



**NEWARK &
SHERWOOD**
DISTRICT COUNCIL

**NEWARK & SHERWOOD LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK**

Plan Review

Integrated Impact Assessment

**Preferred Approach – Sites & Settlements
and Town Centre & Retail**

July 2017

Non-technical summary

- i. This Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) assesses the possible implications, intended and unintended, of the Local Plan Review in relation to Sites & Settlements and Town Centre & Retail. It examines impacts upon the communities in Newark & Sherwood District and how effects may be distributed amongst different groups. The aim of IIA is to make recommendations to enhance potential positive outcomes and minimise negative impacts of a policy. IIA is most effective when used as early as possible in the development of policies.
- ii. The IIA integrates Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) and Health Impact Assessment (HIA). Sustainability Appraisals (SA) are a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) are required by European Directive EC/2001/42, which was transposed into UK law by the Environmental Assessment Regulations for Plans and Programmes (July 2004). The EqIA is a way of demonstrating the District Council is fulfilling the requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty contained in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. HIA is a recognised process for considering the health impacts of plans and undertaking this type of assessment is widely seen as best practice.
- iii. This IIA draws upon the Scoping Report which established the basis of the assessment. This document was produced following consultation and takes account of responses received. This is the second element of the IIA – the first related the Local Plan Review consultation on the Preferred Approach – Strategy which took place from 29 July 2016 until 23 September 2016.
- iv. The detailed Integrated Impact Assessments are set out in Appendices 2 and 3 and they are summarised in Section 6. Overall, the impacts of the proposed policy changes in this stage of the Local Plan Review were considered to be positive.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 This document is the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the Newark and Sherwood District Council Local Development Framework Plan Review in relation to Sites & Settlements and Town Centre & Retail. A draft version of this document was published for consultation for a period of 6 weeks between 12th January 2017 and 24th February 2017. This document takes account of consultation responses that were received. The scope of the IIA was established in the Newark and Sherwood Local Development Framework Plan Review Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report. A final version of the Scoping Report was created following consultation between 5th October 2015 and 16th November 2015 and can be seen at the web address below:

<http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/planreview/>

1.2 The second section of this document describes the Local Plan Review and the third discusses the requirements for IIA. Section 4 concerns the appraisal methodology and Section 5 is about relevant plans, programmes and policies which are set out in full in Appendix 4, and Section 6 summarises the Integrated Impact Assessments. Appendix 1 reproduces the Integrated Impact Assessment Framework developed in the Scoping Report. The full assessment of the Preferred Approach – Settlements and Sites is Appendix 2, and the full assessment of the Preferred Approach – Town Centre & Retail is Appendix 3. Appendix 5 sets out baseline information which has been updated since it appeared in the consultation version of the Scoping Report. Appendices 4 and 5 can be viewed separately alongside this document on the Council's website at the address above.

1.3 The Preferred Approach – Settlements and Sites document reviews the deliverability of allocated sites by assessing whether they are still available and suitable. Any potential new sites for housing or employment have also been considered as part of the work supporting this document, through the 'Call for Sites' that contributed to the ongoing Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA). The Preferred Approach – Town Centre & Retail seeks to ensure that proposed retail and town centre policies are appropriate and up-to date.

1.4 This document should be read alongside the IIA of the Preferred Approach – Strategy, which was put out to consultation from 29 July 2016 until 23 September 2016 and can be seen at the web address below paragraph 1.1.

2.0 The Local Plan Review

- 2.1** The Local Plan consists of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) and the Allocations and Development Management DPD (see web links below).

The Core Strategy: <http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/corestrategy/>

The Allocations and Development Management DPD: <http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/adm/>

- 2.2** The Core Strategy and the Allocations and Development Management DPD are part of the Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework (LDF) (see web link below) which also includes Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) which provide detail on policies, the Policies Map, the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) which records progress in implementing the LDF, and the Local Development Scheme (LDS) which is the timetable for LDF document production.

<http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/planning/localdevelopmentframeworkldf/>

- 2.3** It was stated in the in the Allocations and Development Management DPD that the District Council would begin a review of the Local Plan in 2015. The adoption of the DPD in July 2013 committed the Council to this course of action. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was introduced by the government in 2012. This was before the adoption of the Core Strategy, and the Plan Review will ensue that the Local Plan is fully compliant with the NPPF. All local authority planning policy must be in general conformity with the NPPF, unless specific circumstances justify an exception.
- 2.4** The NPPF sets out national planning policy. To aid understanding and interpretation of the NPPF, the government has also produced topic-based National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG). This guidance, however, does not constitute formal policy and so does not hold significant weight in the determination of planning applications.

3.0 The Requirement for IIA

3.1 The Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) fulfils the statutory requirements to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as well as an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA). While there is no statutory obligation to undertake a Health Impact Assessment (HIA), this is a recognised process for considering the health impacts of plans and is widely seen as best practice. It is therefore intended that the IIA also incorporates a HIA.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

3.2 Sustainability Appraisals are a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) are required by European Directive EC/2001/42, which was transposed into UK law by the Environmental Assessment Regulations for Plans and Programmes (July 2004). To prevent the duplication of work and promote efficiency, it is common practice to merge the two procedures to allow for a single joint appraisal to be carried out.

3.3 Sustainability Appraisal is an integral part of good plan making and should not be seen as a separate activity. Its purpose is to promote sustainable development by integrating sustainability considerations into plans. By testing each element of the Plan Review against sustainability objectives, the IIA assesses and reports the likely significant effects of the Plan Review and the opportunities for improving social, environmental and economic conditions.

Equalities Impact Assessment

3.4 An Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) is a way of ensuring that the Council fulfils its obligations to promote equality of opportunity, and that it does not discriminate between people who have a protected characteristic, or characteristics, and those who do not. In the UK, it is illegal to discriminate against people because of the following protected characteristics:

- Age;
- Being or becoming a transsexual person;
- Being married or in a civil partnership;
- Being pregnant or having a child;
- Disability;
- Race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin;
- Religion, belief or lack of religion/belief;
- Sex; and
- Sexual orientation.

- 3.5** These protected characteristics are defined in the Equalities Act 2010 (see web link below). This protects people from discrimination at work, in education, as a consumer, when using public services, when buying or renting property and as a member or guest of a private club or association. People who are associated with someone who has a protected characteristic, e.g. a family member or friend, and people who have complained about discrimination or supported someone else's claim are also protected. In Newark & Sherwood District, social inequality is also considered.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents>

Health Impact Assessment

- 3.6** A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a way of assessing the effects of a policy, plan, programme or project on the health of a population as a whole and upon groups within that population. There is currently no standard method of carrying out a HIA. Although looking at health impacts is part of the SEA process and therefore the SA, and health is also considered as part of the EqIA, in order to ensure that potential health impacts are assessed fully the IIA will incorporate a HIA. Health issues and objectives relating to the Local Plan Review emerged through the identification of relevant plans and programmes and the assessment of baseline information, and these have contributed to the development of the Integrated Assessment Framework.

The process of IIA production

- 3.7** Figure 1 (below) illustrates the key stages and tasks for SA and how these relate to the production of Local Plans, as set out in National Planning Practice Guidance. The IIA will be developed in the same way as a SA and will have the same relationship to the timetable of the Local Plan Review as it would to the production of a new Local Plan. IIA is an iterative process and stages and tasks set out below may need to be reconsidered or revised in the light of consultation responses, new evidence or updated information.

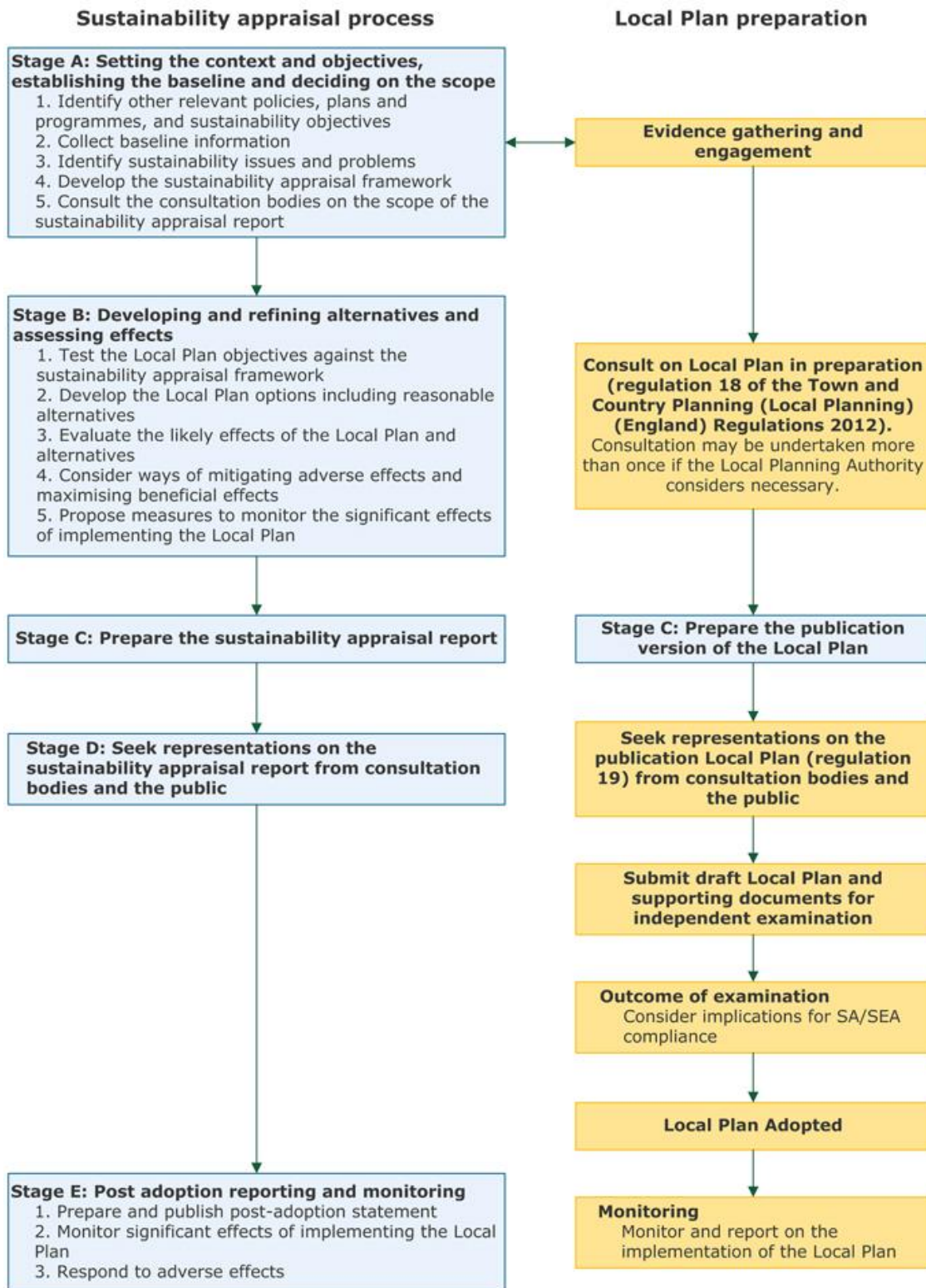


Figure 1 (Source: National Planning Practice Guidance 2015)

4.0 Appraisal methodology

- 4.1** The appraisal methodology used in this document was developed in the Newark and Sherwood Local Development Framework Plan Review Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report. The Scoping Report fulfils the requirements of the first stage of the Assessment and Appraisal process required to develop a Plan – Stage A of the diagram in Figure 1 in Section 3.
- 4.2** Potential elements of the Plan Review were tested against the IIA Framework to help identify preferred options that are compatible with IIA objectives. The IIA Framework was developed through identifying other relevant plans, programmes and policies, establishing baseline information and then defining sustainability, equality and health issues and objectives. These issues and objectives reflect the current social, economic and environmental conditions of the District. The IIA Framework incorporates indicators to assist decision making.
- 4.3** Appendix 1 of this document contains the IIA Framework. Appendix 2 contains the detailed appraisal of the Preferred Approach – Sites & Settlements is set out and in Appendix 3, the detailed appraisal of the Preferred Approach – Town Centre & Retail is set out. A summary of these appraisals can be seen in Section 6. The appraisal was carried out by District Council Planning Officers and will be modified in response to any relevant comments received after this document has been put out to consultation. IIA is intended to be an iterative process, and a finalised version of this document will be produced and published when the consultation period has ended.

5.0 Baseline information and relevant policies, plans and programmes

- 5.1** The identification and consideration of plans, policies and programmes relevant to the Local Plan Review was necessary because it is a requirement of the SEA and it was also a useful means of establishing the necessary scope of the IIA. This process defined the wider context in which the Local Plan Review takes place and made clear the Council's obligations and constraints. It also provided a basis for identifying indicators and objectives.
- 5.2** The SEA Directive requires the collation of baseline information to provide a background to, and evidence base for, identifying sustainability problems and opportunities in the District and providing a basis for predicting and monitoring effects of the Plan Review. To make judgements about how the Plan Review will impact on IIA objectives, it is essential to understand the economic, environmental and social circumstances in the District today and their likely evolution in the future.
- 5.3** A detailed review of the plans, programmes and strategies that are relevant to the Plan Review is provided in Appendix 4 of this document. Appendix 5 contains baseline information about the District. These are available to view separately from this part of the document on the Council's website at:

<http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/planreview/>

6.0 Appraisal Summary

6.1 This section summarises the results of the IIA appraisals of the options associated with individual proposed policies that relate to the Preferred Approach – Sites & Settlements and the Preferred Approach Town Centre & Retail. Overall, the impacts of the preferred approach were positive when compared with alternatives.

6.2 Paragraphs 6.3 to 6.12 summarise IIAs of policies from the Preferred Approach – Sites & Settlements document. Paragraphs 6.13 to 6.18 summarise IIAs of policies from the Preferred Approach - Town Centre & Retail. It was not considered necessary to subject the areas of the Plan Review listed below to IIA, for the various reasons set out in Appendix 2:

- Sutton on Trent
- Collingham
- Nottingham Fringe
- Employment in the Sherwood Area
- Ollerton & Boughton, and Edwinstowe
- Employment in the Mansfield Fringe Area
- Rainworth
- Clipstone
- Blidworth

6.3 The proposed approach to Newark Area Policy was assessed as having more positive impacts than continuing with the current policies in terms of housing, health, sustainable communities, landscape and land use, transport, and design. The current approach was assessed as having more of a positive impact in terms of energy. The two approaches were considered as having comparable impacts in terms of the other IIA objectives, or as having no impact or being neutral.

6.4 The preferred approach to Newark Area Employment Allocations is to continue to allocate them. This was compared with de-allocating some or all of them. The preferred approach scored significantly more positively in terms of housing, historic environment and cultural assets, sustainable communities, employment, deprivation and slightly more positive in terms of landscape and land use, water management and flood risk, and design. The two approaches were considered as having comparable impacts in terms of the other IIA objectives, or as having no impact or being neutral.

6.5 The proposed approach to Newark Urban Area, including the allocation of NUA/Ho/2 as a Gypsy & Traveller site, was compared with the de-allocation of some or all available sites and not allocating the site for Gypsies & Travellers. The proposed approach was assessed as having significantly more beneficial impacts in terms of housing, historic environment and cultural assets, sustainable communities, landscape and land use, transport, climate change, and equality. It was slightly more beneficial

against the natural resources, waste, water management and flood risk, and design objectives. The two approaches were considered as having comparable impacts in terms of the other IIA objectives, or as having no impact or being neutral.

- 6.6** In the Southwell Area, the proposed approach is to continue to allocate all the sites that do not have planning permission, except So/Mu/1, which is no longer available. Changes are suggested to SoAP 1, SoAP 2, So/E/2, So/E/3 and So/Mu/1 to respond to a changing context. Southwell Area policies will be analysed against the alternative of de-allocating some or all of the sites that do not have planning permission, as well as not changing SoAP 1, SoAP 2, So/E/2, So/E/3 and So/Mu/1 in the way proposed.
- 6.7** The preferred approach to policy in the Southwell Area was assessed as having significantly more beneficial impacts than the alternative against the objectives of housing, historic environment and cultural assets, sustainable communities, transport, climate change, and water management and flood risk. It was considered to have slightly more beneficial impacts against the health, landscape and land use, waste, and design objectives. The two approaches were considered as having comparable impacts in terms of the other IIA objectives, or as having no impact or being neutral.
- 6.8** Significant changes are proposed to ShAP2, so this was analysed against the alternative option of continuing with current policy. The preferred approach was considered to have slightly more beneficial impacts against the employment, deprivation, and design objectives, while current policy was considered slightly more beneficial against the transport objective. The preferred approach provides a potentially significant benefit in terms of health. The two approaches were considered as having comparable impacts in terms of the other IIA objectives, or as having no impact or being neutral.
- 6.9** The preferred approach to Edwinstowe and the former Thoresby Colliery is to introduce two new area policies, ShAP3 and ShAP4, and allocate the former Thoresby Colliery to allow for its redevelopment. This was compared with allowing the former colliery site to be restored in line with the requirements of its minerals consent and not introducing ShAP3 and ShAP4.
- 6.10** The preferred approach to Edwinstowe and the former Thoresby Colliery was considered to have significantly more positive impacts in terms of housing, historic environment and cultural assets, transport, employment and deprivation. It was considered to have slightly more positive impacts in terms of health, sustainable communities, landscape and land use, waste, energy, water management and flood risk, and design. Current policies were considered to have minor beneficial impacts against the climate change objective, and the preferred approach was assessed as having some minor beneficial impact and some minor adverse impacts. The two

approaches were considered as having comparable impacts in terms of the other IIA objectives, or as having no impact or being neutral.

