to amend the distribution of housing and to replace a small number of the sites where they were considered to be unsuitable, or where there is uncertainty that sustainable development can be achieved within the Local Plan period. The Council also proposed a number of other changes including some new policies and amendments to existing policies.
- 1.13 Following the November 2020 consultation the Council has further refined nine policies as a result of consultation responses received relating to the November 2020

³ Bassetlaw District Council (January 2019) Draft Bassetlaw Plan - Part 1: Strategic Plan. Available at: <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/planning-and-building/the-draft-bassetlaw-local-plan/draft-bassetlaw-local-plan>.

consultation. This SA Report relates to the following policies in the November 2020 Draft Bassetlaw Plan:

- POLICY ST6: Worksop Central
- POLICY ST11: Existing Employment Sites
- POLICY ST14: Town Centres, Local Centres, Local Shops and Services
- POLICY ST15: Management of Town Centres
- POLICY 29: Site HS13: Ordsall South
- POLICY ST54: Flood Risk and Drainage
- POLICY ST56: Transport Infrastructure and Improvement
- POLICY ST58: Safeguarded Land
- POLICY ST60: Provision and Delivery of Infrastructure

- 1.14 Sustainability Appraisal is a statutory requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It is designed to ensure that the plan preparation process maximises the contribution that a plan makes to sustainable development and minimises any potential adverse impacts. The SA process involves appraising the likely social, environmental and economic effects of the policies and proposals within a plan from the outset of its development.
- 1.15 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is also a statutory assessment process, required under the SEA Directive, transposed in the UK by the SEA Regulations (Statutory Instrument 2004, No 1633). The SEA Regulations require the formal assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment and which set the framework for future consent of projects requiring Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The purpose of SEA, as defined in Article 1 of the SEA Directive is 'to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans....with a view to promoting sustainable development'.
- 1.16 SEA and SA are separate processes but have similar aims and objectives. Simply put, SEA focuses on the likely environmental effects of a plan whilst SA includes a wider range of considerations, extending to social and economic impacts. National Planning Practice Guidance shows how it is possible to satisfy both requirements by undertaking a joint SA/SEA process, and to present an SA report that incorporates the requirements of the SEA Regulations. The SA/SEA of the Bassetlaw Local Plan is being undertaken using this integrated approach and throughout this report the abbreviation 'SA' should therefore be taken to refer to 'SA incorporating the requirements of SEA'.

2.0 Consideration of the SA in relation to the nine revised November 2020 draft Bassetlaw Local Plan Policies

2.1 Policy ST6 Worksop Central - SA Assessment

NB. The Council considers that the November 2020 SA assessment of this policy is still accurate and applicable as the objectives of this policy have not markedly changed.

Policy ST6 identifies the Worksop Central Area as a Priority Regeneration Area, outlining the principles and requirements which proposals must satisfy (further detail will be provided in the separate Worksop Central Area DPD). The supporting text highlights that the key focus of the policy is to establish a more intense, vibrant mix of

uses including residential, office, retail, leisure, tourism, education and cultural facilities.

The policy relates to development within the built up area, which is less likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity than development within rural locations, due to a lack of natural and semi-natural habitats. The section of the Chesterfield Canal which flows through Worksop is a Local Wildlife Site (LWS); however, as the LWS is already within a built-up area, development in the Worksop Central Area, particularly in terms of the improvements required by this policy, is unlikely to result in negative effects on biodiversity. Furthermore, the policy requires proposals to provide the opportunity to improve the environmental amenity of Chesterfield Canal, which could result in beneficial effects on biodiversity. In addition, the policy requires that developments provide biodiversity net gain and enhancements to tree canopy cover, which may also provide benefits for biodiversity. It also outlines that a high-quality network of connected blue-green infrastructure, open spaces and public realm is created to provide biodiversity benefit. Therefore, minor positive effects are identified in relation to SA objective 1: **biodiversity**.

The policy highlights that proposed development uses within central Worksop should be varied, including providing at least 660 dwellings which provide an appropriate mix of housing types, sizes and tenures. As such, a significant positive effect is expected in relation to SA objective 2: **housing**. The policy promoting the regeneration of central Worksop and supports development including recreational, commercial, leisure, cultural, retail and temporary uses. Locating such developments within Worksop Centre will help ensure residents and visitors have good access to services and facilities. Furthermore, the policy encourages the improvement of connectivity throughout the centre which would improve access for residents. Therefore, the policy is likely to result in a significant positive effect in relation to SA objective 4: **regeneration and social inclusion**.

The policy seeks to support the diversification and regeneration of the town centre, which is expected to boost its vitality and viability. Supporting redevelopment in the centre will provide new employment opportunities for local residents, support the economy and encourage further investment. As such, a significant positive effect is therefore expected in relation to SA objective 3: **economy and skills**.

This policy will provide more residents with opportunities to walk and cycle day-to-day, as they are likely to be travelling shorter distances for work and to access services and facilities. The policy also seeks to improve pedestrian and cycle connectivity, thereby promoting active transport. Furthermore, the policy encourages the improvement in the quality of public spaces and the social amenity of the Chesterfield Canal and River Ryton, which could enhance recreational and leisure opportunities for residents. As such, a significant positive effect is therefore expected in relation to SA objective 5: **health and wellbeing**. The policy also seeks to provide an integrated transport network, which provides good connectivity with adjoining areas. The policy notes that it should include public transport, the improvement of the Worksop rail station, and creation of active travel routes for walking and cycling. However, the policy also seeks to improve vehicle connectivity and provide parking. This could help to reduce congestion in the town but may also facilitate car use and discourage modal

shift. As such, mixed (significant positive and minor negative) effects are likely in relation to SA objectives 6: **transport**, 10: **air quality** and 11: **climate change**.

The policy promotes the re-use of existing buildings and seeks to regenerate areas of underused or vacant land and buildings. In addition, the policy requires a remediation strategy for the area including methods of disposing of contaminated material, and provisions for future monitoring is provided. This is likely to result in a minor positive effect in relation to SA objective 7: **land use and soils**. Much of the Worksop Central Area is situated within a Source Protection Zone and so development here may have a negative effect on the quality of groundwater, although given the existing developed nature of the area it is not expected that this will be significant. Furthermore, developments have the potential to increase surface water runoff to the River Ryton and Chesterfield Canal. However, the policy seeks to improve the environmental amenity of both watercourses, and requires design to be informed by a drainage scheme which protects the Sherwood Sandstone Aquifer, its groundwater resources and quality, and appropriately manages surface water run-off. In addition, the policy requires a remediation strategy which includes measures to prevent the pollution of surface and ground water, and provisions for future monitoring is provided. As such, a mixed (minor positive and minor negative) effect is likely in relation to SA objective 8: **water**.