- 6.11** The IIA for Bilsthorpe compared the proposed approach with current policy. The proposed approach is to de-allocate Bi/Ho/1 as it is unlikely to be developed in the way envisaged, to enlarge the allocation Bi/Ho/2 and to continue to allocate Bi/MU/1. The proposed approach was assessed as being slightly more beneficial against the housing, sustainable communities, and landscape and land use objectives. The two approaches were both considered to have minor beneficial impacts against the transport objective and were considered to have neutral or no impacts against the other objectives.
- 6.12** It is proposed that Local Drainage Designations be introduced for the Southwell and Lowdham areas. Core Policy 10a would be introduced to support this. It is also proposed that text is added to Core Policy 9 that commits the District Council to producing a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) concerning sustainable design. This approach will be compared with not introducing the Local Drainage Designations, Core Policy 10a and the new text. Both options are neutral or have no effect against most of the objectives. The proposed approach is assessed as being slightly beneficial in terms of community safety and significantly beneficial in terms of climate change, water management and flood risk, and design.
- 6.13** The preferred approach to meeting convenience retail need suggests that additional retail land suitable for a supermarket is provided in 'Land around Fernwood'. It is also suggested that Retail Impact Assessments will be required for proposals for additional convenience retail provision exceeding floorspace thresholds set out in the proposed amended Core Policy 8. Beyond the Newark Urban Area minor growth in capacity is forecast, which could be absorbed through delivery of allocations and the potential redevelopment of the former Thoresby Colliery, the change of use of existing vacant buildings, incremental infill development and the extension of existing stores. The proposed approach was compared to current policy and was assessed as being slightly more beneficial in terms of sustainable communities and employment. The two approaches were considered as having comparable impacts in terms of the other IIA objectives, or as having no impact or being neutral.
- 6.14** The preferred approach to comparison retail capacity is to use Scenario 3 of the scenarios set out in the Preferred Approach – Town Centre and Retail document as a basis for planning future provision to meet comparison retail needs over the plan period. A 'Town Centre first' strategy covering the earliest ten years of the plan period will be used. It is also proposed to continue to allocate NUA/MU/3, but to amend its anticipated delivery to post-2031. The preferred approach was assessed as having slightly more beneficial impacts against the historic environment and cultural assets, sustainable communities, and employment objectives. The two approaches were

considered as having comparable impacts in terms of the other IIA objectives, or as having no impact or being neutral.

- 6.15** The most significant proposed amendment to Core Policy 8 is the redefinition of Rainworth as a 'Local Centre'. The proposed wording covering the sequential approach has been amended to bring it up-to-date with existing national policy. It is also proposed to add a requirement for impact assessments to accompany proposals for retail development outside defined centres with a floorspace of 350 square metres gross or more. ST/MU/1 has been added to the list of new centres for which support has been provided. Reference has been added to centre specific actions in certain area policies. The proposed approach was assessed as being slightly more beneficial than current policy in terms of sustainable communities and the two approaches were considered as having comparable impacts in terms of the other IIA objectives, or as having no impact or being neutral.
- 6.16** It is proposed to amend Policy DM11 Retail to address non-retail Main Town Centre uses and to clarify that section 4 applies to both edge-of-centre and out-of-centre locations. Other amendments make clear the circumstances where retail development in rural locations will be supported, and provide guidance on rural diversification schemes including those with a retail element. Other proposed changes include reference to the proposed amendments to Core Policy 8 and a more permissive approach to A3 uses in Newark Market Place. The proposed approach was assessed as being slightly more beneficial than current policy in terms of sustainable communities and the two approaches were considered as having comparable impacts in terms of the other IIA objectives, or as having no impact or being neutral.
- 6.17** Minor changes are proposed to OB/Re/2 and NUA/MU/3. Amendments to OB/Re/2 seek to improve the linkages between Tesco and the centre, to encourage the making of linked trips, to address long-term vacancies within the Forest Centre and to promote additional investment. Amendments to NUA/MU/3 simply update the policy in the light of current information. These amendments will be compared with continuing with current policies. The preferred approach was assessed as being slightly more beneficial than current policy in terms of health and sustainable communities, and the two approaches were considered as having comparable impacts in terms of the other IIA objectives, or as having no impact or being neutral.
- 6.18** The proposed changes to main town centre and retail designations are of minor significance. In Newark, it is suggested that the Primary Shopping Area is adjusted to include Morrisons and Asda, better reflecting their importance to the town. In Ollerton, changing the primary shopping frontage to include the Post Office and Boyes is proposed. It is also proposed that primary shopping frontage in Edwinstowe is extended along the western side of the High Street to incorporate the main town centre uses present there. Both approaches were considered to have minor beneficial

impacts against the sustainable communities, transport, climate change, deprivation and design objectives, and more significant benefits against the employment objective.

Appendix 1 - The Integrated Impact Assessment Framework

Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicators
<p>1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met</p>	<p>Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?</p> <p>Will it reduce homelessness?</p> <p>Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?</p> <p>Will it meet the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community?</p>	<p>Affordable housing completions</p> <p>House prices; housing affordability</p> <p>Homelessness figures</p> <p>Housing completions (type and size)</p> <p>Profile of housing types tenure</p> <p>Percentage of homes declared non decent by tenure</p> <p>Sheltered accommodation provision</p> <p>Vacant dwellings by tenure</p> <p>New pitches for the Gypsy and Traveller community compared with identified need</p> <p>Number of unauthorised Gypsy and Traveller encampments</p>
<p>2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	<p>Will it reduce health inequalities?</p> <p>Will it improve access to health services?</p> <p>Will it increase the opportunities for recreational physical activity?</p>	<p>Adults taking part in recreational physical activity</p> <p>Health inequalities</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth</p> <p>New or enhanced health facilities</p> <p>Teenage conception rate</p> <p>Obesity rates</p> <p>Levels of healthy eating</p>

		<p>Accessible natural green space</p> <p>Accessible health care facilities</p> <p>Rates of substance misuse</p>
<p>3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District’s historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them</p>	<p>Will it protect, conserve and enhance the condition and setting of features and areas of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest in the environment?</p> <p>Will it promote the sensitive re-use of historic or culturally important buildings or areas where appropriate?</p> <p>Will it improve access to historic and cultural sites?</p> <p>Will it improve the understanding of the area’s heritage and culture?</p> <p>Will it positively enhance and promote the perceived sense of place held by the community?</p>	<p>Number of listed buildings and number at risk</p> <p>Number of Conservation Areas and number at risk</p> <p>Percentage of Conservation Areas with up to date Conservation Area character appraisals or Management Plans</p> <p>Number of Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites and number at risk</p> <p>Number of Historic Parks and Gardens and number at risk</p> <p>Access to local heritage sites</p> <p>Visitor numbers to local historic and cultural attractions</p>
<p>4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime</p>	<p>Will it provide safer communities?</p> <p>Will it reduce crime and the fear of crime?</p> <p>Will it contribute to a safe secure built environment?</p>	<p>Crimes – by category and total</p> <p>Fear of crime</p> <p>Reports of anti-social behaviour including noise complaints</p>
<p>5. Sustainable communities</p> <p>Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment</p>	<p>Will it provide integrated community facilities and services, housing and employment uses where appropriate?</p>	<p>Accessibility of community facilities and services, housing and employment uses</p> <p>Accessibility of new development by public</p>

<p>uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles</p>	<p>Will it focus development in sustainable locations?</p> <p>Will it encourage sustainable patterns of transport?</p> <p>Will it support cultural diversity, social interaction and civic participation and promote more diverse and cohesive communities, enhancing social capital?</p> <p>Will it facilitate healthy lifestyles?</p> <p>Will it help reduce social inequality, poverty and social exclusion in communities in the area?</p> <p>Will it support the viability and vitality of town centres and local shopping areas?</p> <p>Will it support a diversity of lifestyles and communities?</p> <p>Will it promote accessibility for those people who are elderly or disabled?</p> <p>Will it help to sustain the provision of community facilities and open space that meets local needs?</p>	<p>transport, walking or cycling</p> <p>Levels of walking and cycling</p> <p>Public transport use</p> <p>Accessible natural green space and recreational facilities</p> <p>Indices of multiple deprivation</p> <p>Health outcomes</p> <p>Adults taking part in recreational physical activity</p> <p>Levels of deprivation including relative deprivation</p> <p>Levels of hate crime</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats</p>	<p>Will it help protect and enhance biodiversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species?</p> <p>Will it help protect and enhance habitats?</p> <p>Will it increase, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation</p>	<p>Number of designated sites</p> <p>Land area of designated sites</p> <p>Area of SSSIs in favourable condition, neither favourable nor recovering condition and in recovering condition.</p> <p>Area of SSSIs in adverse condition as a result of</p>

	<p>interest?</p> <p>Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management?</p> <p>Will it lead to habitat re-creation, restoration or expansion?</p> <p>Will it avoid fragmentation of habitats by maintaining wildlife corridors or providing new wildlife linkages?</p>	<p>development</p> <p>Number of planning applications with conditions to ensure works to manage or enhance the condition of SSSI features of interest</p> <p>Number of planning applications which result in the need for a protected species licence.</p> <p>Number of planning applications with conditions imposed to ensure working practices and works to protect or enhance habitats of protected species.</p> <p>Change in area of habitats and records of flora and fauna species in respect of biodiversity objectives</p>
<p>7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks</p>	<p>Will it protect and enhance the distinctive landscapes within the District?</p> <p>Will it improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space?</p> <p>Will it provide open space in areas with deficiencies in publicly accessible open space?</p> <p>Will it improve access to green and blue space for all?</p> <p>Will it provide opportunities for or improve the provision of sports, recreation and play facilities?</p>	<p>Percentage of landscape showing no change or showing change consistent with the recommendations in the Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment</p> <p>Accessible natural green and blue spaces</p> <p>Provision of sports, recreation and play facilities</p> <p>Area of ancient woodland</p> <p>New woodlands provided or existing woodlands enhanced</p> <p>Number of new homes built on previously developed land</p> <p>Proportion of employment</p>

	<p>Will it protect soil resources and minimise the loss of soils to development?</p> <p>Will it protect the best and most versatile agricultural land?</p> <p>Will it avoid harmful impacts upon the Green Belt?</p> <p>Will it result in the loss of open or previously undeveloped land?</p> <p>Will it minimise the loss of soils to development?</p> <p>Will it promote re-use of previously developed land and buildings?</p> <p>Will it use land effectively and efficiently, including mixed use and higher density development?</p>	<p>and housing development on previously developed land</p> <p>Percentage of new development on green field sites</p> <p>Number of contaminated sites</p> <p>Number of contaminated sites not remediated</p> <p>Total area of Grade 1 to 3a agricultural land</p> <p>Density of new development</p> <p>Development impacting upon the Green Belt</p>
<p>8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals</p>	<p>Will it improve water quality?</p> <p>Will it improve air quality?</p> <p>Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions?</p> <p>Will it maintain and enhance soil quality?</p> <p>Will it encourage the remediation of land identified as potentially contaminated?</p> <p>Will it impact on a Mineral Safeguarding Area or a Mineral Consultation Area?</p>	<p>Mortality attributable to long-term exposure to current levels of anthropogenic particulate air pollution</p> <p>Carbon Dioxide emissions</p> <p>Change in PM10, NO₂ and SO₂ levels</p> <p>Peak hour traffic congestion</p> <p>Households in Air Quality Management Areas</p> <p>Number of days of moderate or high air pollution</p> <p>Number of contaminated sites</p> <p>Number of contaminated sites</p>

		<p>not remediated</p> <p>Total area of Grade 1 to 3a agricultural land</p> <p>Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Mineral Consultation Areas</p>
<p>9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials</p>	<p>Will it reduce household waste?</p> <p>Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?</p> <p>Will it reduce hazardous waste?</p> <p>Will it reduce waste in the construction industry?</p> <p>Will it protect existing waste management facilities from development on land adjacent to them which could prejudice their future operation?</p>	<p>The amount of controlled waste produced</p> <p>The amount of waste sent to landfill</p> <p>Percentage of waste recycled or reused</p> <p>Weight of household waste collected per head</p> <p>Percentage of household waste composted</p> <p>Percentage of household waste used to recover heat, power, and other energy sources</p>
<p>10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives</p>	<p>Will it improve energy efficiency in homes, businesses and elsewhere?</p> <p>Will it reduce the demand and need for energy?</p> <p>Will it facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes?</p> <p>Will it support community energy projects?</p>	<p>Proportion of new development meeting BREEAM standards</p> <p>Average Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating of new buildings</p> <p>Average consumption of gas and electricity in kWh</p> <p>Amount of renewable energy generated in the District</p>
<p>11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car</p>	<p>Will it reduce car use by encouraging a shift to alternative modes of transport including public transport, walking and</p>	<p>Percentage of the local population within 20 minutes public transport or walking time of facilities including: hospital, GP, primary school,</p>

<p>travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling</p>	<p>cycling?</p> <p>Will it improve access to walking, cycling and public transport routes and services?</p> <p>Will it utilise and enhance existing transport infrastructure?</p> <p>Will it reduce traffic volumes and congestion?</p> <p>Will it improve access to key local services, facilities and places of employment?</p> <p>Will it reduce the distances people have to travel to access work, services and leisure?</p> <p>Will it enhance the public rights of way and cycling networks?</p>	<p>secondary school, further education, employment, food stores and town or local centres</p> <p>Percentage of households with no car or van available</p> <p>Length of footpaths and cycle paths improved and created within the District</p> <p>Levels of bus and railway use</p> <p>Proportion of people who travel to work by public transport, walking or cycling</p> <p>Number, distance and percentage of journeys undertaken by public transport, walking or cycling</p> <p>Congestion levels</p> <p>People killed or seriously injured in road accidents</p>
<p>12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation</p>	<p>Will it increase average income levels?</p> <p>Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs?</p> <p>Will it reduce unemployment?</p> <p>Will it create jobs in high knowledge sectors?</p> <p>Will it improve the diversity and quality of jobs within the area?</p> <p>Will it promote and enable tourism opportunities to be exploited, and employment created?</p> <p>Will it help provide employment in areas of high</p>	<p>Average annual income</p> <p>Numbers and percentage of out of work benefit claimants</p> <p>Levels of worklessness</p> <p>Percentage of long term unemployment claimants</p> <p>VAT business registration rate</p> <p>Businesses per one thousand of the District population</p> <p>Indices of multiple deprivation</p> <p>Sectors of new employment</p> <p>Locations of new employment</p>

	deprivation and help stimulate regeneration?	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	<p>Will it increase qualification levels?</p> <p>Will it improve the skills of the population?</p> <p>Will it improve opportunities for and access to affordable education and training?</p>	<p>Working age population qualification levels (no qualifications, level 1, level 2, level 3, level 4, other qualifications, apprenticeships)</p> <p>Indices of multiple deprivation</p> <p>Pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C</p>
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the natural environment	<p>Will it reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources?</p> <p>Will it reduce consumption of energy?</p> <p>Will it increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon energy sources?</p> <p>Will it help reduce dependency on non-renewable energy resources such as fossil fuels?</p> <p>Will it improve the adaptability and resilience of people, property and wildlife to climate change?</p> <p>Will it minimise the impacts of climate change on health and wellbeing, particularly on vulnerable groups in society?</p> <p>Will it encourage the re-use of resources?</p>	<p>Levels of greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p>Average consumption of gas and electricity in kWh</p> <p>Percentage of energy generated from renewable and low carbon energy sources</p> <p>Number of people hospitalised because of extreme weather events</p> <p>Levels of harm caused to species and habitats by extreme weather events</p> <p>Value of property damage caused by extreme weather events</p>
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and	Will it reduce levels of deprivation?	Indices of multiple deprivation

<p>poverty</p>	<p>Will it reduce levels of poverty?</p> <p>Will it contribute to combatting poverty and deprivation in the most deprived areas, reducing social inequality?</p>	<p>Average annual income</p> <p>Numbers and percentage of out of work benefit claimants</p> <p>Levels of worklessness</p> <p>Percentage of households in fuel poverty</p>
<p>16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment</p>	<p>Will it steer development away from areas at highest flood risk?</p> <p>Will it avoid increasing flood risk elsewhere?</p> <p>Will it avoid increased vulnerability to flood risk due to the impact of climate change?</p> <p>Will it contribute to the positive management of the water environment?</p> <p>Will it incorporate measures to minimise impacts on the water environment, for example through surface water management measures?</p> <p>Will it encourage water efficiency and drought resilience?</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on flood risk grounds</p> <p>Number of properties at risk of flooding</p> <p>Number of new developments built within the floodplain</p> <p>Number of new developments incorporating grey water recycling technology or Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS)</p> <p>Flood protection projects delivered as part of consents and otherwise</p> <p>Developments incorporating of measures to manage the impacts on the water environment and to provide resilience to the impact of climate change</p> <p>Number of flooding incidents (including sewer flooding)</p> <p>Condition of flood defences</p> <p>Number of new developments meeting national standards of 125 litres per person per day for domestic buildings as</p>

		set out in Part G of the Building Regulations.
<p>17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality</p>	<p>Will it promote the use of sustainable design, materials and construction techniques?</p> <p>Will it enhance the quality of the public realm?</p> <p>Will it promote high quality design and sustainable construction?</p> <p>Will it lead to reduced consumption of raw materials?</p> <p>Will it conserve and enhance local townscape character, and visual amenity, strengthening local distinctiveness?</p> <p>Will it protect, and provide opportunities to enhance, the distinctive landscapes within the District?</p> <p>Will it protect historic landscapes and settlement character?</p> <p>Will it protect important views?</p> <p>Will it improve the relationship between different buildings, streets, squares, parks and waterways and other spaces that make up the townscape character?</p>	<p>Proportion of new developments using sustainable design, materials and construction techniques</p> <p>Deficiencies in access to natural green space and recreational facilities</p> <p>Conservation Area Character Appraisals</p> <p>Building for Life Standards</p> <p>Proportion of new development meeting BREEAM standards</p> <p>Average Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating of new buildings</p>
<p>18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are</p>	<p>Will it promote equality of opportunity?</p> <p>Will it avoid discrimination</p>	<p>Educational attainment within the District of ethnic groups, people with disabilities and</p>

<p>disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality</p>	<p>against or between individuals or groups with protected characteristics?</p> <p>Will it facilitate access to services, facilities, employment and recreational opportunities for all</p> <p>Will it promote social inclusion and community cohesion?</p> <p>Will it reduce social inequality?</p>	<p>by gender</p> <p>Qualification levels of people with protected characteristics</p> <p>New developments designed to serve the needs of older adults, people with disabilities, pregnant women, people with pushchairs, people in charge of young children and people with specific cultural or religious requirements such as appropriate prayer rooms.</p> <p>Levels of hate crime</p> <p>Provision of refuge and child care facilities for people suffering from or at risk of domestic abuse</p> <p>Health outcomes for individuals or groups with protected characteristics</p>
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Comparison of the IIA objectives

A1.1 As part of the IIA a comparison of the objectives was undertaken to check if the objectives are compatible with one another. This is set out in Table 1, below.

Key:

✓	Positive
✗	Negative
-	No link / neutral / insignificant
I	Outcomes depend on implementation
?	Uncertain / unknown

Table 1 - Comparison of the IIA objectives

1																		
2	✓																	
3	I	-																
4	✓	✓	-															
5	✓	✓	✓	✓														
6	-	-	-	-	✓													
7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓												
8	I	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓											
9	I	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓										
10	I	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓								
12	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	✓							
13	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓						
14	I	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-					
15	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-				
16	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-			
17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
18	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Appendix 2 - Integrated Impact Assessments - Preferred Approach - Sites & Settlements

Newark Area policies

It is intended that less growth will be directed to Newark, partly due to the potential redevelopment of Thoresby Colliery which can supply some of the District's housing and employment land. Changes are proposed to policies on Newark's Urban Area, and the three Strategic Urban Extensions (SUEs) south of Newark, east of Newark and around Fernwood. North Clifton was erroneously omitted from the list of settlements where Main Open Areas have been defined, and it is proposed to rectify this error - it has not been considered necessary to subject this aspect of the Plan Review to IIA.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Newark Area Policy				
Option:	Option 1: Adopt the approach set out above		Option 2: Continue with current policies	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	+	The proposed approach forms an aspect of an updated Spatial Strategy for the District that reflects the current situation regarding land availability, and takes account of the potential for the redevelopment of the former Thoresby Colliery. Under the proposed approach, Policy NAP1 would direct 60% rather than 70% of residential development to the	-	It is stated in the in the Allocations and Development Management DPD that the District Council would begin a review of the Local Plan in 2015. The adoption of the DPD in July 2013 committed the Council to this course of action. The Local Plan Review offers an opportunity to update current information as well as ensuring conformity with

		<p>Newark Urban Area. This reflects changes in the availability of land for residential development elsewhere while maintaining the presumption in favour of sustainable development set out in the NPPF and adopted local policy.</p> <p>Proposed changes to Policy NAP2A that relate to Section A - Housing are a response to the delivery of residential development having not come forward on the timescale anticipated when the Core Strategy was adopted, and to changes in national policy. It is also proposed that accompanying text relating to phasing and build out rates is updated to take account of the current situation as it is understood.</p> <p>The proposed changes to Policy NAP2B relating to Section A – Housing, are a response to the delivery of residential development having not come forward on the timescale anticipated when the Core Strategy was adopted, and to changes in national policy. It is also proposed that accompanying text relating to phasing and build out rates is updated to take account of the current situation as it is understood.</p> <p>The proposed changes to Policy NAP2C relating to</p>	<p>the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which was introduced in 2012, before the adoption of the Core Strategy.</p> <p>To not take account of updated information about the potential delivery of residential development could lead to less efficient use of land or less effective forward policy.</p>
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		<p>Section A – Housing, are a response to the delivery of residential development having not come forward on the timescale anticipated when the Core Strategy was adopted, and to changes in national policy. It is also proposed that accompanying text relating to phasing and build out rates is updated to take account of the current situation as it is understood.</p> <p>Updating Newark Area housing policy to take account of new information should continue to ensure that appropriate provision is made for new housing and that land is used efficiently.</p>		
<p>2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">+</p>	<p>Providing that new housing is distributed according to a sustainable pattern of development then there is likely to be a correlation with the location of existing health facilities. This distribution of development could also create the economies of scales where health facilities can be maintained or enhanced and so good provision and accessibility ensured.</p> <p>Health problems and inequalities caused or exacerbated by inadequate accommodation could also be reduced by the improvement of the District’s housing stock from high quality new</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">0</p>	

		development.		
<p>3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them</p>	+	<p>No changes are proposed to Section C of Policy NAP 1, which concerns the historic environment. There is also no change suggested to paragraph 10 of NAP1 which encourages the facilitation of access to cultural and heritage assets.</p> <p>It is proposed that a new fifth sub-paragraph is added to section D of NAP1. This would, among other things, seek to support new tourist accommodation and deliver cultural and tourism facilities that draw on Newark's historic heritage. This is likely to make a minor contribution to facilitating access to the historic environment and cultural assets.</p> <p>None of the changes proposed to NAP2A, NAP2B, or NAP2C are likely to have any significant impact on the historic environment and cultural assets. It is assumed that any negative impacts from new housing and employment development could be appropriately mitigated. There should therefore be no significant effect on the historic environment and cultural assets.</p>	+	<p>Current policy seeks to protect and enhance the architectural, historic and archaeological character of Newark, and promote tourist accommodation and facilities.</p>
<p>4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and</p>	+	<p>The proposed approach encourages more people to use Newark Town Centre and promotes new</p>	+	<p>Current policy encourages more people to use Newark Town Centre and promotes new uses which</p>

lessen the fear of crime		uses and the reuse of vacant buildings which should help to discourage crime.		will help to discourage crime.
<p>5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles</p>	+++	<p>The proposed approach seeks to meet the housing needs of the District, and to ensure that appropriate land is available for employment uses, using the most up-to-date information available.</p> <p>The provision of appropriate numbers and types of new dwellings, including affordable housing, in sustainable locations will promote social cohesion and interaction, and facilitate healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>Development will be focussed in sustainable locations in the way set out in the 'Sustainable communities' IIA objective.</p>	++	<p>Development is focussed in sustainable locations under current policies in a way that is very similar to the updated approach that is being proposed. The new approach, however, uses up-to-date information on the availability and deliverability of sites, as well as drawing from a new evidence base.</p> <p>At the time that the current policies were adopted, Thoresby Colliery was in operation and so the potential redevelopment of this site was not considered as part of the Spatial Strategy.</p> <p>As the current policies are based on out of date information, it is likely that their continuation would be less successful than the proposed approach. The Spatial Strategy was, however, very much designed to promote and facilitate the growth of sustainable communities and continuing with current policy would still be likely to have a potentially significant beneficial impact.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats</p>	+/-	As the Strategic Urban Extensions (SUEs) are delivered, development will take place in areas that were previously undeveloped. This may	+/-	As the Strategic Urban Extensions (SUEs) are delivered, development will take place in areas that were previously undeveloped. This may

		<p>have a negative impact on biodiversity and habitats.</p> <p>Conversely, each of the area policies relating to a SUE includes a paragraph concerning green infrastructure provision which is likely to lead to beneficial outcomes in terms of biodiversity and habitats.</p>		<p>have a negative impact on biodiversity and habitats.</p> <p>Conversely, each of the area policies relating to a SUE includes a paragraph concerning green infrastructure provision which is likely to lead to beneficial outcomes in terms of biodiversity and habitats.</p>
<p>7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks</p>	<p>+++/-</p>	<p>Both approaches considered here are intended to encourage development that will maintain and enhance landscapes and use land efficiently, whilst minimising potential negative consequences.</p> <p>This approach uses up-to-date information to focus appropriate development in the most sustainable locations.</p> <p>Each of the area policies relating to a SUE includes a paragraph concerning green infrastructure provision which is likely to lead to improved Green Infrastructure networks.</p> <p>The intensification of use of land and the development of greenfield sites has the potential to reduce access to green space and the countryside.</p>	<p>++/-</p>	<p>Both approaches considered here are intended to encourage development that will maintain and enhance landscapes and use land efficiently, whilst minimising potential negative consequences.</p> <p>This approach uses older information and therefore development may not be distributed in the most appropriate way, although these policies were intended to create sustainable communities.</p> <p>Each of the area policies relating to a SUE includes a paragraph concerning green infrastructure provision which is likely to lead to improved Green Infrastructure networks.</p> <p>The intensification of use of land and the development of greenfield sites has the potential to reduce access to green space and the countryside.</p>
<p>8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The SUEs are on greenfield sites which will result in the loss of a substantial area of</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The SUEs are on greenfield sites which will result in the loss of a substantial area of</p>

of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals		<p>countryside open land. Parts of the sites are within Flood Zones 2 and 3. The scale of development would not be within the capacity of available water resources resulting in the need for new water mains.</p> <p>The SUE policies encourage the use of sustainable drainage systems.</p>		<p>countryside open land. Parts of the sites are within Flood Zones 2 and 3. The scale of development would not be within the capacity of available water resources resulting in the need for new water mains.</p> <p>The SUE policies encourage the use of sustainable drainage systems.</p>
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	+	The concentration of development in the most sustainable locations allows the promotion of recycling and facilitates the efficient management of waste.	+	Although current policies draw from less up-to-date information, they still allow the promotion of recycling and facilitate the efficient management of waste.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	+	The proposed approach encourages the consideration of the provision of on-site renewable energy schemes as part of the development of the SUEs.	++	The current policies are stronger than the proposed approach on renewable energy, requesting the provision of on-site renewable energy schemes as part of the development of the SUEs rather than the consideration of such provision.
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	+	<p>This approach provides the opportunity to provide new and enhanced sustainable transport opportunities and best utilise existing transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Focussing development in the most sustainable locations should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling.</p>	+/-	While this approach provides the opportunity to provide new and enhanced sustainable transport opportunities, it is not based on up-to-date information. A higher level of development is envisaged in Newark because the potential redevelopment of Thoresby colliery is not taken into account.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage	++	The provision of new employment land and the jobs provided by the construction process necessary for new	++	The provision of new employment land and the jobs provided by the construction process necessary for new

enterprise and innovation		development are likely to have a potentially significant beneficial effect.		development are likely to have a potentially significant beneficial effect.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	--	<p>Although seeking to focus development in sustainable locations should minimise greenhouse gas emissions and reduce the consumption of energy, the SUEs will have a potentially significant adverse impact in terms of the climate change objective.</p> <p>The SUEs will lead to significant growth in Newark's population. This will mean increased greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. It is very likely that the consumption of energy will increase.</p> <p>It is arguable that without the SUEs, a similar level of development would have taken place elsewhere, but this could be outside the District.</p> <p>The proposed approach may have a somewhat more negative impact than current policies because of the different language on the provision of on-site renewable energy schemes for the SUEs.</p>	--	<p>Although seeking to focus development in sustainable locations should minimise greenhouse gas emissions and reduce the consumption of energy, the SUEs will have a potentially significant adverse impact in terms of the climate change objective.</p> <p>The SUEs will lead to significant growth in Newark's population. This will mean increased greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. It is very likely that the consumption of energy will increase.</p> <p>It is arguable that without the SUEs, a similar level of development would have taken place elsewhere, but this could be outside the District.</p> <p>Current policies request the provision of on-site renewable energy schemes as part of the development of the SUEs and the proposed approach just asks for the consideration of such provision. This may mean that current policies have slightly less of an adverse impact.</p>

<p>15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>The SUEs will employ flood mitigation measures where necessary and where appropriate incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>The SUEs will employ flood mitigation measures where necessary and where appropriate incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).</p>
<p>17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>The proposed approach includes new text supporting the delivery of improvement schemes which enhance the quality of Newark town centre's offer and environment.</p> <p>Area policies promote good design through measures including landscaping and structural planting; the creation of quality open spaces, sports and playing fields; improvements to existing spaces; and enhancements to existing habitats and the local landscape.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Area policies promote good design through measures including landscaping and structural planting; the creation of quality open spaces, sports and playing fields; improvements to existing spaces; and enhancements to existing habitats and the local landscape.</p>
<p>18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy,</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	

marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality				
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Newark Area Employment Allocations

The proposed approach to the Newark Area Employment Allocations is to continue to allocate all of them. In the previous section of the IIA, the proposed approach was considered against continuing with current policy. In this section, the proposed approach is to continue to allocate sites in the light of updated information – in other words, what is being proposed is essentially the continuation of current policy. It is therefore most useful to consider this proposed approach against the alternative – to de-allocate some or all of the sites.

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Newark Area Employment Allocations				
Option:	Option 1: Continue to allocate all sites		Option 2: De-allocate some or all sites	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	++	NUA/MU/3 continues to be available and suitable and is expected to accommodate at least 150 dwellings. Co/Mu/1 is available and suitable with outline planning permission (at the time of writing), and is expected to provide around 80 dwellings. The continued allocation of all sites including NUA/MU/3 and Co/Mu/1 offers potentially	--	NUA/MU/3 continues to be available and suitable and is expected to accommodate at least 150 dwellings. Co/Mu/1 is available and suitable with outline planning permission (at the time of writing), and is expected to provide around 80 dwellings. While the de-allocation of all other sites would be likely to have no impact on meeting the

		significant benefits in contributing to meeting the District's housing needs.		IIA housing objective, the de-allocation of NUA/MU/3 and Co/Mu/1 would be likely to have a significant adverse impact.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	0		0	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	++	<p>It is expected that any harmful impacts upon the District's heritage and cultural assets would be avoided or mitigated as part of any development of the sites allocated in the proposed approach.</p> <p>Developing sites in line with the proposed approach would, where appropriate, lead to pre-determination archaeological evaluation submitted with planning applications, as well as post-determination mitigation measures.</p> <p>Policy NUA/MU/3 states that development will be subject to investigation and recording of the site's industrial heritage and, where practicable, the incorporation of any important features in the development scheme.</p> <p>Policy Co/MU/1 specifically requires that the design and layout of new development respects the setting of the Grade II listed Station House.</p>	0	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and	0		0	

lessen the fear of crime				
<p>5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles</p>	+++	<p>All the allocated sites were selected to support the Spatial Strategy. This focuses development in sustainable locations in exactly the way set out in the ‘sustainable communities’ objective. The allocation of these sites therefore has a strong and significant beneficial impact.</p>	--	<p>The de-allocation of some or all of these sites would make it more likely that employment sites are developed elsewhere. This could undermine the Spatial Strategy and lead to development in less appropriate locations, with a potentially significant adverse effect on the ‘sustainable communities’ objective.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats</p>	0		0	
<p>7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District’s landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks</p>	+	<p>NUA/E/2 calls for a landscaping scheme providing screening of the site from the A1 and NUA/E/3 requires appropriate boundary treatment to respect the Middleton Road area.</p> <p>NUA/E/4 specifies the need for appropriate design which addresses the site’s gateway location and manages the transition into Newark Urban Area.</p> <p>The continued allocation of sites including NUA/E/2, NUA/E/3, NUA/E/4 and NUA/MU/4 offers the potential for minor enhancements to the District’s landscapes.</p>	-	<p>The de-allocation of sites including NUA/E/2, NUA/E/3, NUA/E/4 and NUA/MU/4 may mean the loss of the potential for minor enhancements to the District’s landscapes, although such enhancements could be proposed in planning applications.</p>
<p>8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality</p>	0		0	

of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals				
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	+	The concentration of development in the most sustainable locations allows the promotion of recycling and facilitates the efficient management of waste.	+	The concentration of development in the most sustainable locations allows the promotion of recycling and facilitates the efficient management of waste.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	+/-	<p>Many of the site policies address transport and access to some extent.</p> <p>NUA/MU/1 states that employment development will not be considered appropriate until improvements have been made to the A1/A46/A17 junction. There is little to encourage public transport, walking and cycling, however.</p> <p>The development of these sites through their continued allocation would be likely to increase motor vehicle use. Concentrating development in sustainable location will make best use of the existing transport network and in some cases could facilitate improvements. It is likely</p>	+/-	De-allocating these sites could lead to less traffic being generated in the areas of the sites. Opportunities for improvements to the transport network may be less likely to arise, however. It is likely that there would be some minor beneficial impacts and some minor adverse impacts from de-allocation.

		that there would be some minor beneficial impacts and some minor adverse impacts.		
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	+++	The provision of areas of employment land and the focussing of employment development in the most sustainable locations are likely to have a strong and significant beneficial impact.	--	The de-allocation of some or all of these sites would have a potentially significant adverse impact on employment. Employment opportunities could be created at these locations anyway, however, or elsewhere in the District.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	+	Focussing employment development in the most sustainable locations may reduce motor vehicle use and therefore harmful emissions.	+	The de-allocation of some or all of these sites may reduce motor vehicle use and therefore harmful emissions.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	++	Ensuring that a large supply of appropriate employment land is available is likely to facilitate the creation of local employment opportunities, with a potentially significant beneficial impact upon levels of deprivation and poverty.	--	The de-allocation of some or all of these sites could have a potentially significant adverse impact on the creation of local employment opportunities, with a potentially significant adverse impact upon levels of deprivation and poverty Employment opportunities could be created at these locations anyway, however, or elsewhere in the District.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive	+	The employment and mixed use allocations are part of an approach that seeks to direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding. Their continued allocation therefore	-	The de-allocation of some or all of these sites could undermine an approach that seeks to direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding. Any planning application

management of the water environment		supports this objective, but the beneficial impact might be minor.		would still be expected to address issues of flood risk and water management, so any adverse impacts would be minor.
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	+	<p>NUA/E/2 and NUA/E/3 both call for appropriate landscaping schemes. NUA/E/4 and NUA/MU/2 require appropriate designs which address the sites' gateway locations and manage the transition into Newark Urban Area.</p> <p>Policy Co/MU/1 states that the design and layout of development on this site will need to both preserve the amenity of established dwellings to the west of the site; and respect the setting of the Grade II listed Station House.</p>	-	While the de-allocation of some or all of these sites may make it less likely that the specific design enhancements required by policy would be delivered, any planning application would still be expected to consider design, so any adverse impacts may be minor.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0		0	

Newark Urban Area and Gypsy & Travellers Site Provision

It is proposed to continue to allocate all the sites that are still available. NUA/Ho/1 is to be de-allocated but is within the Urban Boundary and therefore could be developed if it becomes available. It is proposed that NUA/Ho/2 is allocated as a Gypsy & Traveller site. NUA/Ho/5 is not available but could be in the future, and it adjoins a significant development site, so it is proposed to change its status to an Opportunity Area. NUA/Ho/10 is only partially available so only the available area will continue to be allocated. NUA/Mu/4 is partly developed so only the remaining undeveloped area will continue to be allocated. The IIA will compare the proposed continued allocation of available sites, including the allocation of NUA/Ho/2 as a Gypsy & Traveller site, with the de-allocation of some or all available sites and not allocating the site for Gypsies & Travellers.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Newark Urban Area and Gypsy & Travellers Site Provision				
Option:	Option 1: The proposed approach.		Option 2: De-allocate some or all available sites and do not provide a site for Gypsies & Travellers.	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	+++	The proposed approach will have a strong and significant benefit through using the most up-to-date information available to make provision for the housing needs of the District. By directing residential development to the most appropriate places, the need to use less sustainable locations for housing is avoided. This	---	The de-allocation of sites that are available and suitable would make it less likely that the housing needs of the District would be met or that new housing development would be focussed in the most sustainable locations. Residential development in less appropriate places would become more likely.