Part of the central area of Worksop is within Flood Zones 2 and 3. This is primarily focussed along the corridor of the River Ryton. The policy requires that new development is steered towards areas at least risk of flooding, and that a strategic flood management scheme is integrated to ensure that the regeneration would not result in an increase in flood risk individually or cumulatively to land within the Area and elsewhere. As parts of the area are within areas at high risk of flooding, but the area is already developed and considering the requirements of the policy, a potential but uncertain minor negative effect is identified in relation to SA objective 9: **flood risk**. Worksop has a substantial number of heritage assets that may be affected by development proposals within the central area of Worksop. However, the policy outlines that proposals should preserve and enhance the historic character and the significance and setting of affected heritage assets, including the Worksop Conservation Area. However, specific impacts and potential mitigation/enhancements will be dependent on the design and layout of specific proposals as well as their location. Therefore, a potential but currently uncertain minor positive effect is identified in relation to SA objective 13: **cultural heritage**.

The policy outlines that new development within the Worksop central area should contribute positively to their surroundings, and that proposals should provide appropriate landscaping measures to create a high quality landscaped setting. The policy outlines that new development should seek to re-use buildings, and regenerate underused or vacant land. The re-development of such sites may result in positive contributions to the townscape character and quality of the street scene. Therefore, a minor positive but uncertain effect is identified in relation to SA objective 14: **landscape and townscape**.

2.2 Policy ST11 Existing Employment Sites - SA Assessment

NB. The Council considers that the November 2020 SA assessment of this policy is still accurate and applicable as the objectives of this policy have not markedly changed.

This policy protects existing employment sites and allows additional employment and related development at these, which could help to deliver local economic growth, contributing to a significant positive effect for SA objective 3: **economy and skills**. A minor positive effect is also expected for SA objective 4: **regeneration and social inclusion** as many of the existing employment sites listed for added development are located in areas with higher rates of deprivation, therefore development could lead to the regeneration of these areas.

2.3 Policy ST14 Town Centres, Local Centres, Local Shops and Services – SA Assessment

NB. The Council considers that the November 2020 SA assessment of this policy is still accurate and applicable as the objectives of this policy have not markedly changed.

This policy focuses on maintaining the vitality and viability of town and local centres within Bassetlaw and sets out the hierarchy for development. Development outside these areas will be required to follow the sequential assessment approach. The policy supports the delivery of more housing in town centres, where the proposal does not impact on the vitality and viability of the centre or cause unacceptable impacts for neighbouring users. Therefore a minor positive effect is expected for SA objective 2: **housing**. Provision of more housing within centres could help to reinvigorate areas of the town centre and increase footfall in town centres during the day and in the evening. This, along with the likely improvement of town and local centres under this policy (e.g. ensuring the area is attractive to shoppers) will help deliver local economic growth as more attractive places draw more people to that area, thus a minor positive effect is likely for SA objective 3: **economy and skills**.

This policy is expected to have a significant positive effect for SA objective 4: **regeneration and social inclusion** since the policy will promote the vibrancy and vitality of town centres, supports the delivery of retail, leisure, entertainment, cultural facilities, community and healthcare services, and the provision of community services in new local centres such as at Peaks Hill Farm, Ordsall South and Bassetlaw Garden Village. This may also have minor positive effects in relation to SA objective 5: **health and wellbeing**. Furthermore, the policy supports the reuse of existing buildings and vacant premises, including for temporary uses, as such minor positive effects are expected for SA objective 7: **land use and soils**, 9: **flood risk** and 12: **resource use and waste**.

2.4 Policy ST15 Management of Town Centres – SA Assessment

NB. The Council considers that the November 2020 SA assessment of this policy is still accurate and applicable as the objectives of this policy have not markedly changed.

This policy focuses on managing town centres to ensure their vibrancy, functionality and physical appearance maximises commercial attractiveness, whilst maximising footfall and use by the community and visitors. The policy outlines the criteria for which non-A1 development will be supported within the Primary Shopping Area, including that the proposed used must contribute to the vitality and viability of the centre, be complementary in terms of its operational characteristics and active

frontage, and generate increased footfall. Whilst the policy supports non-A1 development, it still seeks to maintain the vitality of the town centre shopping area, and therefore is likely to have significant positive effects in relation to SA objective 3: **economy and skills**, by encouraging further investment.

The policy supports the reuse of upper floors within the town centre, for uses such as residential and employment, provided the development does not adversely affect the viability of the ground floor use or cause unacceptable impacts for adjacent uses. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified in relation to SA objective 2: **housing**.

This policy is expected to have a significant positive effect for SA objective 4: **regeneration and social inclusion** since the policy will promote the vitality and viability of town centres, supports the delivery of A1 development, and non-A1 development where considered appropriate. The policy may also improve social inclusion by improving access to the town centre and its services through improvements to the public transport and active travel networks.

The policy requires that proposals within Worksop should provide a strategic flood management scheme. Therefore, minor positive effects are identified in relation to SA objective 9: **flood risk**.

The policy seeks to provide improvements to the public realm and green infrastructure within the town centre. This will likely improve the quality of space, improve safety through increased natural surveillance as a result of increased footfall, and promote active travel. In addition, the policy seeks to ensure development does not result in adverse effects on amenity. Therefore, a minor positive effect is identified in relation to SA objective 5: **health and wellbeing**. Furthermore, public realm improvements and the provision of green infrastructure may contribute towards improving the townscape. As such, a minor positive effect is also identified in relation to SA objective 14: **landscape and townscape**. This positive effect is reinforced by the policy's requirement for development to respect and reflect the character of the town centre.

The requirement for public realm improvements and the provision of green infrastructure will likely promote active travel. This is further enhanced by the requirement for improved access to the centre for pedestrians, cyclist and active travel. An increase in the number of trips made by sustainable modes of travel will likely result in minor positive effects on SA objectives 6: **transport**, 10: **air quality** and 11: **climate change**.

2.5 Policy 29 Ordsall South – SA Assessment

NB. The Council considers that the November 2020 SA assessment of this policy is still accurate and applicable as the objectives of this policy have not markedly changed.