		<p>means that existing, and new, infrastructure and transport networks can be used in the most efficient ways.</p> <p>The allocation of NUA/Ho/2 as a site for Gypsies & Travellers will contribute to ensuring that the housing needs of this social group are met.</p>		<p>Failure to provide sufficient land for Gypsy & Traveller pitches would make the use of unauthorised pitches in inappropriate locations more likely.</p>
<p>2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>Providing that new housing is distributed according to a sustainable pattern of development then there is likely to be a correlation with the location of existing health facilities. This distribution of development could also create the economies of scales where health facilities can be maintained or enhanced and so good provision and accessibility ensured.</p> <p>Health problems and inequalities caused or exacerbated by inadequate accommodation could also be reduced by the improvement of the District's housing stock from high quality new development.</p> <p>The provision of appropriate housing land for Gypsies and Travellers should be beneficial for the health of this community through facilitating access to healthcare and recreational facilities, as well as helping to tackle health issues related to unsuitable</p>	<p>0</p>	

		accommodation.		
<p>3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them</p>	++	<p>It is expected that any harmful impacts upon the District's heritage and cultural assets would be avoided or mitigated as part of any development of the sites allocated in the proposed approach.</p> <p>Developing sites in line with the proposed approach would, where appropriate, lead to pre-determination archaeological evaluation submitted with planning applications, as well as post-determination mitigation measures.</p> <p>Policy NUA/Ho/10 calls for new development to respect the plot shapes of the medieval field system.</p> <p>Policy NUA/MU/3 states that development will be subject to investigation and recording of the site's industrial heritage and, where practicable, the incorporation of any important features in the development scheme.</p>	0	
<p>4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime</p>	0		0	
<p>5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses</p>	+++	<p>The proposed approach seeks to meet the housing needs of the District, using the most up-to-date information available.</p> <p>The provision of appropriate numbers and types of new dwellings, including affordable</p>	---	<p>The de-allocation of sites that are available and suitable would make it less likely that the housing needs of the District would be met or that new housing development would be focused in the most sustainable locations.</p>

<p>are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles</p>		<p>housing, in sustainable locations will promote social cohesion and interaction, and facilitate healthy lifestyles.</p>		<p>Residential development in less appropriate places would become more likely.</p> <p>Failure to provide sufficient land for Gypsy & Traveller pitches would make the use of unauthorised pitches in inappropriate locations more likely. This may create conflict with the settled community, undermining social cohesion.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>The proposed approach seeks to use land efficiently and maintain and sometimes enhance the District's landscapes. Some of the sites are brownfield, and many of the policies contain criteria requiring appropriate landscaping schemes to provide screening or buffering.</p> <p>Policy NUA/Ho/3 calls for enhanced provision of an element of Public Open Space on 0.3 hectares of the site including re-provision of the existing Multi-Use Games Area.</p> <p>Policy NUA/Ho/4 requires improved linkages between the policy area and the wider Bridge Ward; improvements to the layout and public realm of the estate; and the retention of suitable</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>As the proposed approach seeks to focus development in the most appropriate places, an alternative approach would be likely to lead to development in locations that are inappropriate.</p> <p>Many of the allocation policies require the maintenance or enhancement of landscapes, which would be less likely to happen if sites were de-allocated.</p>

		playing areas.		
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	+	Some of the allocated sites are on brownfield land, meaning that development would use land efficiently and minimise impacts on the District's natural resources.	-	Some of the allocated sites are on brownfield land, meaning that development would use land efficiently and minimise impacts on the District's natural resources. The de-allocation of these sites would potentially lead to less efficient land use.
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	+	The concentration of development in the most sustainable locations allows the promotion of recycling and facilitates the efficient management of waste.	-	The de-allocation of these sites may lead to development in less sustainable locations, which could lead to less efficient management of waste.
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	++	<p>The proposed approach provides the opportunity to provide new and enhanced sustainable transport opportunities and best utilise existing transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Focussing development in the most sustainable locations should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling.</p>	-	<p>As the proposed approach seeks to focus development in the most appropriate places, an alternative approach would potentially undermine the promotion of public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>Proposals for major development in alternative locations would still have to address transport issues, so any adverse impact would be minor.</p>
12. Employment To create high quality employment	0		0	

opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation				
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	++	Focussing development in the most sustainable locations should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling, thus contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Efficient land use should minimise impacts on the environment.	—	The de-allocation of sites in the most sustainable locations could lead to development in inappropriate places, increasing car dependency and leading to less efficient land use.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0		0	
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	+	Allocated sites were selected in the light of information about flood risk.	0	The de-allocation of sites in the most sustainable locations could lead to development in inappropriate places, although proposals for major development in alternative locations would still have to address issues around water management and flood risk, so any adverse impact is likely to be mitigated
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	+	While the proposed approach seeks to promote good design through measures such as landscaping and enhancements to public spaces, any proposals for major development in alternative locations would need to consider design and possibly employ similar measures.	-	While the proposed approach seeks to promote good design through measures such as landscaping and enhancements to public spaces, any proposals for major development in alternative locations would need to consider design and possibly employ similar measures,

				so adverse impacts may be limited.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	++	<p>The proposed allocation of NUA/Ho/2 as a site for Gypsies & Travellers would contribute to ensuring that this social group has enough suitable housing land.</p> <p>The provision of new pitches in a sustainable location facilitates access to education, healthcare and recreation facilities and will reduce social inequalities.</p> <p>Housing Gypsies & Travellers in an appropriate location reduces social tensions caused by the use of unauthorised pitches, promoting integration.</p>	--	<p>Not providing a site for Gypsies & Travellers would make the use of unauthorised pitches more likely, increasing marginalisation.</p> <p>Gypsies & Travellers living in less appropriate locations would make accessing education, healthcare and recreation facilities more difficult, which would disadvantage this ethnic group.</p>

Collingham

Policies on Collingham have been subject to IIA in the section on Newark Area Policies, and it is not considered necessary to subject housing policies for Collingham to IIA separately. Outline planning permission has been granted for Co/Mu/1, with Reserved Matters applications being considered at the time of writing. The principle of development on this site is accepted and no actions are proposed as part of the Plan Review.

Sutton on Trent

It is proposed to continue to allocate ST/Mu/1 in Sutton on Trent. There is currently a planning application pending consideration for 50 dwellings, a surgery car park and public open space. As the site continues to be available and suitable, and no changes are proposed, it has not been considered necessary to subject ST/Mu/1 to IIA.

Southwell Area

Several changes are proposed to Southwell Area policies. SoAP 1 will be updated to refer to Allocations & Development Management DPD policies, and the text of SoAP 2 will mention the Memorandum of Understanding agreed between the District Council and Nottingham Trent University. It is intended that the Southwell Neighbourhood Plan will be referred to. It is also proposed to include a more thorough and detailed criterion about water management to address flooding issues.

Nottinghamshire County Council no longer intend to construct a bypass for Southwell. Changes are proposed to So/E/2 and So/E/3 that take account of this. The site allocated as So/Mu/1 has been gifted to Southwell Minster to be used for open space so it is proposed to de-allocate this.

No actions are proposed in Farnsfield except the amendment of the Village Envelope to take in a housing scheme for which permission has been granted.

The proposed approach is to continue to allocate all the sites that do not have planning permission, except So/Mu/1. The changes suggested to SoAP 1, SoAP 2, So/E/2, So/E/3 and So/Mu/1 are in response to a changing context, rather than representing a change in the objectives that policies are intended to achieve. Therefore Southwell Area policies will be analysed against the alternative of de-allocating some or all of the sites that do not have planning permission, as well as not changing SoAP 1, SoAP 2, So/E/2, So/E/3 and So/Mu/1.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Southwell Area				
Option:	Option 1: The proposed approach		Option 2: De-allocate some or all of the sites without planning permission / do not change SoAP 1, SoAP 2, So/E/2, So/E/3 and So/Mu/1	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	+++	The proposed approach will have a strong and significant benefit through using the most up-to-date information available to make provision for the housing needs of the Southwell area. By directing residential development to the most appropriate places, the	---	The de-allocation of some or all of the sites without planning permission would make it much less likely that the housing needs of the Southwell Area would be met or that new housing development would be focussed in the most sustainable locations. Residential development

		need to use less sustainable locations for housing is avoided. This means that existing, and new, infrastructure and transport networks can be used in the most efficient ways.		in less appropriate places would become more likely. All the sites in this area that it is proposed to continue allocating are available and suitable.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	+	Providing that new housing is distributed according to a sustainable pattern of development then there is likely to be a correlation with the location of existing health facilities. This distribution of development could also create the economies of scales where health facilities can be maintained or enhanced and so good provision and accessibility ensured. Health problems and inequalities caused or exacerbated by inadequate accommodation could also be reduced by the improvement of the District's housing stock from high quality new development.	0	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as	++	It is expected that any harmful impacts upon the area's heritage and cultural assets would be avoided or mitigated as part of any development of the sites allocated in the proposed approach. Developing sites in line with the proposed approach would, where appropriate, lead to investigation of potential archaeology on sites, as well as post-determination mitigation measures.	0	

<p>facilitating access to them</p>		<p>So/Ho/2 requires development to address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any potential impact on views of and across the Minster, Holy Trinity Church, the Archbishop’s Palace and the Thurgarton Hundred Workhouse; and • also to address the site’s proximity to the Conservation Area (CA), respecting its character and appearance. <p>Policy So/Ho/6 requires a design brief which addresses the site’s sensitive CA location respecting its character and appearance; and the presence of listed and curtilage listed structures within and surrounding the site.</p> <p>So/Ho/7 requires development to have appropriate design, density and layout which address the site’s adjacent location to the CA respecting its character and appearance.</p>		
<p>4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>5. Sustainable communities Development</p>	<p>+++</p>	<p>The proposed approach seeks to meet the housing needs of the Southwell</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>The de-allocation of sites that are available and suitable would make it</p>

should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles		<p>area, taking account of the changes to the context of potential development.</p> <p>The provision of appropriate numbers and types of new dwellings, including affordable housing, in sustainable locations will promote social cohesion and interaction, and facilitate healthy lifestyles.</p>		<p>less likely that the housing needs of the District would be met or that new housing development would be focussed in the most sustainable locations. Residential development in less appropriate places would become more likely.</p>
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	0		0	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	+	<p>The proposed approach seeks to use land efficiently and maintain and sometimes enhance the District's landscapes.</p> <p>So/Ho2, So/Ho/4, So/Ho/5 and So/Ho/7 require the provision or enhancement of appropriate landscaping to provide screening or buffering</p>	-	<p>As the proposed approach seeks to focus development in the most appropriate places, an alternative approach would be likely to lead to development in locations that are inappropriate.</p> <p>Many of the allocation policies require the maintenance or enhancement of landscapes, which would be less likely to happen if sites were de-allocated.</p>
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0		0	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	+	<p>The concentration of development in the most sustainable locations allows the promotion of recycling and facilitates the efficient management of waste.</p>	-	<p>The de-allocation of these sites may lead to development in less sustainable locations, which could lead to less efficient management of waste.</p>
10. Energy To	0		0	

<p>minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives</p>				
<p>11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>By directing residential development to the most appropriate places, the need to use less sustainable locations for housing is avoided. This means that existing, and new, infrastructure and transport networks can be used in the most efficient ways.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>As the proposed approach seeks to focus development in the most appropriate places, an alternative approach would potentially undermine the promotion of public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>Proposals for major development in alternative locations would still have to address transport issues, so any adverse impact would be minor.</p>
<p>12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>Focussing development in the most sustainable locations should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling, thus contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Efficient land use should minimise impacts on the</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>The de-allocation of sites in the most sustainable locations could lead to development in inappropriate places, increasing car dependency and leading to less efficient land use.</p>

		environment.		
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0		0	
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	++	Following review of the latest flood information in relation to surface water through the Newark & Sherwood Strategic Flood Risk Assessment it is proposed to include a more thorough and detailed criterion in each of the remaining Southwell Housing and Employment Allocations addressing issues of flood risk and surface water management.	0	The de-allocation of sites in the most sustainable locations could lead to development in inappropriate places, although proposals for major development in alternative locations would still have to address issues around water management and flood risk, so any adverse impact is likely to be mitigated
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	+	<p>While the proposed approach seeks to promote good design through measures such as landscaping and enhancements to public spaces, any proposals for major development in alternative locations would need to consider design and possibly employ similar measures.</p> <p>Many of the sites are in gateway locations and this is expected to be addressed through design, density and layout.</p> <p>So/Ho/2 requires development to address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any potential impact on views of and across the Minster, Holy Trinity Church, the Archbishop's Palace and the Thurgarton Hundred 	-	While the proposed approach seeks to promote good design through measures such as landscaping and enhancements to public spaces, any proposals for major development in alternative locations would need to consider design and possibly employ similar measures, so adverse impacts may be limited.

		<p>Workhouse; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • also to address the site’s proximity to the Conservation Area (CA), respecting its character and appearance. <p>Policy So/Ho/6 requires a design brief which addresses the site’s sensitive CA location respecting its character and appearance; and the presence of listed and curtilage listed structures within and surrounding the site.</p> <p>So/Ho/7 requires development to have appropriate design, density and layout which address the site’s adjacent location to the CA respecting its character and appearance.</p>		
<p>18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	

Nottingham Fringe

No significant changes are proposed in the Nottingham fringe area. The only potential change is to include Lowdham within the list of settlements where consideration will be given to the development of ‘Rural Affordable Housing Exceptions Sites’. It has not been considered necessary to subject this part of the Plan Review to IIA here as it was addressed in the IIA of the Preferred Approach - Strategy.

Sherwood: ShAP1 and ShAP2

The only change proposed to ShAP1 is to update it to include reference to Policies DM8 and DM9 of the Allocations & Development Management DPD. It is therefore not proposed to subject this to analysis as part of this IIA. Significant changes are proposed to ShAP2, so this will be analysed against the alternative option of continuing with current policy.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: ShAP1 and ShAP2				
Option:	Option 1: The proposed approach		Option 2: Continue with current policy	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	0	No significant changes are proposed to ShAP2 that relate to housing.	0	No significant changes are proposed to ShAP2 that relate to housing.
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++	It is proposed that new text is added that refers to promoting and strengthening the role of the settlement by, among other measures, providing additional healthcare facilities.	0	
3. Historic	0	None of the changes	0	None of the changes

<p>environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District’s historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them</p>		<p>proposed to ShAP2 are likely to have any impact on this objective.</p>		<p>proposed to ShAP2 are likely to have any impact on this objective.</p>
<p>4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Both the proposed approach and the current policy seek to promote sustainable communities in line with this objective.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Both the proposed approach and the current policy seek to promote sustainable communities in line with this objective.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District’s landscapes, prevent inappropriate development,</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>The proposed approach and current policy both seek to use land within Ollerton & Boughton efficiently and enhance the townscape where possible.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>The proposed approach and current policy both seek to use land within Ollerton & Boughton efficiently and enhance the townscape where possible.</p>

facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks				
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0		0	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	+	The proposed approach still seeks the resolution of certain traffic and transport issues in and around Ollerton & Boughton. It does not, however, carry forward the criterion from the current policy concerning securing improved public transport linkages between Ollerton Town Centre and the surrounding Sherwood Area.	++	The current policy seeks the resolution of certain traffic and transport issues in and around Ollerton & Boughton and calls for improved public transport linkages between Ollerton Town Centre and the surrounding Sherwood Area.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and	+++	Encouraging town centre uses and other employment opportunities in the settlement will help develop new jobs in the	++	The current policy encourages town centre uses and other employment opportunities in the settlement to help

innovation		<p>town.</p> <p>New criteria proposed will contribute to the regeneration of the town centre and encourage linked trips, boosting the local economy.</p> <p>The proposed approach uses information from the Newark and Sherwood Retail and Town Centres Study to identify and address issues in Ollerton & Boughton.</p>		<p>develop new jobs in the town. It was not produced in the light of more recent information, and it does not address the imbalance between comparison and convenience retail uses, or the barriers to linked trips.</p>
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	+	<p>Although the proposed approach specifically mentions the provision of additional primary and secondary school places, educational issues would also need to be addressed under the current policy.</p>	+	<p>Although the proposed approach specifically mentions the provision of additional primary and secondary school places, educational issues would also need to be addressed under the current policy.</p>
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	+/-	<p>Suggested improvements to roads in and around Ollerton & Boughton could reduce congestion leading to a lower level of harmful emissions from motor vehicles.</p> <p>Making the town centre a more attractive and easily accessed destination could encourage people to visit who would otherwise go elsewhere, leading to an increase in motor vehicle traffic.</p>	+/-	<p>Suggested improvements to roads in and around Ollerton & Boughton could reduce congestion leading to a lower level of harmful emissions from motor vehicles.</p> <p>Making the town centre a more attractive and easily accessed destination could encourage people to visit who would otherwise go elsewhere, leading to an increase in motor vehicle traffic.</p>
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	++	<p>Creating new employment opportunities and boosting the local economy has the potential to reduce levels of deprivation and poverty.</p>	+	<p>While the current policy seeks to create new employment opportunities and boost the local economy, the proposed approach is more specific and based on more research.</p>
16. Water	0		0	

<p>management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment</p>				
<p>17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>A proposed new criterion encourages the creation of improved linkages between the two supermarket sites and the town centre, and promotes the redevelopment of the wider area around OB/Re/1.</p> <p>Another new criterion supports the delivery of improvement schemes which enhance the quality of the town centre's offer and environment, considers the production of an Ollerton Town Centre Strategy.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>The current policy promotes a high quality of design in new buildings and streetscapes to enhance the town centre, but is less specific and detailed than the proposed approach.</p>
<p>18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	

Sherwood: ShAP 3, ShAP 4, Role of Edwinstowe and Thoresby Colliery redevelopment

Significant changes are proposed here, including the introduction of ShAP 4 to take account of the availability for development of the site of the former Thoresby Colliery. This is close to Edwinstowe, and another new area policy, ShAP 3 is proposed to address the role of the settlement in the light of the possible impacts of any redevelopment of the former Thoresby Colliery.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Sherwood: ShAP3, ShAP4, Role of Edwinstowe and Thoresby Colliery redevelopment				
Option:	Option 1: Introducing ShAP3, ShAP4, and allocating the former Thoresby Colliery to allow for its redevelopment.		Option 2: Allowing the former colliery site to be restored in line with the requirements of its minerals consent and not introducing ShAP3 and ShAP4	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	+++	The redevelopment of the former Thoresby Colliery for mixed use including housing would clearly be significantly beneficial in ensuring that the housing needs of the District are met.	0	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++	ShAP3 contains a criterion that covers the provision of new healthcare facilities. The redevelopment of a large site in a sustainable location will increase the population, supporting local facilities	+	The restoration scheme that is already agreed for the spoil heaps will provide new footpaths and cycle routes and facilitate access to new and existing

		<p>including those providing healthcare. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan identifies the requirement for additional healthcare facilities to be provided as part of any future redevelopment of Thoresby Colliery.</p> <p>If Thoresby Colliery is redeveloped as envisaged, sports pitches and children’s play areas will be provided. Other Green Infrastructure and measures to facilitate access to nearby green spaces will also make it easier for residents and visitors to take exercise. New footpaths and cycle routes will be provided.</p> <p>The new community centre may encourage people to engage in social activities, boosting mental health.</p>		<p>green spaces, encouraging exercise and outdoor leisure. This will offer health benefits.</p>
<p>3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District’s historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them</p>	++	<p>The proposed redevelopment will bring back into use many of the colliery buildings. This will preserve, and compared to their current condition, enhance buildings of historic interest. The proposed redevelopment will also facilitate access to these buildings.</p> <p>ShAP 4 requires a heritage impact assessment, which should assist in the avoidance or minimisation of any negative impacts upon heritage assets.</p>	0	<p>If the site is not allocated and ShAP3 and ShAP4 are not introduced, the colliery buildings will remain at risk. If they have no feasible purpose, they may be demolished as they are not listed or protected in any other way.</p>
<p>4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime</p>	0		0	
<p>5. Sustainable</p>	+++	<p>The redevelopment of the</p>	++	<p>Current policies seek</p>

<p>communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles</p>		<p>former Thoresby Colliery would contribute to meeting the housing needs of the District, and to ensuring that appropriate land is available for employment uses.</p> <p>Access to foot paths and cycle routes, leisure facilities and green space will facilitate healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>The provision of new housing and employment areas in this sustainable location has the potential to reduce dependency on motorised transport and promote the integration of services.</p>		<p>to focus development in sustainable locations in the way set out in the ‘sustainable communities’ objective.</p>
<p>6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats</p>	<p>+++</p>	<p>The wider redevelopment of the former Thoresby Colliery sites would provide a range of natural habitats. Mitigation measures required as part of any development scheme on this site will address any issues caused by the construction of new homes such as habitat disruption and pet predation.</p>	<p>+++</p>	<p>The restoration scheme that is already agreed for the spoil heaps will provide a range of natural habitats.</p>
<p>7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District’s landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks</p>	<p>+++</p>	<p>The proposed redevelopment will bring significant improvements to the landscape. New Green Infrastructure will be created. Access to the countryside and other green spaces will be facilitated for residents and visitors.</p> <p>The proposed ShAP3 and ShAP4 seek to ensure that appropriate development is focused in sustainable locations and that the townscape of Edwinstowe is enhanced.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>The restoration scheme that is already agreed for the spoil heaps represents a significant improvement to the landscape. New Green infrastructure will be created.</p>
<p>8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District’s natural</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	

resources including water, air, soils and minerals				
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	+	The concentration of development in the most sustainable locations allows the promotion of recycling and facilitates the efficient management of waste.	0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	+	ShAP4 encourages the consideration of the provision of on-site renewable energy schemes to help meet the energy requirements of the development.	0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	+++/-	<p>ShAP 3 seeks to secure the resolution of traffic and transport issues in and around Edwinstowe including congestion at Ollerton roundabout.</p> <p>The proposed redevelopment of the Thoresby Colliery site would provide through the site via green infrastructure and safeguard a link road to provide access to the Sherwood Forest National Nature Reserve Visitor Centre and car park. New footpaths and cycle routes will be provided.</p> <p>ShAP 4 would, if adopted, introduce transport measures which would maximise opportunities for sustainable travel and increasing modal shift away from car use; achieve suitable access to local facilities; and minimise the impact of the development on the existing transport network. These measures will include:</p>	+	The restoration scheme that is already agreed for the spoil heaps will provide new footpaths and cycle routes and facilitate access to new and existing green spaces.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to passenger transport links to nearby communities; • The provision of safe, convenient pedestrian and cycle routes within and adjoining the development; and • Safeguarding of a route for alternative access to the new Sherwood Forest Visitor Centre. <p>The proposed redevelopment would inevitably lead to an increase in motorised vehicle travel in the area and increase pressure on the transport network, especially in places other than where improvements related to the development are implemented.</p>		
<p>12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation</p>	+++	<p>ShAP 3 would promote new employment opportunities in Edwinstowe and at the Thoresby Colliery site.</p> <p>The provision of 10 hectares of new employment land as part of the proposed redevelopment of the Thoresby Colliery site would be significantly beneficial in creating new employment opportunities.</p>	0	
<p>13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population</p>	0	<p>Although the proposed redevelopment of the Thoresby Colliery site would include the provision of a new primary school, any development of this scale would be expected to make similar provision.</p>	0	
<p>14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and</p>	+/-	<p>Although seeking to focus development in sustainable locations should minimise greenhouse gas emissions and reduce the consumption of energy, the proposed redevelopment will lead to</p>	+	<p>The restoration scheme that is already agreed for the spoil heaps will provide new footpaths and cycle routes which may reduce car</p>

<p>minimise harm to human health and the environment</p>		<p>population growth. This will mean increased greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. It is very likely that the consumption of energy will increase.</p> <p>It is arguable that without the redevelopment of the Thoresby Colliery site, a similar level of development would have taken place elsewhere, but this could be outside the District.</p> <p>ShAP4 encourages the consideration of the provision of on-site renewable energy schemes to help meet the energy requirements of the development.</p>		<p>dependency, reducing emissions.</p> <p>The maintenance of existing trees and vegetation, as well as the introduction of new planting, may contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emissions by absorbing carbon dioxide.</p>
<p>15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>Ensuring that a large supply of appropriate employment land is available is likely to facilitate the creation of local employment opportunities, with a potentially significant beneficial impact upon levels of deprivation and poverty.</p>	<p>0</p>	
<p>16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>ShAP4 encourages the use of sustainable drainage systems.</p>	<p>0</p>	
<p>17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality</p>	<p>+++</p>	<p>ShAP 3 seeks to enhance the quality of the public realm and conserve and enhance Edwinstowe’s character.</p> <p>The proposed redevelopment of the Thoresby Colliery site would see 140 hectares of reclaimed spoil heaps returned to heathland and other natural</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>Even if Thoresby Colliery is not allocated, 140 hectares of reclaimed spoil heaps will be returned to heathland and other natural habitats, creating a high quality new space.</p>

		<p>habitats.</p> <p>To minimise pressure on the Special Area of Conservation (SAC)/National Nature Reserve (NNR), the redevelopment scheme will provide Sustainable Alternative Natural Green Space (SANGS). In this context, this means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites that are freely accessible to people living within 5km of the SAC that provide an alternative to the SAC for regular walking and dog walking; • Sites that provide natural space; • Sites that should include some provision for car parking but also be accessible on foot; and • Sites provide the opportunity for multi-functional sites that also enhance biodiversity. <p>The proposed redevelopment will bring back into use many of the colliery buildings and facilitate access to these buildings. This will preserve existing features of historical interest while allowing new uses.</p> <p>In order to address the visual impacts of the new development, the following measures are recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The retention and potential enhancement of some existing landscape elements; • The maintenance and reinstatement of 		
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		<p>former field hedge boundaries; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The setting of the new development within a woodland matrix with substantial buffering of existing and restored semi natural landscapes. <p>New green infrastructure would be provided, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landscaping and structural planting throughout the development; • the creation of quality open spaces, sports and playing fields; • improvements to existing spaces; • links to the countryside beyond the site; • enhancements to existing habitats and the local landscape; and • measures to mitigate any detrimental impact on environmental and heritage features on and adjacent to the site. 		
<p>18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">0</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">0</p>	

partnership, age, or social inequality				
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Employment in the Sherwood Area

Three sites were allocated in the Sherwood Area – OB/E/3, Bi/E/1 and Bi/E/2. OB/E/3 and Bi/E/1 are still available and suitable, so it is proposed to continue to allocate them. Bi/E/2 has been fully developed, so it is intended to remove this site from the development plan. As no other changes are proposed, it is not considered necessary to subject this section of the plan review to IIA.

Ollerton & Boughton, and Edwinstowe

It is proposed to continue to allocate all the sites in Ollerton & Boughton, and Edwinstowe, that do not have planning permission. It is not considered necessary to subject this section of the plan review to IIA.

Bilsthorpe

The IIA for Bilsthorpe will compare the proposed approach with current policy. The proposed approach is to de-allocate Bi/Ho/1 as it is unlikely to be developed in the way envisaged, to enlarge the allocation Bi/Ho/2 and to continue to allocate Bi/MU/1.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Bilsthorpe				
Option:	Option 1: The proposed approach		Option 2: Continue with current policy	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of	+++	The proposed approach uses up-to-date information to try to	++	Current policies seek to focus new housing development in the most

the District are met		<p>focus new housing development in the most appropriate locations.</p> <p>There is no point continuing to allocate Bi/Ho/1 as it is not likely to be developed in the way that was anticipated when the current policy was adopted.</p> <p>Enlarging Bi/Ho/2 will facilitate the development of new housing.</p>		<p>appropriate places, but are based on out of date information.</p> <p>There is no point continuing to allocate Bi/Ho/1 as it is not likely to be developed in the way that was anticipated when the current policy was adopted.</p> <p>It is possible that sufficient new housing would be developed in this area without any alterations to policy.</p>
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	0		0	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	0		0	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where	++	The proposed approach seeks to focus new housing development in the most sustainable locations and uses up-to-date information	+	Current policies seek to focus new housing development in the most sustainable locations, but are based on out of date information.

community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles				
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	0		0	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	++	The proposed approach seeks to focus new housing development in the most appropriate locations and uses up-to-date information	+	Current policies seek to focus new housing development in the most appropriate locations, but are based on out of date information.
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0		0	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To	+	Focussing development	+	Although based on old

increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling		in the most sustainable locations should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling.		information, current policies seek to focus development in the most sustainable locations. This should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	0		0	
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	0		0	
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	0		0	
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0		0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces	0		0	

and places are of a high quality				
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0		0	

Employment in the Mansfield Fringe Area

The only change proposed in terms of employment in the Mansfield fringe Area is to remove from the Policies Map an element of BI/E/1 which has been developed. It is not therefore considered necessary to subject this part of the Plan Review to IIA.

Rainworth

One of the sites allocated for housing in Rainworth, Ra/Ho/2, has planning permission on 50% of the site. The proposed approach is to continue to allocate the rest of the site. It is also proposed to continue to allocate Ra/Ho/1 which continues to be available and suitable. The only change proposed is to deallocate Ra/Mu/1, which is no longer required for retail development because such development has taken place elsewhere. It is not therefore considered necessary to subject this part of the Plan Review to IIA.

Clipstone

There are no changes proposed in Clipstone – it is intended to continue to allocate CI/MU/1. It is not therefore considered necessary to subject this part of the Plan Review to IIA.

Blidworth

The only change proposed in Blidworth is to deallocate BI/Ho/4 which is no longer available. It is not therefore considered necessary to subject this part of the Plan Review to IIA.

Local Drainage Designations, Core Policy 10a and Core Policy 9 Sustainable Design

It is proposed that Local Drainage Designations be introduced for the Southwell and Lowdham areas. Core Policy 10a would be introduced to support this. It is also proposed that text is added to Core Policy 9 that commits the District Council to producing a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) concerning sustainable design. This approach will be compared with not introducing the Local Drainage Designations, Core Policy 10a and the new text.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area:				
Option:	Option 1: Introduce Local Drainage Designations and Core Policy 10a		Option 2: Do not introduce Local Drainage Designations and Core Policy 10a	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	0		0	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	0		0	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic,	0		0	

architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them				
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	+	By reducing the risk of flooding, the introduction of Local Drainage Designations will create safer communities.	0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	0		0	
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	0		0	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	0		0	
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0		0	

<p>9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>Measures to manage flood risk in the most vulnerable areas of the District will have a potentially significant benefit if terms of increasing resilience to climate change.</p>	<p>0</p>	
<p>15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	

poverty				
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	+++	Clearly the introduction of Local Drainage Designations and the adoption of Core Policy 10a will have a strong and significant beneficial in managing the water environment and reducing flood risk.	0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	+++	It is intended to address issues of water management and flood risk at the design stage, making good design central to the proposed approach. The proposed approach would commit the District Council to producing a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) providing guidance on the sustainable design of development.	0	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0		0	

Appendix 3 - Integrated Impact Assessments - Preferred Approach - Town Centre & Retail

Paragraphs 1.1 to 1.12 of the Preferred Approach – Town Centre & Retail document provide introductory material and background information. The Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the document begins at paragraph 1.13.

Preferred Approach to Meeting Convenience Retail Need

It is not considered necessary to identify new retail sites in Newark Urban Area because the predicted need for 180 square metres by 2026 could be met by a small extension to an existing shop or by a new convenience store. Later in the plan period, more retail provision is likely to be necessary. It is proposed that additional retail provision should be accommodated in 'Land around Fernwood'.