Change to policy: The number of new homes has increased from 800 to 1250 dwellings; 800 new homes will be delivered by 2037 (end date of Bassetlaw Local Plan) and 450 new dwellings beyond the Plan period. A new site has been included in the site allocation (Retford Golf Club training range which adjoins the Golf Course to the south). The policy also includes a requirement for a two form entry primary school, which should deliver sustainability benefits in terms of social inclusion.

The policy proposes to allocate land at Ordsall South, Retford for a minimum of 800 new dwellings by 2037 and a further 450 dwellings after 2037. The site is in excess of 500m from any statutory international or national designations, and more than 100m from any locally designated sites, however the sites are entirely within the 5 km buffer around the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. In addition, part of the site is adjacent to the Retford Golf Course Local Wildlife Site, and therefore it may be impacted by development. The policy states that the development will incorporate new multifunctional green infrastructure, including a country park and community woodland, and landscape and green buffers near the edges of the site. This may provide benefits to biodiversity by providing new habitats and increased connectivity of the ecological network both within the site and to areas beyond the boundary. As such, a potential but uncertain minor positive effect is likely in relation to SA objective 1: **biodiversity**.

The Ordsall South site will provide a minimum of 800 new dwellings by 2037 which will contribute to meeting the housing need within the District, and the policy requires that the site includes a mix of housing types, sizes and tenures, to meet local needs. It also requires affordable housing, a retirement village of supported accommodation, residential care home, and serviced plots for self-build and custom homes are delivered. As such, a significant positive effect is likely in relation to SA objective 2: **housing**. A portion of the site is within 800m of a major employment site, which may provide new residents with nearby employment opportunities. The remainder of the site is beyond 800m from a major employment site. The policy outlines that a local centre should be incorporated into the development, which may provide some employment opportunities. As such, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to SA objective 3: **economy and skills**.

The allocation of this site may help to maintain and enhance existing community facilities and services as the site is within 800m of a post office, and the Local Centre of Welbeck Road, which could be used by new residents subject to capacity. The site is also partly within 2km of a primary and secondary school, and Retford Town Centre. In addition, development will be required to contribute towards healthcare provision and public realm improvements in Retford Town Centre. The policy also outlines that development will incorporate a local centre, recycling bank, community garden/allotments, and built community facility including sports pitches. In addition, the policy requires land to be safeguarded for a two form entry primary school. This may support the regeneration of the area and encourage social inclusion. Therefore, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to SA objective 4: **regeneration and social inclusion**.

The site is within 800m of various open spaces, such as allotments, semi natural green space, children's play areas, amenity green space, and outdoor sports facilities which could be utilised by residents. The site is not within 2km of a GP surgery. The policy states that the development should provide multifunctional green infrastructure, including outdoor space for sports pitches, a 23ha country park and 4ha of multifunctional open space for recreation and leisure. In addition, the policy states that edible space for allotments and community orchards/planting should be provided, and provision of a health hub. Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely in relation to SA objective 5: **health and wellbeing**.

In terms of existing transport links, part of the site is located within 400m of a bus stop; however is not within 1km of a railway station or 400m of a dedicated cycle path. The policy encourages the use of sustainable transport and seeks to provide new and improved pedestrian and cycle links both within the site, and from the site to neighbouring areas. In addition, it seeks to provide off road parking for cycles and deliver a high frequency bus service to Retford Town Centre. These measures may each promote the use of active and sustainable transport modes. However, the policy requires contributions are made towards highway improvements, and that off-road parking for vehicles is provided, which may encourage the use of private vehicles. As such, an overall mixed (minor positive and minor negative) effect is likely in relation to SA objectives 6: **transport**, 10: **air quality** and 11: **climate change**. The positive effect on SA objective 11: **climate change** is reinforced by the fact that the policy states that the multifunctional green infrastructure network provided should promote climate resilience.

The policy proposes to allocate development on greenfield land, which is classified as Grade 2 and Grade 3 agricultural land, and therefore development here is likely to result in a significant negative effect in relation to SA objective 7: **land use and soils**. The site is located within a Source Protection Zone. However, the policy requires development to incorporate SuDS to manage surface water drainage. This may reduce surface water runoff and prevent the pollution of nearby watercourses and groundwater. Furthermore, the policy requires development be supported by a Drainage Strategy which protects the Sherwood Sandstone Aquifer, its groundwater resources and water quality. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to SA objective 8: **water**.

The majority of the site is located within Flood Zone 1. A very minor part of the site along its eastern and western boundary lies within Flood Zone 3. As such, a negligible effect is likely in relation to SA objective 9: **flood risk**. However, the policy still requires development be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment to ensure that the proposal would not result in an increase in flood risk to this site and land elsewhere. It also requires development be steered towards areas at least risk of flooding. Furthermore, the site is partly within a Minerals Safeguarding Area. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to SA objective 12: **resource use and waste**.

The Council's archaeological officer notes that there are undated cropmarks and potential archaeological earthworks contained within the site. Further information is required to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site in order to determine an appropriate mitigation strategy. Therefore, a potential but currently uncertain minor negative effect is identified in relation to SA objective 13: **cultural heritage**.

The Ordsall south site is located within the Sherwood Landscape Character Area. The site is within Landscape Policy Zones SH40 and SH57. SH40 and SH57 are classified for conserve and create. The condition of the landscape is deemed 'moderate' and it received a sensitivity score of 'moderate'. The condition of the landscapes is deemed 'moderate' and they received a sensitivity score of 'moderate'. However, the policy states that development proposals should be supported by a Landscape Strategy which protects and enhances the landscape qualities of the Retford-Eaton Green Gap. It also specifies that multifunctional green infrastructure and soft landscaping should be incorporated into the development, that development should be of a lower density

with level access accommodation along the urban-rural interface, and that sightlines and views from and through the development, across the Idle Valley and to Eaton should be maintained. As such, a mixed (minor negative and minor positive) effect is likely in relation to SA objective 14: **landscape and townscape**, however this will remain uncertain until detailed proposals for the site come forward at the planning application stage.

2.6 Policy ST54 Flood Risk and Drainage – SA Assessment

NB. The Council considers that the November 2020 SA assessment of this policy is still accurate and applicable as the objectives of this policy have not markedly changed.

Due to the specific nature of the policy, negligible effects are identified in relation to many of the SA objectives. The policy is expected to have a significant positive effect on SA objective 9: **flood risk** as it directly addresses this SA objective, requiring that development proposals, including change of use applications, are supported by a Flood Risk Assessment where necessary, which must demonstrate that development will be safe and will not increase flood risk on site or elsewhere, and where possible will reduce flood risk overall, maximising opportunities for flood mitigation schemes. The policy also states that proposals must demonstrate they pass the Sequential Test, and if necessary, the Exceptions Test in Flood Zones 2 and 3. Furthermore, land that is required to manage flood risk will be safeguarded from development and major developments should incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), and seek to reduce runoff rates in areas at risk of surface water flooding, directing any surface water to sustainable outfalls.

The policy is likely to have minor positive effects on SA objectives 1: **biodiversity**, 4: **regeneration and social inclusion**, 5: **health and wellbeing**, 8: **water** and 10: **air quality** 11: **climate change**. These effects are expected given that the policy supports the creation of green infrastructure, which may provide wider biodiversity benefits including habitat provision, and may also encourage people to engage in active outdoor recreation depending on the nature of the green infrastructure provided, which will benefit health and social interaction. The provision of green infrastructure is also likely to improve the wellbeing of residents by creating a more attractive environment and help benefit air quality. The policy also helps to reduce the risk of adverse physical and mental health impacts associated with flooding. Green infrastructure also has the potential to mitigate impacts of climate change as vegetation acts as a carbon sink, and SuDS may help to improve water quality.

The support that the policy provides in relation to the incorporation of green infrastructure within new development means that a further minor positive effect is expected in relation to SA objective 14: **landscape and townscape** as green infrastructure is expected to benefit landscape character and the general visual amenity of the District.

While the requirements of the policy could be seen as potentially restrictive to housing, employment and other forms of new development, any such development taking place within areas of high risk or without appropriate mitigation could not be considered to be high quality; therefore negligible effects are identified in relation to SA objectives 2: **housing** and 3: **economy and skills**.

2.7 Policy ST56 Transport Infrastructure and Improvement Schemes – SA Assessment

NB. The Council considers that the November 2020 SA assessment of this policy is still accurate and applicable as the objectives of this policy have not markedly changed.

This policy identifies 15 key highways/transport infrastructure improvements that will be prioritised for investment. While further development of the highway network could be seen as encouraging and facilitating ongoing car use with the associated emissions, the level of housing and employment development proposed through the Local Plan will inevitably require some improvements to the highway network in order to avoid congestion which would have adverse impacts in terms of creating and exacerbating pockets of poor air quality. However, the policy also lists some public transport and active travel links to and from new development as priorities for investment. These proposals will encourage the use of sustainable and active travel, therefore helping to minimise air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. As such, overall mixed (significant positive and minor negative) effects are therefore expected in relation to SA objective 6: **transport**, while a mixed minor positive and negative effect is likely in relation to SA objectives 10: **air quality** and 11: **climate change**.

The policy also encourages proposals that promote improvements to the existing transport network which increase safety. Furthermore, the policy outlines proposals to encourage active travel, including developing networks for walking and cycling both within sites, including Bassetlaw Garden Village, along the Peaks Hill Farm distributor road, Ordsall South, within town centres, and connecting sites to town and local centres, which is expected to have minor positive effects on SA objective 5: **health and wellbeing**.

The highway improvements supported through the policy will have a minor positive effect on SA objective 3: **economy and skills** as the improvements will contribute to the maintenance of an effective transport network in the District which will support economic growth. The policy also supports increased access to employment opportunities by promoting enhanced transport networks, including bus corridors and active travel networks for walking and cycling. The policy could help towns and villages to be more aesthetically attractive. However, there is potential for the infrastructure projects identified to have negative effects on landscape and townscape. Therefore, mixed, uncertain minor positive and minor negative effects are expected in relation to SA objective 14: **landscape and townscape**.

The infrastructure improvements identified in the policy could also have negative effects on SA objectives 1: **biodiversity** and 13: **cultural heritage** depending on the exact nature of the improvements that eventually result in each location. Two of the roundabouts (the A57/A60 Sandy Lane roundabout and the A57/Claylands Ave/Shireoaks Common roundabout) are within 500m of Ancient Woodland and parts of the proposed link road for Peaks Hill Farm is within 100m of a Local Wildlife Site and 500m of Ancient Woodland. Therefore, potential but uncertain minor negative effects are identified for these SA objectives. It is assumed that each proposal would also be subject to detailed assessment at the planning application stage.

Because the schemes listed in the policy are mainly improvements to existing junctions and roundabouts there is not expected to be a significant level of land-take. While the

strategic highway link road at Peaks Hill Farm and the new public transport facilities at Bassetlaw Garden Village will involve more land-take, this is within the area of the site allocation which has been assessed separately elsewhere in this SA. In addition, the development of new active travel routes may result in some land take. Overall, a minor negative effect on SA objective 7: **land use and soils** is identified, although this is currently uncertain until more is known about the nature of the proposed improvements and new routes.

2.8 Policy ST58 Safeguarded Land – SA Assessment

NB. The Council considers that the November 2020 SA assessment of this policy is still accurate and applicable as the objectives of this policy have not markedly changed. With regard to Objective 9 Flood Risk, it is likely to result in a positive effect by appropriately mitigating flood risk in Worksop and Shireoaks.

This policy now includes two new areas of safeguarded land:

- Land between Shireoaks and Worksop to accommodate water storage as part of a wider Worksop Flood Management Scheme;
- Land to accommodate a 2 form entry primary school and health hub, and associated infrastructure at HS13: Ordsall South through Policy 29.

The policy safeguards land for new link roads at Peaks Hill Farm (Worksop) and Harworth, and for a railway station and public transport hub, primary school and community health hub at Bassetlaw Garden Village. Land is now proposed to be safeguarded for flood attenuation between Shireoaks and Worksop and for a primary school at Ordsall South. The safeguarded areas for Bassetlaw Garden Village, Peaks Hill Farm, Shireoaks, and Ordsall South are located within 5km of the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. The western corner of the Peaks Hill Farm site is within 100m of Nab's Ashes Wood Local Wildlife Site (LWS). It is possible that development of the safeguarded land could have adverse effects on these features. As such, mixed minor positive and negative effects are likely in relation to SA objective 1: **biodiversity**. The mixed effect will remain uncertain until detailed proposals for the sites come forward at the planning application stage. Additionally, it is unlikely the effects will be experienced within the short-medium term.