Retail Impact Assessments will be required for proposals for additional convenience retail provision exceeding floorspace thresholds set out in the proposed amended Core Policy 8. Beyond the Newark Urban Area minor growth in capacity is forecast, which could be absorbed through delivery of allocations and the potential redevelopment of the former Thoresby Colliery, the change of use of existing vacant buildings, incremental infill development and the extension of existing stores. The proposed approach will be compared to current policy.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Preferred Approach to Meeting Convenience Retail Need				
Option:	Option 1: The proposed approach		Option 2: Current policy	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	0		0	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health	0	It is not considered likely that the proposed approach to retail will	0	It is not considered likely that continuing with the current approach to

inequalities		have any impacts relevant to the health objective.		retail will have any impacts relevant to the health objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	0		0	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	+	Encouraging the vitality of town centres could lead to more people using the streets, reducing opportunities for crime and lessening the fear of crime.	+	Current policies seek to promote town centres, leading to more people using the streets, which could reduce opportunities for crime and lessen the fear of crime.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	++	The proposed approach focusses development in sustainable locations, and supports the viability and vitality of town centres and local shopping areas.	+	While current policies seek to focus development in sustainable locations, and support the viability and vitality of town centres and local shopping areas, they are based on less up-to-date information.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	0		0	
7. Landscape and	0		0	

<p>land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks</p>				
<p>8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Focussing convenience retail development in the most sustainable locations should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Although based on old information, current policies seek to focus convenience retail development in the most sustainable locations. This should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling.</p>
<p>12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>The provision of appropriate land for convenience retail will create new local employment</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Although based on old information, current policies seek to create new local employment opportunities. This</p>

enterprise and innovation		opportunities. This should contribute to the diversity of employment and provide new sources of income.		should contribute to the diversity of employment and provide new sources of income.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	+	Focussing convenience retail development in the most sustainable locations should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling. This should lead to fewer emissions from motor vehicles.	+	Although based on old information, current policies seek to focus convenience retail development in the most sustainable locations. This should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling, which should lead to fewer emissions from motor vehicles.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	+	The creation of new job opportunities may contribute to the reduction of levels of deprivation and poverty.	+	The creation of new job opportunities may contribute to the reduction of levels of deprivation and poverty.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0		0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0		0	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are	0		0	

disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality				
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Comparison Capacity

The proposed approach is to use Scenario 3 of the scenarios set out in the Preferred Approach – Town Centre and Retail document as a basis for planning future provision to meet comparison retail needs over the plan period. A ‘Town Centre first’ strategy covering the earliest ten years of the plan period will be used. It is also proposed to continue to allocate NUA/MU/3, but to amend its anticipated delivery to post-2031.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: Comparison Capacity				
Option:	Option 1: The proposed approach		Option 2: Current policies	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	0		0	
2. Health To improve health and reduce	0	It is not considered likely that the proposed	0	It is not considered likely that continuing with the

health inequalities		approach to comparison retail will have any impacts relevant to the health objective.		current approach to comparison retail will have any impacts relevant to the health objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	+	The proposed approach seeks development opportunities for the Buttermarket and the Corn Exchange, which are listed buildings, and Carter Gate which is in a Conservation Area, as well as Appleton Gate which is partially in a Conservation Area. Development taking place in these locations would be expected to maintain and enhance heritage assets and facilitate access to them.	0	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	+	Encouraging the vitality of town centres could lead to more people using the streets, reducing opportunities for crime and lessening the fear of crime.	+	Current policies seek to promote town centres, leading to more people using the streets, which could reduce opportunities for crime and lessen the fear of crime.
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	++	The proposed approach focusses comparison retail development in sustainable locations, and supports the viability and vitality of town centres and local shopping areas.	+	While current policies seek to focus comparison retail development in sustainable locations, and support the viability and vitality of town centres and local shopping areas, they are based on less up-to-date information.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	0		0	

<p>7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Focussing comparison retail development in the most sustainable locations should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Although based on old information, current policies seek to focus comparison retail development in the most sustainable locations. This should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling.</p>
<p>12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>The provision of appropriate land for comparison retail will create new local employment opportunities. This</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Although based on old information, current policies seek to create new local employment opportunities. This should contribute to the</p>

innovation		should contribute to the diversity of employment and provide new sources of income.		diversity of employment and provide new sources of income.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	+	Focussing comparison retail development in the most sustainable locations should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling. This should lead to fewer emissions from motor vehicles.	+	Although based on old information, current policies seek to focus comparison retail development in the most sustainable locations. This should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling, which should lead to fewer emissions from motor vehicles.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	+	The creation of new job opportunities may contribute to the reduction of levels of deprivation and poverty.	+	The creation of new job opportunities may contribute to the reduction of levels of deprivation and poverty.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0		0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0		0	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or	0		0	

discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality				
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Core Policy 8 ‘Retail & Town Centres’

The most significant proposed amendment to Core Policy 8 is the redefinition of Rainworth as a ‘Local Centre’. The proposed wording covering the sequential approach has been amended to bring it up-to-date with existing national policy. It is also proposed to add a requirement for impact assessments to accompany proposals for retail development outside defined centres with a floorspace of 350 square metres gross or more. ST/MU/1 has been added to the list of new centres for which support has been provided. Reference has been added to centre specific actions in certain area policies.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: The proposed amendment of Core Policy 8				
Option:	Option 1: Amend Core Policy 8 as proposed		Option 2: Retain Core Policy 8 in its present form	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	0		0	

<p>2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities</p>	0	It is not considered likely that the proposed amendments to Core Policy 8 will have any impacts relevant to the health objective.	0	It is not considered likely that continuing with Core Policy 8 in its originally adopted form will have any impacts relevant to the health objective.
<p>3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them</p>	0		0	
<p>4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime</p>	+	Encouraging the vitality of town centres could lead to more people using the streets, reducing opportunities for crime and lessening the fear of crime.	+	Current policies seek to promote town centres, leading to more people using the streets, which could reduce opportunities for crime and lessen the fear of crime.
<p>5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles</p>	++	The proposed approach focusses retail development in sustainable locations, and supports the viability and vitality of town centres and local shopping areas.	+	While current policies seek to focus retail development in sustainable locations, and support the viability and vitality of town centres and local shopping areas, they are based on less up-to-date information.
<p>6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the</p>	0		0	

District and protect habitats				
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	0		0	
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0		0	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	+	Focussing retail development in the most sustainable locations should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling.	+	Although based on old information, current policies seek to focus retail development in the most sustainable locations. This should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling.
12. Employment To create high quality employment	++	The provision of appropriate land for retail will create new	++	Although based on old information, current policies seek to create

opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation		local employment opportunities. This should contribute to the diversity of employment and provide new sources of income.		new local employment opportunities. This should contribute to the diversity of employment and provide new sources of income.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	+	Focussing comparison retail development in the most sustainable locations should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling. This should lead to fewer emissions from motor vehicles.	+	Although based on old information, current policies seek to focus comparison retail development in the most sustainable locations. This should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling, which should lead to fewer emissions from motor vehicles.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	+	The creation of new job opportunities may contribute to the reduction of levels of deprivation and poverty.	+	The creation of new job opportunities may contribute to the reduction of levels of deprivation and poverty.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0		0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0		0	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals	0		0	

or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality				
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Policy DM11 Retail and Main Town Centre Uses

It is proposed to amend the policy to address non-retail Main Town Centre uses and to clarify that section 4 applies to both edge-of-centre and out-of-centre locations. Other amendments make clear the circumstances where retail development in rural locations will be supported, and provide guidance on rural diversification schemes including those with a retail element.

Other proposed changes include reference to the proposed amendments to Core Policy 8 and a more permissive approach to A3 uses in Newark Market Place.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area:				
Option:	Option 1:		Option 2:	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District	0		0	

are met				
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	0	It is not considered likely that the proposed approach to retail and main town centre uses will have any impacts relevant to the health objective.	0	It is not considered likely that continuing with the current approach to retail and main town centre uses will have any impacts relevant to the health objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	0		0	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	++	The proposed approach focusses retail development in sustainable locations, and supports the viability and vitality of town centres and local shopping areas.	+	While current policies seek to focus retail development in sustainable locations, and support the viability and vitality of town centres and local shopping areas, they are less thorough than the proposed approach.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect	0		0	

habitats				
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	0		0	
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0		0	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	+	Focussing development in the most sustainable locations should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling.	+	Although based on old information, current policies seek to focus development in the most sustainable locations. This should reduce car dependency and promote public transport, walking and cycling.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage	++	The proposed approach seeks to promote the economic well-being of the District and attract businesses and	++	Although not as thorough as the proposed approach, current policies seek to create new local

enterprise and innovation		customers. This should contribute to the diversity of employment and provide new sources of income.		employment opportunities. This should contribute to the diversity of employment and provide new sources of income.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment				
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	+	The creation of new job opportunities may contribute to the reduction of levels of deprivation and poverty	+	The creation of new job opportunities may contribute to the reduction of levels of deprivation and poverty
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment	0		0	
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	0		0	
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated	0		0	

against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality				
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Area Policies

These policies are partially reproduced in the Preferred Approach – Town Centre and Retail document for information. They are taken from the Preferred Approach – Sites & Settlements document, and, where necessary, are subject to IIA in Appendix 3.

OB/Re/2 Ollerton & Boughton – Retail Allocation 2 and NUA/MU/3 ‘Newark Urban Area – Mixed Use Site 3

Minor changes are proposed to these policies. Amendments to OB/Re/2 seek to improve the linkages between Tesco and the centre, to encourage the making of linked trips, to address long-term vacancies within the Forest Centre and to promote additional investment. Amendments to NUA/MU/3 simply update the policy in the light of current information. These amendments will be compared with continuing with current policies.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Policy area: OB/Re/2 and NUA/MU/3				
Option:	Option 1: The proposed approach		Option 2: Current policies	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To	0		0	

ensure that the housing needs of the District are met				
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	+	Measures to promote walking and cycling are likely to have beneficial health impacts, although as the area affected will be small, the impacts may be minor	0	
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	++	Both the proposed approach and current policies call for the investigation and recording of the site's industrial heritage by the applicant as part of the development of a scheme with a view to incorporating, where practicable, any important features.	++	Both the proposed approach and current policies call for the investigation and recording of the site's industrial heritage by the applicant as part of the development of a scheme with a view to incorporating, where practicable, any important features.
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services, housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles	++	The proposed approach seeks to improve links between Forest Road in Ollerton and both Sherwood Drive and Tesco. This should promote linked trips and encourage walking and cycling.	+	While current policies promote sustainable communities, they do not refer to specific improvements in Ollerton.
6. Biodiversity To	0		0	

increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats				
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	0		0	
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0		0	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To increase the efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling	+	Both the proposed approach and current policies seek to make efficient use of the transport system by focussing development in sustainable locations.	+	Both the proposed approach and current policies seek to promote sustainable communities by focussing development in sustainable locations.

<p>12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>Both the proposed approach and current policies support retail and encourage linked trips, promoting local employment opportunities. The proposed approach reflects up-to-date information.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>Both the proposed approach and current policies support retail and encourage linked trips, promoting local employment opportunities.</p>
<p>13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population</p>				
<p>14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Both the proposed approach and current policies seek to focus development in sustainable locations. This should reduce emissions from motor vehicle use.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Both the proposed approach and current policies seek to focus development in sustainable locations. This should reduce emissions from motor vehicle use.</p>
<p>15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Both the proposed approach and current policies support retail and encourage linked trips, promoting local employment opportunities. This may contribute to reducing levels of deprivation in the District.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Both the proposed approach and current policies support retail and encourage linked trips, promoting local employment opportunities. This may contribute to reducing levels of deprivation in the District.</p>
<p>16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive management of the water environment</p>	<p>0</p>		<p>0</p>	
<p>17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Both the proposed approach and current policies seek to maintain and enhance the quality of townscapes.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>Both the proposed approach and current policies seek to maintain and enhance the quality of townscapes.</p>

high quality				
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0		0	

Ra/MU/1 'Rainworth – Mixed Use Site 1'

Ra/MU/1 is discussed in the Preferred Approach – Sites & Settlements Document, and it was not considered necessary to subject proposed amendments to this policy to IIA.

Main Town Centre & Retail Designations

The proposed changes are of minor significance. In Newark, it is suggested that the Primary Shopping Area is adjusted to include Morrisons and Asda, better reflecting their importance to the town. In Ollerton, changing the primary shopping frontage to include the Post Office and Boyes is proposed. It is also proposed that primary shopping frontage in Edwinstowe is extended along the western side of the High Street to incorporate the main town centre uses present there.

Key:

+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Supports objective, but beneficial impact may be minor
0	Policy has no impact or the effect is neutral
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to base the assessment at this stage
-	Conflicts with the objective and may have adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact

---	Strong and significant adverse impact
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Policy area: Main Town Centre & Retail Designations				
Option:	Option 1: Make the proposed amendments		Option 2: Retain current policy	
IIA Objective:	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation	Score:	Comments / proposed mitigation
1. Housing To ensure that the housing needs of the District are met	0		0	
2. Health To improve health and reduce health inequalities	0	It is not considered likely that the proposed amendments to main town centre & retail designations will have any impacts relevant to the health objective.	0	It is not considered likely that continuing with main town centre & retail designations as they are will have any impacts relevant to the health objective.
3. Historic environment and cultural assets To conserve and enhance the District's historic environment and heritage assets and setting including buildings, sites and features of archaeological, historic, architectural and cultural interest and their settings, as well as facilitating access to them	0		0	
4. Community safety To improve community safety, reduce crime and lessen the fear of crime	0		0	
5. Sustainable communities Development should be focused in sustainable locations where community facilities and services,	+	Both the proposed approach and current policies seek to promote sustainable communities by focussing development in sustainable locations and supporting the vitality of	+	Both the proposed approach and current policies seek to promote sustainable communities by focussing development in sustainable locations and supporting the vitality of

housing and employment uses are integrated, promoting social cohesion and interaction, and facilitating healthy lifestyles		town centres.		town centres.
6. Biodiversity To increase biodiversity levels across the District and protect habitats	0		0	
7. Landscape and land use To enhance the District's landscapes, prevent inappropriate development, facilitate access to green spaces and the countryside, and develop Green Infrastructure networks	0		0	
8. Natural resources To maintain and enhance the quality of the District's natural resources including water, air, soils and minerals	0		0	
9. Waste To minimise waste and increase the re-use and recycling of waste materials	0		0	
10. Energy To minimise energy usage and to facilitate the development of appropriately located renewable energy schemes, including community led initiatives	0		0	
11. Transport To increase the	+	Both the proposed approach and current	+	Both the proposed approach and current

efficiency and safety of the transport network, improve accessibility to jobs and services for all, reduce car travel and promote public transport, walking and cycling		policies seek to make efficient use of the transport system by focussing development in sustainable locations.		policies seek to promote sustainable communities by focussing development in sustainable locations.
12. Employment To create high quality employment opportunities, and encourage enterprise and innovation	++	Both the proposed approach and current policies support retail and encourage linked trips, promoting local employment opportunities. The proposed approach reflects up-to-date information.	++	Both the proposed approach and current policies support retail and encourage linked trips, promoting local employment opportunities.
13. Education To improve the education and skills of the population	0		0	
14. Climate change To reduce the District's contributions towards climate change, increase resilience, and minimise harm to human health and the environment	+	Both the proposed approach and current policies seek to focus development in sustainable locations. This should reduce emissions from motor vehicle use.	+	Both the proposed approach and current policies seek to focus development in sustainable locations. This should reduce emissions from motor vehicle use.
15. Deprivation To reduce levels of deprivation and poverty	+	Both the proposed approach and current policies support retail and encourage linked trips, promoting local employment opportunities. This may contribute to reducing levels of deprivation in the District.	+	Both the proposed approach and current policies support retail and encourage linked trips, promoting local employment opportunities. This may contribute to reducing levels of deprivation in the District.
16. Water management and flood risk To direct sensitive development away from areas at risk of flooding and to assist in the positive	0		0	

management of the water environment				
17. Design To promote good design throughout the District and ensure that new buildings, spaces and places are of a high quality	+	Both the proposed approach and current policies seek to maintain and enhance the quality of townscapes.	+	Both the proposed approach and current policies seek to maintain and enhance the quality of townscapes.
18. Equality To ensure that there is equality of opportunity and that no individuals or groups are disadvantaged or discriminated against because of race, sex, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, maternity and pregnancy, marriage or civil partnership, age, or social inequality	0		0	

Appendix 4 – Relevant policies, plans and programmes

Local:

Plan, policy or programme:	Summary of targets / indicators / objectives:	Implications for the IIA and / or the Local Plan Review
Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (1998)	<p>The Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) seeks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that national targets for species and habitats, as specified in the UK Action Plan, are translated into effective action at the local level; • To identify targets for species and habitats appropriate to the local area, and reflecting the values of people locally; • To develop effective local partnerships to ensure that programmes for biodiversity conservation are maintained in the long term; • To raise awareness of the need for biodiversity conservation in the local context; • To ensure that opportunities for conservation and enhancement of the whole biodiversity resource (not just rare and threatened species) are fully considered; and • To provide a basis for monitoring progress in biodiversity conservation, at both local and national levels. <p>The LBAP is intended to represent an integrated approach to nature conservation and eventually to influence all national and local planning, determining strategies and policies throughout all sectors.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for biodiversity in the District.</p> <p>Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan or of any document that supersedes it.</p>
The D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan (2013)	The D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) represents Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. The Plan is intended to support the creation of an additional 55,000 private sector employee jobs by 2023.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document.
Nottinghamshire County Council Third Local Transport Plan (2011)	<p>This Plan is made up of two documents – the Local Transport Plan strategy and the Implementation Plan.</p> <p>The Local Transport Plan strategy</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with the Local Transport Plan strategy and the Implementation Plan.

	<p>The local transport strategy element of Third Local Transport Plan (LTP3) covers the fifteen year period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2026 and will be reviewed at least every five years to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it considers any changes in transport conditions; • it considers the effectiveness of the strategy to deliver transport improvements in Nottinghamshire; • its priorities and focus are still relevant and address the transport issues in Nottinghamshire, as well as national and regional priorities; and • it considers changes in corporate priorities such as those detailed within the Sustainable Community Strategy 2010-2020. <p>Transport plays an important role in delivering economic, environmental and social policies locally, regionally and nationally. The duration of the LTP3 with regular periodic reviews will help to ensure better alignment between transport and other delivery plans such as the Nottinghamshire Sustainable Communities Strategy (which expires in 2020) and the district planning authorities' local development frameworks (including Newark & Sherwood's) which will run until 2026.</p> <p>Implementation plan</p> <p>The measures detailed within the implementation plans will be dependent upon the levels of funding available to the County Council. The duration of the implementation plans will therefore run for the same period as Central Government's capital funding allocations to ensure they take account of realistic funding levels. The first implementation plan covered the four year period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2015. Implementation plans will be reviewed annually to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the effective delivery of the local transport strategy and transport improvements in Nottinghamshire; • the effectiveness of the measures contained within it; and • where necessary, measures that are ineffective or are not delivering value for 	
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	money can be changed.	
Waste Local Plan (saved policies) (2002) Waste Core Strategy (2013)	<p>The Waste Local Plan (2002) is being progressively replaced by the Replacement Waste Local Plan, which is being prepared in two parts: the Waste Core Strategy and the Waste Sites and Policies Document. The Waste Core Strategy was adopted in 2013 and the Waste Local Plan currently consists of this document and saved policies from the 2002 Plan. The saved polices will be replaced by the Sites and Policies document.</p> <p>The Waste Core Strategy sets out Nottinghamshire County and Nottingham City Councils' strategic planning policies for the development of future waste management facilities. This document identifies broad areas where waste management facilities, of different types, are likely to be acceptable but it does not allocate specific sites for waste management use. These will be included the Waste Sites and Policies Document alongside a set of more detailed development management policies.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the Waste Local Plan.
Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan (2005) and emerging new Minerals Local Plan	The purpose of the plan is to balance society's needs for minerals, which are essential to our economy and way of life, against the environmental harm and disruption that mineral extraction can cause. The plan aims to achieve this by meeting demand for minerals by both allocating suitable areas of land for mineral extraction and promoting the use of waste materials to reduce demand for natural resources. The plan also contains a comprehensive set of policies designed to minimise environmental impact, for example by protecting important wildlife areas, controlling traffic movements and ensuring sites are properly reclaimed. It is anticipated that the 2005 plan will be replaced by the emerging new Minerals Local Plan, but at the time of writing it was not possible to estimate when this will take place.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan.
Newark & Sherwood Core Strategy (2011)	<p>The Newark & Sherwood Core Strategy, adopted in March 2011, is the key document within the District's Local Plan. It sets out the main issues that Newark and Sherwood District Council and its public and private sector partners need to address over the next twenty years in our District. It sets out a Vision, a series of Objectives and a number of Policies to deliver them.</p> <p>Newark and Sherwood's Vision</p>	The Core Strategy will be reviewed as part of the Local Plan Review. The production of the IIA is an iterative process and account will be taken of any revisions, updates or additions to the Core Strategy.