Safeguarding land will not provide new dwellings and thus will not contribute to meeting the housing need within the District. Potential development of a link road at Peaks Hill Farm may result in the loss of one dwelling. As such an overall negligible effect is identified in relation to SA objective 2: **housing**, however this will remain uncertain until detailed proposals for the Peaks Hill Farm site come forward at the planning application stage.

In safeguarding land for new link roads and transport provision, this policy may provide residents with improved access to employment opportunities and services and facilities, including education, health and recreation facilities. As such, a minor positive effect is likely in relation to SA objective 3: **economy and skills**, SA objective 4: **regeneration and social inclusion** and SA objective 5: **health and wellbeing**. Furthermore, safeguarding land for a health hub at the Bassetlaw Garden Village will also reinforce the minor positive effect identified for SA objective 5: health and wellbeing. However, this will remain uncertain until detailed proposals for the

infrastructure schemes come forward at the planning application stage. It is unlikely the effects will be experienced within the short-medium term.

The policy seeks to improve transport connections, which may include sustainable transport modes, particularly with regards to the potential new passenger rail link at Bassetlaw Garden Village, and reduce congestion in town centres. However, provision for travel by private car, such as the link roads, could also promote the ongoing use of motorised vehicles by making car travel an attractive transport option. As such a potential but uncertain mixed (significant positive and minor negative) effect is identified in relation to SA objectives 6: **transport**, 10: **air quality** and 11: **climate change**. It is unlikely the effects will be experienced within the short-medium term.

The policy safeguards both brownfield land and greenfield land. Therefore, development of the safeguarded land for these infrastructure schemes is likely to result in mixed (significant positive and significant negative) effects in relation to SA objective 7: **land use and soils**, however it is unlikely the effects will be experienced within the short-medium term. Parts of the Peaks Hill Farm site are within a Minerals Safeguarding Area for Sherwood Sandstone. Therefore, a significant negative effect is likely in relation to SA objective 12: **resource use and waste**.

Most of the safeguarded areas are located within a Source Protection Zone and therefore development may have a negative effect on ground and surface water quality. As such, significant negative effects are likely in relation to SA objective 8: **water**. The safeguarded areas are located mainly within Flood Zone 1. An extensive area of land is safeguarded for flood attenuation between Shireoaks and Worksop. This should help to alleviate flooding in Worksop. Therefore, overall a minor negative and potentially a significant positive effect is likely in relation to SA objective 9: **flood risk**, but this is uncertain until detailed proposals for infrastructure schemes and environmental protection schemes come forward.

Numerous heritage assets are located within proximity to all of the safeguarded areas, including a non-designated heritage asset which falls within the boundary of the Peaks Hill Farm site. It has been assumed that any infrastructure or environmental protection proposals coming forward would avoid the loss of these features, but could be within close proximity to them. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified in relation to SA objective 13: **cultural heritage**, however this will remain uncertain until detailed proposals for the sites come forward at the planning application stage. Additionally, it is unlikely the effects will be experienced within the short-medium term.

The majority of the safeguarded areas are located within the Sherwood and Idle Lowlands Landscape Character Areas (LCA). Bassetlaw Garden Village lies within a landscape policy zones for 'conserve and create' and part of Peaks Hill Farm lies within, a landscape policy zones for 'conserve and reinforce'. The other part of Peaks Hill Farm and the area surrounding Howarth lie within landscape policy zones for 'create'. As such, overall mixed (minor positive and minor negative) effects are expected for SA objective 14: **landscape**. However, it is unlikely the effects will be experienced within the short-medium term, and these effects will remain uncertain until detailed proposals for the sites come forward at the planning application stage.

2.9 Policy ST60 Provision and Delivery of Infrastructure

NB. The Council considers that the November 2020 SA assessment of this policy is still accurate and applicable as the objectives of this policy have not markedly changed.

Policy ST60 sets out the requirements for the funding and provision of infrastructure necessary to support new development in the District. This includes the delivery of physical, social and green infrastructure, and where appropriate its maintenance. The policy outlines that infrastructure will be sought by means of planning obligations, conditions, funding through the Bassetlaw CIL, S106 agreement, and other developer contributions. This may include infrastructure relating to flood risk, transport, telecommunications, security, water supply and wastewater; social infrastructure relating to education, health and highways; and green infrastructure including open spaces, habitat and wildlife creation, waterways, pathways, connections and corridors. As such, minor positive effects are expected in relation to SA objective 1: biodiversity, SA objective 4: regeneration and social inclusion, SA objective 5: health and wellbeing, SA objective 6: transport, SA objective 10: air quality and SA objective 11: climate change. An additional minor positive effect is also expected in relation to SA objective 3: economy and skills, given that the policy would help to secure strategic infrastructure improvements in the District and will help to make the area more attractive to investors.

While the development of physical infrastructure, such as roads, could have negative effects on some of the environmental SA objectives, the nature and location of any such infrastructure is not determined through this policy which relates only to funding mechanisms. It is assumed that any such proposals would be subject to detailed assessment at the planning application stage.

A minor positive effect is expected in relation to SA objective 9: flood risk as the provision of flood risk management infrastructure would reduce flood risk across the District, which is predominantly within a 1 in 1,000 year floodplain. In addition, minor positive effects are expected in relation to SA objectives 13: cultural heritage and 14: landscape and townscape, as the provision of green infrastructure could help to protect and enhance the established character (including historic character and landscape character) of Bassetlaw.

While the requirements for developer contributions towards infrastructure could be seen as potentially deterring developers, risking the delivery of housing and employment development, such requirements are likely to be similar in other districts and the policy includes a caveat that in exceptional circumstances the requirements may be relaxed if it would otherwise make the development unviable. This will help to ensure that development is still delivered and a minor positive effect is therefore expected in relation to SA objective 2: housing. However, it is noted that this could also involve relaxing the requirement for affordable housing development; therefore the minor positive effect is uncertain.

3.0 Conclusion

3.1 This paper has undertaken a review of the SA assessment in relation to nine amended policies in the November 2020 draft Bassetlaw Local Plan consultation document. With the exception of one policy, Policy ST58 Safeguarded Land, the Council considers that the

November 2020 SA of Bassetlaw Local Plan policies is accurate and still applicable to eight of the policies.

- 3.2 Policy ST58 Safeguarded Land is proposing to safeguard land between Worksop and Shireoaks to be used for flood attenuation purposes. This is likely to have a positive effect on SA Objective 9 Flood Risk. Consequently, the SA of this policy is considered still accurate, and there is potential for an improved score relating to flood risk as a result of the amended Policy ST58 Safeguarded Land.

November 2020 SA assessment of part of Ordsall South (land to the west of Ollerton Road, Ordsall) (see Appendix 6 of the November 2020 SA)

Land south of the common, Ordsall, West of Brecks Road (LAA141, LAA270, LAA276)		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green and blue infrastructure network.	-	There are no statutory international/national nature conservation designations within 500m of the site. Part of the site is adjacent to (and within 100m) of the Retford Golf Course Local Wildlife Site. The site is located entirely within a 5km buffer around the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. As such, a minor negative effect is likely.
SA 2: Housing To ensure the District's housing need are met.	++	This site could provide 1224 new dwellings. As such, a significant positive effect is likely.
SA 3: Economy and Skills To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.	0	This site is in excess of 800m of a major employment site. As such, a negligible effect is likely.
SA 4: Regeneration and Social Inclusion To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.	+	Part of this site is within 800m of a post office, and the local centre of Welbeck Road. The remainder of the site is within 2km of these facilities. The site is also within 2km of a primary school. A portion of the site is within 2km of the town centre of Retford and a secondary school. As such, a minor positive effect is likely.
SA 5: Health and Wellbeing To improve health and reduce health inequalities.	+	The majority of the site is within 800m of allotments, semi natural green space, children's play areas, amenity green space, and outdoor sports facilities. The site is not within 2km of a GP surgery. As such, a minor positive effect is likely.
SA 6: Transport To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	+	Part of the site is within 400m of a bus stop, however is not within 1km of a railway station or within 400m of a dedicated cycle route. As such, a minor positive effect is likely.
SA 7: Land Use and Soils To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.	--	This site is a greenfield site, and the site is situated predominantly on Grade 2 agricultural land. The western extents of the site is on Grade 3 agricultural land. As such, a significant negative effect is likely.
SA 8: Water To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.	--	This site is situated within Source Protection Zone 3. As such, a significant negative effect is likely.
SA 9: Flood Risk To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.	0	The site is within Flood Zone 1. As such, a negligible effect is likely.

Land south of the common, Ordsall, West of Brecks Road (LAA141, LAA270, LAA276)		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
SA 10: Air Quality To improve air quality.	N/A	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.
SA 11: Climate Change To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to effects of climate change.	N/A	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.
SA 12: Resource Use and Waste To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).	--	A large proportion of the site is within a Mineral Safeguarding Area (Sneinton Gunthorpe Clay). As such, a significant negative effect is likely.
SA 13: Cultural Heritage To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	--	The Council's archaeology officer notes that there are undated cropmarks contained within part of the site. Further information is also required to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site in order to determine an appropriate mitigation strategy. No further comments were made by the heritage officer. As such, a negligible effect is likely in relation to heritage, and a significant negative in relation to archaeology.
SA 14: Landscape and Townscape To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.	-	This site is within Sherwood Landscape Character Area. The majority of the site is within Landscape Policy Zone SH40, with the remaining in SH57. It 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.
General Mitigation for potential negative effects identified		
SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development should be designed to avoid and incorporate buffers around the most sensitive parts of the designated sites and consider measures to reduce recreational pressures, such as via the provision of Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space to facilitate on-site recreation. Development should be encouraged to incorporate green infrastructure within the allocated site in order to support the creation of new habitats and species and wider habitat connectivity. The draft Policy ST42: Biodiversity and Geodiversity promotes protection and enhancement of biodiversity assets, including designations, habitats and species, and is likely to go a long way to mitigating the identified effects. The effects on the ppSPA will be considered further through the HRA. 		
SA 7: Land Use and Soils		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of greenfield land cannot be avoided without relocating the proposed development. Development should reuse building materials and provide adequate green open space provision within the site. The draft Policy ST1: Bassetlaw's Spatial Strategy may go some way to help minimise negative effects, as it promotes the re-use of previously developed land and minimising the use of the most versatile Grade 1-3a agricultural land. 		

Land south of the common, Ordsall, West of Brecks Road (LAA141, LAA270, LAA276)

SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
<p>SA 8: Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development should provide surface water management measures to reduce the runoff of pollutants into waterways and mitigate water pollution. • If necessary, further measures to prevent potential pollution incidents during construction could include careful handling of materials and spill response plans. • The draft Policy ST55: Protecting Water Quality and Management states that development will not be supported where it could negatively impact surface or groundwater. It also requires assessment of risk to groundwater if development occurs in a Source protection Zone, which should mitigate against any negative effects. 		
<p>SA 12: Resource Use and Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development should be focused within the area of site which lies outside Mineral Safeguarding Areas but if developments fall within safeguarding areas, the mineral resources should be worked prior to development, where possible. 		
<p>SA 13: Cultural Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications for development should include desk based archaeological assessments and/or and a Heritage Statement to assess the impact of the development on the assets and their setting. • Developments should be designed to avoid the most sensitive areas, make consideration of screening, record archaeological remains, and increase public access and understanding of heritage and archaeological assets, as well as enhance the setting of such assets where possible. • The draft Policies ST44: The Historic Environment and 45: Heritage Assets provide protection for both designated and non-designated assets and are therefore expected to go a long way to help mitigate any negative effects. 		
<p>SA 14: Landscape and Townscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development should respond to the recommendations of the relevant Landscape Character Assessment Policy Zone to help mitigate adverse impacts on surrounding landscape character. • Development should be designed to avoid the most sensitive areas and encouraged to incorporate and enhance green infrastructure at sites to reduce the impact of loss of landscape features. • The draft Policies ST39: Landscape Character and ST37: Design Quality could promote development that is sensitive to its surroundings, therefore helping to minimise and mitigate any potential negative effects. 		

Table A6 - 1: South east of Ollerton Road (LAA246, LAA247, LAA067)

The June 2021 makes no changes to the site to the east of Ollerton Road. The SA assessment below remains the same.