	<p>By 2026, Newark and Sherwood will become: “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>The District will be made up of a hierarchy of attractive and vibrant towns, and larger villages that provide a range of accessible facilities and activities for smaller villages and the surrounding rural areas that is effective and sustainable.</p> <p>Newark's role as the Sub-Regional Centre will be strengthened through housing and employment growth in sustainable urban extensions, the regeneration of existing neighbourhoods, new economic and infrastructure investment, and the shortage of affordable housing will have been addressed. This will be achieved as part of the delivery of the New Growth Point Programme.</p> <p>Access will be improved, key transport improvements will have been secured and non-car use encouraged.</p> <p>The architectural and historic built environment and the District’s archaeology will be protected and enhanced. New buildings and spaces will be well designed, with a strong sense of place that builds on local character.</p> <p>Development will be environmentally sound, energy and water efficient, minimise waste, and maximise opportunities for appropriate renewable energy, helping to reduce the impact of climate change.</p>	
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	<p>The natural environment will be safeguarded and enhanced, green infrastructure will be strengthened, new green and woodland spaces will increase ecology, biodiversity and nature conservation, providing a resource for local people and encouraging personal well-being and health.</p> <p>The District will have strong local distinctiveness as Newark and Sherwood’s unique diverse character, culture and heritage will have been respected and promoted in the course of change that has been guided by the principles of sustainable development.”</p> <p>Newark and Sherwood's Strategic Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To manage growth and change to ensure that sustainable development is achieved and promoted and the quality of life for all improved. 2. To establish an appropriate spatial strategy that will guide the scale, location and form of new development across the District, providing a long term basis for the planning of Newark and Sherwood. 3. To ensure and sustain a network of sustainable communities which offer a sense of place, that are safe, balanced, socially inclusive and can respond to the needs of local people. 4. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment, heritage, biodiversity and landscape, giving additional protection to those areas and buildings of recognised importance. 5. To develop a strong, sustainable economy that will provide a diverse range of employment opportunities for local people by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing a range of well located sites and premises for employment development, including provision for small and medium sized firms; • supporting the retention of existing jobs and the development of local 	
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	<p>businesses;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting additional growth and diversification of the District’s economy, linked to a desire to raise local aspirations and an ambition to secure new service-sector and higher skill level jobs and “knowledge-rich” business, that will increase the scope for good jobs and incomes available; • actively attracting regional, national and international companies to the District; • developing an improved education base with enhanced learning and training opportunities for local people, that will enable the attainment of higher educational standards/qualifications and skill levels; and • stimulating tourism. <p>6. To manage the release of land for new housing, employment and other necessary development to meet the needs of the District to 2026, in general conformity with the East Midlands Regional Plan, implementing the New Growth Point Programme and integrated with the provision of new supporting infrastructure.</p> <p>7. To reinforce and promote Newark’s role as an important Sub-Regional Centre, by ensuring that the town is the main focus for new housing, employment, and other appropriate development within the District. Such development will be co-ordinated to ensure sustainable development.</p> <p>8. To support the development of balanced communities by ensuring that new, well-designed residential development helps to satisfy the housing needs of the District, providing a mix of types, sizes and tenures, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • affordable and social housing; • local needs housing; and • special needs housing. <p>9. To retain and improve accessibility for all, to employment, services, community, leisure and cultural activities, through:</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the integration of development and transport provision, ensuring that most new development will be located where it is accessible to use services and facilities by a range of means of transport; • the retention and upgrading of existing infrastructure, services and facilities relating to transport and communications; and • encouraging the increased use of public transport, walking and cycling. <p>10. To secure high quality design in new buildings and development form that will provide a built and natural environment reflecting local distinctiveness and securing community safety.</p> <p>11. To produce a District that is sensitive to the environment where opportunities are taken to reduce our impact on the climate system, including the reduction of CO² emissions and encouraging the use of appropriate renewable energy solutions, and to adapt to the implications of climate change.</p> <p>12. To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the District's town centres.</p> <p>13. To support the education sector and opportunities for training, including higher and further educational organisations, to encourage the attainment of higher educational and skill levels.</p> <p>14. To engage in collaborative working with partner organisations and agencies to secure a better quality of life.</p> <p>The Core Strategy then sets out area specific objectives, before providing the policies that are intended to manage development within the District to achieve the objectives.</p> <p>The Spatial Policies describe Newark & Sherwood's Spatial Strategy and detail the Agenda for Managing Growth in Newark and Sherwood.</p> <p>The Core Policies address housing; economic growth; sustainable development</p>	
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	<p>and climate change; and the natural and built environment.</p> <p>The Core Strategy identifies five areas within the District, and Area Policies are set out which will manage development in these. The areas are: the Newark Area, the Southwell Area, the Nottingham Fringe Area, the Sherwood Area and the Mansfield Fringe Area.</p> <p>At the time of writing, it was expected that the policies within the Core Strategy would be reviewed and reassessed as part of the Local Plan Review.</p>	
<p>Newark & Sherwood Allocations & Development Management DPD (2013)</p>	<p>The main purpose of the Allocations & Development Management Development Plan Document (DPD) is to allocate sufficient land for housing, employment 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, and retail boundaries as well as sites requiring continued protection from development (open space and green infrastructure designations). It also includes a suite of Development Management policies to provide greater direction, help deliver specific allocations and assist in the day-to-day assessment of planning applications.</p> <p>The DPD was written in accordance with the adopted Core Strategy and its approach to settlement growth in identifying specific sites where new homes and employment sites should be built. The DPD illustrates the location and extent of the allocated land on the Policies Map and provides guidance on how and when the sites should be developed.</p> <p>Allocations are set out in the five areas identified in the Core Strategy: the Newark Area, the Southwell Area, the Nottingham Fringe Area, the Sherwood Area and the Mansfield Fringe Area.</p> <p>Development Management policies in the DPD address:</p> <p>Development within Settlements Central to Delivering the Spatial Strategy;</p>	<p>The Allocations & Development Management DPD will be reviewed as part of the Local Plan Review. The production of the IIA is an iterative process and account will be taken of any revisions, updates or additions to the Allocations & Development Management DPD.</p>

	<p>Development on allocated sites;</p> <p>Developer contributions and planning obligations;</p> <p>Renewable and low carbon energy generation;</p> <p>Design;</p> <p>Householder development;</p> <p>Biodiversity and green infrastructure;</p> <p>Development in the open countryside;</p> <p>Protecting and enhancing the historic environment;</p> <p>Pollution and hazardous materials;</p> <p>Retail and town centre uses; and</p> <p>The presumption in favour of sustainable development.</p> <p>At the time of writing, it was expected that the policies and allocations within the Allocations & Development Management DPD would be reviewed and reassessed as part of the Local Plan Review.</p>	
<p>Newark & Sherwood District Council Allocations & Development Management DPD Residential Viability Assessment (2012)</p>	<p>The report provides an assessment of the viability of the housing allocations in the Newark & Sherwood Allocations & Development Management DPD. The study considers viability in the context of adopted Core Strategy policies that might affect the cost and value of development (Affordable Housing, Community Infrastructure Levy, Infrastructure requirements and associated Section 106 contributions, Design and Construction Standards) as well as site specific cost constraints identified in the SHLAA assessment (e.g. contamination, site stability, flood defence etc.). The study also considers delivery over the remaining 14 years</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Allocations & Development Management DPD Residential Viability Assessment.</p>

	of the Development Plan to 2026.	
Newark & Sherwood District Council Allocations & Development Management DPD Commercial Viability Assessment (2012)	The report provides an assessment of the viability of the commercial site allocations in the Newark & Sherwood Allocations & Development Management DPD. The study considers viability in the context of adopted Core Strategy policies that might affect the cost and value of development (Affordable Housing, Community Infrastructure Levy, Infrastructure requirements and associated Section 106 contributions, Design and Construction Standards) as well as site specific cost constraints identified by the Authority (e.g. contamination, site stability, flood defence etc.). The study also considers delivery over the remaining 14 years of the Development Plan to 2026.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Allocations & Development Management DPD Commercial Viability Assessment.
Newark & Sherwood District Council Economic Development Strategy (2014)	<p>The revised Newark & Sherwood District Council Economic Development Strategy is based these key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inward Investment • Business Growth • Employability and Skills • Infrastructure and • Key Sectors <p>The three main objectives identified in the strategy are:</p> <p>Objective 1: To develop and maintain an in-depth understanding of the Newark and Sherwood economies, business stock and sector strength. This is to ensure that all activities and resources available to support this vision are appropriately focussed.</p> <p>Objective 2: To develop appropriate place marketing to visitors and investors. To achieve this, the District Council will work with partners such as Experience Nottinghamshire for Tourism and Invest in Nottingham and UKTI for Inward Investment opportunities.</p> <p>Objective 3: To plan and support growth for the District.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the Newark & Sherwood District Council Economic Development Strategy.
Newark & Sherwood	This document sets out the District Council's approach to public consultation in	Consultation on the Local Plan Review

<p>Statement of Community Involvement (2015)</p>	<p>two areas of planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policy documents: how the public and interested groups are involved in the preparation and review of planning policy documents. • Planning applications: how people are consulted about planning applications that the District Council is responsible for determining. 	<p>and on the IIA will be carried out in line with the Statement of Community Involvement.</p>
<p>Newark & Sherwood Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2010)</p>	<p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) provided a detailed evidence base to support the production of the District Council’s Local Development Framework, in particular the Core Strategy and the Allocations & Development Management DPD.</p> <p>The IDP was undertaken in two stages. Stage 1 was to review the available baseline data to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the current infrastructure provision within the District; • Identify the geographical variations in infrastructure across the District; and • Provide a level of understanding of the growth that can be supported by the existing infrastructure. <p>Stage 2 was to identify the shortfalls in infrastructure against the proposed growth in the District and to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify where and when that infrastructure may be required; • Identify the outline costs of such infrastructure; • Identify how that infrastructure is provided and funded; and • Provide a funding strategy and delivery plan. <p>At the time of writing, it was expected that an updated IDP would be produced as part of the Local Plan Review.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the existing IDP and any successor documents that are produced.</p>
<p>Nottingham Outer HMA Strategic Housing Market Assessment Final Report (2007)</p>	<p>This report provides the first Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the Nottingham Outer Housing Market Area (HMA).</p> <p>At the time of writing, work was being undertaken on producing an updated SHMA.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the existing SHMA and any successor documents that are produced.</p>

<p>Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment (2007)</p>	<p>This document was intended to provide an insight into the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers in Newark & Sherwood District and the other local authority areas in Nottinghamshire excluding Bassetlaw.</p> <p>At the time of writing, work was being undertaken on producing an updated Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the existing Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs assessment and any successor documents that are produced.</p>
<p>Housing needs market & affordability study (2009)</p>	<p>The objectives of the study were to:</p> <p>Support future housing strategy and to prioritise investment decisions;</p> <p>Co-ordinate housing and community care strategies;</p> <p>Inform the Council's affordable housing policies in the Local Development Framework and assist in target setting for site development briefs and for negotiation.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the existing Housing needs market & affordability study and any successor documents that are produced.</p>
<p>Newark and Sherwood District Council Affordable Housing Viability Assessment (2009)</p>	<p>Newark & Sherwood District Council, along with Bassetlaw District Council and Mansfield District Council, undertook an affordable housing viability study covering the three authorities. The broad aims of the study were to consider an appropriate target or targets for affordable housing, as well as to advise on an appropriate threshold or thresholds in the light of the varying local market and land supply conditions.</p> <p>This report relates to the specific circumstances of Newark and Sherwood District Council. The report analyses the impact of affordable housing and other planning obligations on scheme viability.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Affordable Housing Viability Assessment.</p>
<p>Newark and Sherwood Local Housing Strategy 2009 – 2016</p>	<p>This Strategy offers a strategy for delivering vision from the Community Plan 2006 – 2016: 'Our aim is for residents in Newark and Sherwood to feel that their area offers them the best quality of life in the East Midlands. By 2010 we aim to be one of the top 10 rural districts in the region and by 2015 one of the top 5. We aim to raise aspirations and improve accessibility'.</p> <p>In order to realise this vision, four priorities are set out:</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Local Housing Strategy.</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To deliver an increased supply and choice of affordable housing to meet local need and manage the impact of housing growth to ensure there is a positive impact on our urban and rural communities. 2. To take action to improve the condition of existing homes, reduce carbon emissions and fuel poverty along with raising standards of maintenance and management for the benefit of our local residents. 3. To meet the local housing related needs of our diverse communities through partnership working and targeted housing service provision. 4. To enable the new housing required by the East Midlands Regional Plan and Newark New Growth Point initiative to be delivered, to secure the promotion of sustainable communities as part of a balanced approach to the future economy of Newark and Sherwood. 	
<p>Bridge Ward Neighbourhood Study (2012)</p>	<p>The Study sets out a ‘Masterplan’ approach for Bridge Ward, creating a plan for the area which will guide decision making and lead to regeneration and growth over 15 years. The Study builds on previous work in the area, earlier studies undertaken and is integrated with the Council’s planning policies. The overall aims of the Neighbourhood Study are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reflect the wider objectives and future aspirations of the community, which includes residents and businesses, and open up new opportunities for the future; • To review physical infrastructure (housing and the built environment); the local economy; and community resources; • To identify opportunities to facilitate growth and regeneration and improve prosperity for residents and business; and • To provide a realistic plan which can be delivered over time. 	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Bridge Ward Neighbourhood Study.</p>
<p>Newark and Sherwood Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2010)</p>	<p>A Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) is required by Government planning policy guidance to be undertaken by Local Planning Authorities to provide evidence for Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) and to demonstrate a five, ten and fifteen year housing land supply.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the SHLAA.</p>

	The SHLAA identifies and assesses potential sites for new housing development and feeds in to the LDF process at Core Strategy and at more detailed plan-making stages.	
Newark and Sherwood Housing Position Statement (2012)	This statement sets out the current position relating to housing supply in the District and explains how the proposed Allocations & Development Management DPD will contribute towards meeting this target. This statement also sets out the requirements relating to Gypsy and Traveller housing.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Housing Position Statement.
Newark and Sherwood Retail and Town Centres Study (2010)	<p>This study provided evidence to inform the production of the Council's Local Development Framework (LDF), now referred to as the Local Plan, including the Core Strategy. It was also intended to act as a tool for the Council to make informed choices about the nature and extent of retail and leisure growth to be accommodated in the future. The study was undertaken within the context of Newark's Growth Point designation and the level of housing provision set out in the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy, which anticipated the delivery of around 14,800 new homes in the District over the period up to 2026.</p> <p>The study identified the performance of Newark town centre, provided vitality and viability health checks for the District's smaller centres and identified the quantitative and qualitative need for new retail (comparison and convenience) floorspace up to 2026.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Housing Position Statement.
Newark and Sherwood Biodiversity Implementation Plan (2003)	<p>The purpose of this document is to set out an approach to fulfilling the District Council's obligations under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP).</p> <p>At the time of writing, it was expected that this document would be reviewed and possibly updated, replaced or superseded.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for biodiversity in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Biodiversity Implementation Plan or of any document that supersedes it.</p>
Sport and Physical Activity Plan for Newark and Sherwood 2014 – 2017 (2014)	<p>The Plan is intended to improve access and participation for all and make sport and physical activity a part of everyone's life. Four objectives are identified:</p> <p>To work in partnership to support and develop sporting activities and opportunities that will enable people to participate;</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Sport and Physical Activity Plan.