Table A6 - 27: South east of Ollerton Road (LAA246, LAA247, LAA067)

South east of Ollerton Road (LAA246, LAA247, LAA067)		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
<p>SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green and blue infrastructure network.</p>	-	There are no statutory international/national nature conservation designations within 500m of the site and no local designations within 100m of the site. The majority of the site is located within a 5km buffer around the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. As such, a minor negative effect is likely.
<p>SA 2: Housing To ensure the District's housing need are met.</p>	++	This site could provide 500 new dwellings. As such, a significant positive effect is likely.
<p>SA 3: Economy and Skills To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.</p>	+	Part of the site is within of 800m of a major employment site. As such, a minor positive effect is likely.
<p>SA 4: Regeneration and Social Inclusion To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.</p>	+	A large portion of this site is within 800m of a post office and the local centre of Welbeck Road. The site is also within 2km of a primary school. A portion of this site is within 2km of the town centre of Retford. As such, a minor positive effect is likely.
<p>SA 5: Health and Wellbeing To improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p>	+	The majority of the site is within 800m of children's play areas, semi natural green space, amenity green spaces and a significant proportion of the site is within 800m of outdoor sports facilities. Part of the site is also within 800m of allotments. The site is not within 2km of a GP surgery. As such, a minor positive effect is likely.
<p>SA 6: Transport To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p>	+	The majority of the site is within 400m of a bus stop, however is not within 1km of a railway station or within 400m of a dedicated cycle lane. As such, a minor positive effect is likely.
<p>SA 7: Land Use and Soils To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.</p>	--	This site is a greenfield site and the site is situated on predominantly Grade 2 agricultural land. As such, a significant negative effect is likely.

South east of Ollerton Road (LAA246, LAA247, LAA067)		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
SA 8: Water To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.	--	The majority of this site is situated within Source Protection Zone 3. As such, a significant negative effect is likely.
SA 9: Flood Risk To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.	0?	The site is within Flood Zone 1. A small portion of the northeast corner lies within Flood Zone 3. As such, a negligible effect is likely, but uncertain.
SA 10: Air Quality To improve air quality.	N/A	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.
SA 11: Climate Change To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to effects of climate change.	N/A	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.
SA 12: Resource Use and Waste To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).	--	A large portion of the site is within a Mineral Safeguarding Area (Sneinton Gunthorpe Clay). As such, a significant negative effect is likely.
SA 13: Cultural Heritage To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	--	The Council's archaeology officer notes that there are undated cropmarks within the site boundary and that potential archaeological earthworks are present on the site. They note that further information is required to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site in order to determine an appropriate mitigation strategy. No further comments were made by the heritage officer. As such, a negligible effect is identified in relation to heritage, and a significant negative effect in relation to archaeology.
SA 14: Landscape and Townscape	-	This site is within Sherwood Landscape Character Area. The site is within Landscape Policy Zone SH57, and is classified for conserve and create. The condition of the

South east of Ollerton Road (LAA246, LAA247, LAA067)

SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.		landscape is deemed 'moderate' and it received a sensitivity score of 'moderate'. As such, a minor negative effect is likely.

General Mitigation for potential negative effects identified

SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- Development should be designed to avoid and incorporate buffers around the most sensitive parts of the designated sites and consider measures to reduce recreational pressures, such as via the provision of Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space to facilitate on-site recreation.
- Development should be encouraged to incorporate green infrastructure within the allocated site in order to support the creation of new habitats and species and wider habitat connectivity.
- The draft Policy ST42: Biodiversity and Geodiversity promotes protection and enhancement of biodiversity assets, including designations, habitats and species, and is likely to go a long way to mitigating the identified effects.
- The effects on the ppSPA will be considered further through the HRA.

SA 7: Land Use and Soils

- Loss of greenfield land cannot be avoided without relocating the proposed development. Development should reuse building materials and provide adequate green open space provision within the site.
- The draft Policy ST1: Bassetlaw's Spatial Strategy may go some way to help minimise negative effects, as it promotes the re-use of previously developed land and minimising the use of the most versatile Grade 1-3a agricultural land.

SA 8: Water

- Development should provide surface water management measures to reduce the runoff of pollutants into waterways and mitigate water pollution.
- If necessary, further measures to prevent potential pollution incidents during construction could include careful handling of materials and spill response plans.
- The draft Policy ST55: Protecting Water Quality and Management states that development will not be supported where it could negatively impact surface or groundwater. It also requires assessment of risk to groundwater if development occurs in a Source protection Zone, which should mitigate against any negative effects.

SA 12: Resource Use and Waste

- The mineral resource should be worked prior to development where possible.

South east of Ollerton Road (LAA246, LAA247, LAA067)		
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification
SA 13: Cultural Heritage		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications for development should include desk based archaeological assessment to assess the impact of the development on the assets and their setting. Developments should be designed to avoid the most sensitive areas, make consideration of screening, record archaeological remains, and increase public access and understanding of archaeological assets, as well as enhance the setting of such assets where possible. The draft Policies ST44: The Historic Environment and 45: Heritage Assets provide protection for both designated and non-designated assets and are therefore expected to go a long way to help mitigate any negative effects. 		
SA 14: Landscape and Townscape		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development should respond to the recommendations of the relevant Landscape Character Assessment Policy Zone to help mitigate adverse impacts on surrounding landscape character. Development should be designed to avoid the most sensitive areas and encouraged to incorporate and enhance green infrastructure at sites to reduce the impact of loss of landscape features. The draft Policies ST39: Landscape Character and ST37: Design Quality could promote development that is sensitive to its surroundings, therefore helping to minimise and mitigate any potential negative effects. 		

Review of SA assessment in Appendix 6 with additional site LAA508 Retford Golf Club Training Range

Land south of the common, Ordsall, West of Brecks Road (LAA141, LAA270, LAA276, LAA508)			SA Review (June 2021)
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification	
SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the District's green and blue infrastructure network.	-	There are no statutory international/national nature conservation designations within 500m of the site. Part of the site is adjacent to (and within 100m) of the Retford Golf Course Local Wildlife Site. The site is located entirely within a 5km buffer around the Sherwood Forest ppSPA. As such, a minor negative effect is likely.	No change. Retford Golf Club training range is more than 100m from the LWS.
SA 2: Housing To ensure the District's housing need are met.	++	This site could provide 1224 new dwellings. As such, a significant positive effect is likely.	No change required. The additional site does not result in the requirement for a change to the SA assessment.
SA 3: Economy and Skills To promote a strong economy which offers high quality local employment opportunities.	0	This site is in excess of 800m of a major employment site. As such, a negligible effect is likely.	No change required. The additional site does not result in the requirement for a change to the SA assessment.

Land south of the common, Ordsall, West of Brecks Road (LAA141, LAA270, LAA276, LAA508)			SA Review (June 2021)
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification	
SA 4: Regeneration and Social Inclusion To promote regeneration, tackle deprivation and ensure accessibility for all.	+	Part of this site is within 800m of a post office, and the local centre of Welbeck Road. The remainder of the site is within 2km of these facilities. The site is also within 2km of a primary school. A portion of the site is within 2km of the town centre of Retford and a secondary school. As such, a minor positive effect is likely.	No change required. The additional site does not result in the requirement for a change to the SA assessment.
SA 5: Health and Wellbeing To improve health and reduce health inequalities.	+	The majority of the site is within 800m of allotments, semi natural green space, children's play areas, amenity green space, and outdoor sports facilities. The site is not within 2km of a GP surgery. As such, a minor positive effect is likely.	No change required. The additional site does not result in the requirement for a change to the SA assessment.
SA 6: Transport To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.	+	Part of the site is within 400m of a bus stop, however is not within 1km of a railway station or within 400m of a dedicated cycle route. As such, a minor positive effect is likely.	No change required. The additional site does not result in the requirement for a change to the SA assessment.
SA 7: Land Use and Soils To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance soils.	--	This site is a greenfield site, and the site is situated predominantly on Grade 2 agricultural land. The western extents of the site is on Grade 3 agricultural land. As such, a significant negative effect is likely.	No change required. The additional site does not result in the requirement for a change to the SA assessment.
SA 8: Water To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.	--	This site is situated within Source Protection Zone 3. As such, a significant negative effect is likely.	No change required. The additional site does not result in the requirement for a change to the SA assessment.
SA 9: Flood Risk To minimise flood risk and reduce the impact of flooding to people and property in the District, taking into account the effects of climate change.	0	The site is mostly within Flood Zone 1. A small part of the eastern boundary lies within Flood Zone 3. As such, a negligible effect is likely but uncertain.	No change required. The additional site does not result in the requirement for a change to the SA assessment.
SA 10: Air Quality To improve air quality.	N/A	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.	No change required. The additional site does not result in the requirement for a change to the SA assessment.
SA 11: Climate Change	N/A	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	No change required. The additional site does not result in the requirement for a change to the SA assessment.

Land south of the common, Ordsall, West of Brecks Road (LAA141, LAA270, LAA276, LAA508)			SA Review (June 2021)
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification	
To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to effects of climate change.		sustainable transport links is considered separately under SA objective 6.	
SA 12: Resource Use and Waste To encourage sustainable resource use and promote the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, recover).	--	A large proportion of the site is within a Mineral Safeguarding Area (Sneinton Gunthorpe Clay). As such, a significant negative effect is likely.	No change required. The additional site does not result in the requirement for a change to the SA assessment.
SA 13: Cultural Heritage To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment, cultural heritage, character and setting.	--	The Council's archaeology officer notes that there are undated cropmarks contained within part of the site. Further information is also required to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site in order to determine an appropriate mitigation strategy. No further comments were made by the heritage officer. As such, a negligible effect is likely in relation to heritage, and a significant negative in relation to archaeology.	No change required. The additional site does not result in the requirement for a change to the SA assessment.
SA 14: Landscape and Townscape To conserve and enhance the District's landscape character and townscapes.	-	This site is within Sherwood Landscape Character Area. The majority of the site is within Landscape Policy Zone SH40, with the remaining in SH57. It 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.	No change required. The additional site does not result in the requirement for a change to the SA assessment.
General Mitigation for potential negative effects identified SA 1: Biodiversity and Geodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development should be designed to avoid and incorporate buffers around the most sensitive parts of the designated sites and consider measures to reduce recreational pressures, such as via the provision of Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space to facilitate on-site recreation. • Development should be encouraged to incorporate green infrastructure within the allocated site in order to support the creation of new habitats and species and wider habitat connectivity. • The draft Policy ST42: Biodiversity and Geodiversity promotes protection and enhancement of biodiversity assets, including designations, habitats and species, and is likely to go a long way to mitigating the identified effects. • The effects on the ppSPA will be considered further through the HRA. 			No change required. The additional site does not change the recommendations.

Land south of the common, Ordsall, West of Brecks Road (LAA141, LAA270, LAA276, LAA508)			SA Review (June 2021)
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification	
<p>SA 7: Land Use and Soils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of greenfield land cannot be avoided without relocating the proposed development. Development should reuse building materials and provide adequate green open space provision within the site. The draft Policy ST1: Bassetlaw's Spatial Strategy may go some way to help minimise negative effects, as it promotes the re-use of previously developed land and minimising the use of the most versatile Grade 1-3a agricultural land. <p>SA 8: Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development should provide surface water management measures to reduce the runoff of pollutants into waterways and mitigate water pollution. If necessary, further measures to prevent potential pollution incidents during construction could include careful handling of materials and spill response plans. The draft Policy ST55: Protecting Water Quality and Management states that development will not be supported where it could negatively impact surface or groundwater. It also requires assessment of risk to groundwater if development occurs in a Source protection Zone, which should mitigate against any negative effects. <p>SA 12: Resource Use and Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development should be focused within the area of site which lies outside Mineral Safeguarding Areas but if developments fall within safeguarding areas, the mineral resources should be worked prior to development, where possible. <p>SA 13: Cultural Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications for development should include desk based archaeological assessments and/or a Heritage Statement to assess the impact of the development on the assets and their setting. Developments should be designed to avoid the most sensitive areas, make consideration of screening, record archaeological remains, and increase public access and understanding of heritage and archaeological assets, as well as enhance the setting of such assets where possible. The draft Policies ST44: The Historic Environment and 45: Heritage Assets provide protection for both designated and non-designated assets and are therefore expected to go a long way to help mitigate any negative effects. 			

Land south of the common, Ordsall, West of Brecks Road (LAA141, LAA270, LAA276, LAA508)			SA Review (June 2021)
SA Objective	SA Score	Justification	
SA 14: Landscape and Townscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development should respond to the recommendations of the relevant Landscape Character Assessment Policy Zone to help mitigate adverse impacts on surrounding landscape character. • Development should be designed to avoid the most sensitive areas and encouraged to incorporate and enhance green infrastructure at sites to reduce the impact of loss of landscape features. • The draft Policies ST39: Landscape Character and ST37: Design Quality could promote development that is sensitive to its surroundings, therefore helping to minimise and mitigate any potential negative effects. 			