	<p>Reduce barriers to participation for identified target groups;</p> <p>Support local sports clubs and organisations to enhance their provision To increase the number of volunteers; and</p> <p>To provide high quality provision that meets the identified needs of the growing local community.</p>	
<p>Newark and Sherwood Sport and Recreation Facilities Improvement Plan 2014 – 2021 (2014)</p>	<p>The overall vision set out for the District in this Plan is ‘to establish a coherent infrastructure of built facilities for sport and active recreation that meets the current and future needs of its growing population and is accessible and attractive to all sectors of the community in Newark and Sherwood District.’</p> <p>In order to deliver the vision the following objectives have been identified:</p> <p>To ensure that development of built sport and active recreation facilities in the District reflect the priorities of regional and local sport plans; and</p> <p>To provide high quality provision that meets the identified needs of the growing local community.</p> <p>This Plan covers a wide range and type of facilities, including sports halls, swimming pools, indoor bowls halls, synthetic and natural turf sports pitches and community halls. Facilities provided by the private sector, voluntary and other public providers as well as provision in neighbouring authorities have been considered.</p> <p>The document is accompanied by two appendices which are presented separately on the District Council’s website (see address below) – Appendix 1, which looks at swimming pool provision, and Appendix 2 ,which looks at the provision of Sports Halls.</p> <p>http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/strategiesandpolicies/</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Sport and Recreation Facilities Improvement Plan.</p>

<p>Newark and Sherwood Playing Pitch Strategy (2014)</p>	<p>The Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) for Newark & Sherwood provides a clear, strategic framework for the maintenance and improvement of existing outdoor sports pitches and ancillary facilities between 2014 and 2019. The PPS covers football pitches; cricket pitches; rugby pitches; hockey/artificial grass pitches (AGPs); bowls; netball; tennis and athletics. The Strategy is accompanied by an assessment which presents a supply and demand assessment of playing pitch facilities in accordance with Sport England’s guidance. The Strategy contributes to:</p> <p>Providing adequate planning guidance to assess development proposals affecting playing fields;</p> <p>Informing land use decisions in respect of future use of existing outdoor sports areas and playing fields (capable of accommodating pitches) across the District;</p> <p>Providing a strategic framework for the provision and management of outdoor sports across the District;</p> <p>Supporting external funding bids and maximise support for outdoor sports facilities;</p> <p>Providing the basis for on-going monitoring and review of the use, distribution, function, quality and accessibility of outdoor sport; and</p> <p>Informing the review of the Core Strategy to shape policy, inform protection and provision of sports facilities and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and S106 and CIL schedules.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Playing Pitch Strategy.</p>
<p>Newark & Sherwood District Wide Transport Study (2010)</p>	<p>This study was produced following discussions with Newark and Sherwood District Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and the Highways Agency. It is a strategic study intended to identify the cumulative transport implications of proposed residential and employment growth within the District in order to advise strategic transport infrastructure requirements. The study considers all modes of transport and has examined the Council’s preferred growth scenario at an assessment year of 2026.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the District Wide Transport Study or of any document that supersedes it.</p>

	At the time of writing, it was expected that this document would be reviewed and possibly updated, replaced or superseded as part of the Local Plan Review.	
Lindhurst Development, Mansfield Traffic Impacts in Rainworth, Blidworth & Clipstone (2012)	An assessment of the potential traffic impacts of the Lindhurst Development on the three settlements in the title. Work on this development had begun at the time of writing this document.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of this document where it is appropriate to.
A Green Infrastructure Strategy for Newark & Sherwood (2010)	<p>This Strategy sought to allow for the expansion of settlements whilst ensuring that the District, its assets and landscapes suffered no negative effects and instead prospered from new development. Whilst new development is essential, the need for a high level of environmental quality, provision of recreational opportunities and access to green space, and the need to respond to the threats and challenges of climate change for communities and wildlife also shaped the Strategy's development. The Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified existing networks of green and blue spaces and corridors within and between the urban areas, other settlements and the surrounding countryside to form the basis for developing a green infrastructure spatial plan; • Provided an approach for the conservation, protection and enhancement of green spaces, access networks and environmental assets of Newark and Sherwood, taking growth projections into consideration; • Articulated clear objectives to meet the District's needs and opportunities for development, nature conservation and community benefit; and • Identified policy and deliverability issues, including possible funding, delivery mechanisms and main actors for implementing green infrastructure in the District (i.e. the Strategy is grounded in deliverability) <p>At the time of writing, it was expected that this document would be reviewed and possibly updated, replaced or superseded as part of the Local Plan Review.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for green infrastructure in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Green Infrastructure Strategy or of any document that supersedes it.</p>
Newark and Sherwood	This document identifies green spaces in the District and assesses their	The IIA of the Local Plan review will

<p>Green Spaces Strategy 2007 – 2012 (2007)</p>	<p>importance. It looks at what needs local communities have in terms of green space and the extent to which these are addressed as well as setting out a strategy for how to move forward from the point at which this document was written. The Strategy provides standards against which to define surpluses and deficiencies in green space provision.</p>	<p>consider possible implications for green spaces in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Green Spaces Strategy or of any document that supersedes it as far as this is appropriate.</p>
<p>Community Greenspace Provision Improvement Plans (2010)</p>	<p>This document was produced in response to actions and recommendations in the Newark and Sherwood Green Spaces Strategy 2007 – 2012. The plans update the audit in the original study and were intended to provide a basis for the formation of policy. They also identify surpluses and deficiencies in provision using the recommended standards in the Green Spaces Strategy.</p> <p>At the time of writing, it was expected that this document would be reviewed and possibly updated, replaced or superseded as part of the Local Plan Review.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for green spaces in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Community Greenspace Provision Improvement Plans or of any document that supersedes it.</p>
<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 (2009), Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 Part 1 (2010), and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 Part 2 (2012)</p>	<p>The ‘Level 1’ Strategic Flood Risk Assessment provided a comprehensive and robust assessment of the extent and nature of the risk of flooding and its implications for land use planning. The principal aim of the study was to set out flood risk constraints to help inform the preparation of the Local Development Framework (LDF) for the District. The study area was categorised into Flood Risk Zones to allow sites to be analysed from this perspective.</p> <p>‘Level 2 Part 1’ analyses in detail flood risk for three strategic sites around Newark: Land South of Newark, Land East of Newark and Land around Fernwood. Level 2 Part two draws on the previous documents to provide further analysis of flood risk in the District.</p> <p>Further work on flood risk will be undertaken as part of the Local Plan Review, meaning that some of the information in these documents will be wholly or partially superseded by new information.</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for flooding in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of these documents and also of any new analysis of flood risk that is produced during the Local Plan Review.</p>
<p>Water Cycle Strategy (2009)</p>	<p>The Water Cycle Strategy (WCS) investigated implications for delivering new</p>	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan review will</p>

	<p>development on the water-related infrastructure and the wider water-environment. A preliminary investigation to establish the existing situation and extent of knowledge relating to the water-cycle components within the District was carried out and an Initial Scoping Study report produced in March 2009. This was subsequently developed to investigate and incorporate the general detail of the information sources identified in the scoping stage, and an Outline Strategy was finalised in May. This has formed the basis of the Detailed Strategy. The WCS had three key objectives:</p> <p>To co-ordinate planning and actions between the main water-related authorities/companies;</p> <p>To inform and direct the LDF with regard to water-cycle issues;</p> <p>To be a tool for planners and developers in the future to facilitate future expansion design and evaluation.</p> <p>Further work on the water cycle may be undertaken as part of the Local Plan Review, meaning that the WCS may be updated, replaced or superseded.</p>	<p>consider possible implications for the water cycle in the District.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the WCS and of any document that supersedes it.</p>
<p>Newark & Sherwood Allocations & Development Management DPD Sequential Approach to Flood Risk (2012)</p>	<p>This document sets out Newark and Sherwood District Councils response to flood risk arising from long term climate change in connection with the Allocations and Development Management DPD.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Allocations & Development Management DPD Sequential Approach to Flood Risk as far as it is relevant to do so.</p>
<p>Towards a Sustainable Energy Policy for Nottinghamshire Policy Framework (2009)</p>	<p>This document was prepared by the Nottinghamshire Sustainable Energy Planning Partnership (NSEPP) which has officer representation from each of the local planning authorities within the County and is co-ordinated by the County Council. It was intended to be used as a body of evidence and analysis to support each Council in establishing policies in Development Plan Documents (DPD), and sets out a common county-wide approach to sustainable energy policies (utilising renewable, low and zero carbon energy sources). In addition, it indicates that there may be options to introduce different performance levels in different locations (e.g. town centres, urban extensions) and for various land use types.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Policy Framework.</p>

Southwell Landscape Setting Study (2012)	This Study outlines the underlying information and the approach taken to define the principal protected views of Southwell, and the boundary of the immediate surroundings of Thurgarton Hundred Workhouse.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Southwell Landscape Setting Study.
Southwell Gateway Sites Assessment (2012)	<p>A particular issue which arose from the consultation on the Options Report stage (3rd October – 25th November 2012) of the Allocations & Development Management Development Plan (ADMOR) was the importance and sensitivity of sites located on the periphery of Southwell. Particular concern was expressed over the sensitivity and in some cases the appropriateness of these locations.</p> <p>Gateway locations are important in defining the transition from the open countryside into the main built up area of settlements and as a result these sites can often occupy important and sensitive locations which help to define the character of an area. Existing residential development in such locations also often reflect a lower density that gradually increases towards the centre of the settlement. As a result the successful assimilation of new development into such locations can often depend on whether the site characteristics can provide the appropriate conditions for sensitive development to take place.</p> <p>Given the constraints present within the centre of the Town and as there are insufficient suitable sites for allocation within the existing settlement boundary (as defined in the Local Plan) to meet the level of future development identified for Southwell, the identification of ‘gateway sites’ is a necessary element of the future development approach for the Town. As a result it was therefore crucial that a comprehensive and consistent approach for assessing these sites was developed and applied in order to inform the site selection process moving towards the Publication stage of the DPD</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Southwell Gateway Sites Assessment.
Newark & Sherwood Main Open Area Review (2011)	In Newark & Sherwood District, Main Open Areas (MOAs) are defined as predominately open land within settlements which play an important role in defining their form and structure. To inform the production of the Allocations & Development Management DPD, a review of the MOAs was undertaken. The purpose of this review was to provide an assessment to support the proposed retention, amendment or deletion of existing designations and to also provide the basis for the making of new designations where there is merit in doing so.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Newark & Sherwood Main Open Area Review.

<p>Newark and Sherwood District Council Consultation and Engagement Strategy</p>	<p>Through the Consultation and Engagement Strategy, the District Council seeks to:</p> <p>Keep people well-informed about the Council’s services and policies;</p> <p>Listen and respond to people’s views and concerns;</p> <p>Encourage participation so a wide range of views can be taken into account;</p> <p>Encourage new ideas;</p> <p>Improve accessibility and accountability to local people, and</p> <p>Build trust and public confidence.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will be in line with the Consultation and Engagement Strategy. Consultation on the Local Plan Review and the IIA will be undertaken in accordance with the Statement of Community Involvement.</p>
<p>Newark and Sherwood District Council Equality and Diversity Strategy</p>	<p>This Strategy sets out how Newark & Sherwood District Council meets the duties placed upon it by the Equalities Act 2010.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will be in line with the Equality and Diversity Strategy. The IIA will fulfil the requirements of Equalities Impact Assessment.</p>
<p>Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2013)</p>	<p>The Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out proposals for how the District Council will seek to secure affordable housing as part of new housing developments. It sets out the policy context for such housing, then details of how the District Council will seek to negotiate these matters and how the issue of viability will be considered. The document also provides guidance on affordable housing in rural areas.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document.</p>
<p>Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Conversion of Traditional Rural Buildings Supplementary Planning Document (2014)</p>	<p>This SPD sets out District Council policy on the conversion of traditional rural buildings. It also offers best practice advice and design guidance.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Conversion of Traditional Rural Buildings Supplementary Planning Document.</p>
<p>Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Developer Contributions and</p>	<p>This SPD describes national and local policy on developer contributions and planning obligations, and deals with procedural matters relating to the preparation and monitoring of Section 106 Agreements. In addition it sets out the types of</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Developer Contributions and Planning Obligations</p>

Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (2013)	obligation that the Council may seek to secure from development and how these are identified, the types of development to which the obligation will apply, thresholds over which the obligation will be sought and, where possible, the basis on which the level of obligation will be calculated.	SPD.
Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Householder Development Supplementary Planning Document (2014)	This document provides guidance on policy and design for householder development.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Householder Development Supplementary Planning Document.
Landscape Character Assessment SPD (2013)	The Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is a District-level assessment of landscape character which forms part of the wider assessment for the County. Its preparation has followed the County-level methodology and the document provides an explanation of the differences between landscapes that is based around a sense of place, local distinctiveness, characteristic wildlife, and natural features. In identifying specific Landscape Policy Zones (LPZs) and related actions the LCA plays an important role in the planning framework and in decisions over new development.	The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for landscape character in the District to the extent that this is addressed by fulfilling the requirements of SA and SEA. The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the LCA.
Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Shopfronts and Advertisements Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (2014)	This SPD sets out local and national policy on the appearance and design of shopfronts and advertisements, and offers best practice guidance.	As far as it is relevant, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Shopfronts and Advertisements Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document.
Newark & Sherwood Local Development Framework Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document (2014)	The Wind Energy SPD sets out the approach that the District Council takes to wind energy development within the District. It sets out the relevant national and local policies that provide a context for this document. The SPD shows how planning applications will be considered including the pre- and post-application stages. It contains detailed guidance on how proposals to develop wind energy schemes will be assessed in the District.	As far as it is relevant, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Wind Energy Supplementary Planning Document.
Newark and Sherwood Landscape Capacity Study for Wind Energy	This document supports the Wind Energy SPD. The aim of the Landscape Capacity Study (LCS) for Wind Energy Development was to assess the capacity of different landscapes within the District to accommodate further wind energy development.	The IIA of the Local Plan Review will consider possible implications for landscape character in the District to

<p>Development</p>	<p>The study is based on the description and classification of the landscape presented in the Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment (updated 2013). This provides a characterisation of the district into broad landscape character types and more detailed policy zones. The relative sensitivity and capacity of each of the defined landscape character types was assessed. Landscape character does not change at administrative boundaries, and the study therefore considers the adjoining landscapes within Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Leicestershire where they influence character within Newark and Sherwood.</p> <p>Sensitivity is defined as the relative extent to which the character and quality of the landscape is susceptible to change as a result of wind energy development. Sensitivity was evaluated through application of a series of criteria, developed from published guidance and planning practice. Sensitivity was defined for a series of wind turbine heights, ranging from 15m up to 140m to represent the spectrum of turbine sizes which are currently operating or in the planning system.</p> <p>For each landscape character type, guidance for development is set out to identify key sensitive features and characteristics which may influence siting and design of wind energy developments. Constraints and opportunities for development are included, taking note of turbines which are already operational, or unbuilt turbines which have planning consent.</p> <p>Following the guidelines an evaluation of likely capacity is given, based on the sensitivity, heritage values, and existing and consented development within each landscape type. This leads to an overall statement of capacity for change for the LCT, in terms of the level of development likely to be acceptable, without significant change to landscape character.</p> <p>The potential for further cumulative impact on landscape character is assessed with reference to computer-modelled theoretical visibility mapping, and to wind energy developments which are proposed but which have not yet been determined. This enables a judgement to be reached in terms of the remaining</p>	<p>the extent that this is addressed by fulfilling the requirements of SA and SEA.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the LCS.</p>
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	capacity within the landscape character type.	
Advice Note to Local Planning Authorities regarding the consideration of likely effects on the breeding population of nightjar and woodlark in the Sherwood Forest region (2014)	This Natural England document provides advice on the approach that local authorities including Newark & Sherwood District Council should take when reaching decisions about development that have the potential to impact upon the breeding populations of nightjar and woodlark in the Sherwood Forest area.	The IIA of the Local Plan review will consider possible implications for ecology and biodiversity including the breeding populations of nightjar and woodlark in the Sherwood Forest area. The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Advice Note.

National:

Plan, policy or programme:	Summary of targets / indicators / objectives:	Implications for the IIA and / or the Local Plan Review
UK Biodiversity Action Plan 1994, and Securing biodiversity: a new framework for delivering priority habitats and species in England	<p>The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) is the UK Government's response to the international Convention on Biological Diversity signed in 1992.</p> <p>Securing biodiversity is a framework which has been developed to enhance the recovery of priority habitats and species in England (published under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006), thereby contributing to the delivery of the England Biodiversity Strategy.</p> <p>The key targets and indicators are picked up locally through the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around biodiversity.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's biodiversity.</p>
The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)	<p>The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework was produced by JNCC and Defra, on behalf of the Four Countries' Biodiversity Group (4CBG), through which the environment departments of all four governments in the UK work together.</p> <p>The Framework covers the period from 2011 to 2020, and was developed in response to two main drivers: the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD's) <i>Strategic Plan for Biodiversity</i></p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around biodiversity.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's biodiversity.</p>

	<p>2011-2020 and its 5 strategic goals and 20 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets', published in October 2010; and the EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS), released in May 2011.</p> <p>The framework shows how the work of the four UK countries joins up with work at a UK level to achieve the 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets' and the aims of the EU biodiversity strategy. It identifies the activities required to complement the country biodiversity strategies, and where work in the country strategies contributes to international obligations. In total, 23 areas of work have been identified where all the countries have agreed that they want to contribute to, and benefit from, a continued UK focus, and an Implementation Plan was published in November 2013. Annual reporting on progress with the Implementation Plan is also undertaken.</p> <p>Most work which was previously carried out under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) is now focussed at the country level (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales). Many of the tools developed under the UK BAP remain of use, however. For example, background information about the lists of priority habitats and species, agreed under UK BAP, still form the basis of much biodiversity work in the countries.</p> <p>The development of the Framework reflects a revised direction for nature conservation, towards an approach which aims to consider the management of the environment as a whole, and to acknowledge and take into account the value of nature in decision-making. The Framework sets out the common purpose and shared priorities of the UK and the four countries.</p>	
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	This strategy provides a comprehensive picture of how the UK is implementing its international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. The strategy aims to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around biodiversity.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's biodiversity.</p>
Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)	These regulations transpose into English law the requirements of Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC on ambient air quality.	The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of air quality.
Environment Act	This requires local authorities to review and assess the current and likely future, air quality	The IIA should consider the potential

Part IV LAQM (1995)	<p>in their areas. LAQM stands for Local Air Quality Management.</p> <p>Where an Local Authority considers that one or more of the air quality objectives, as prescribed in regulations, is unlikely to be met by the required date, it must declare an air quality management area (AQMA), covering the area where the problem is expected. It must then draw up an action plan setting out the measures it intends to take in pursuit of the air quality objectives in the area.</p>	effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of air quality.
Building Regulations: England and Wales (Part L1A – Conservation of Fuel and Power, 2010 and 2013) and (Part G Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency, 2010)	<p>Part L (Conservation of fuel and power)</p> <p>The legal framework and Approved Documents for Part L (Conservation of fuel and power) were last revised by amendments that came into effect in 2013 and 2014. DCLG has published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new 2013 editions of Approved Documents L1A and L2A • further amendments to the 2010 editions of Approved Documents L1B and L2B <p>Part G (Sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency)</p> <p>This section covers the technical guidance contained in Part G (Approved Document G) of schedule 1 of the Building Regulations. It covers the requirements with respect to sanitation, hot water safety and water efficiency.</p>	The Local Plan Review will take account of these parts of the Building Regulations where appropriate.
Climate Change Act (2008)	<p>The Climate Change Act creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setting ambitious, legally binding targets • raking powers to help meet those targets • strengthening the institutional framework • enhancing the UK’s ability to adapt to the impact of climate change • establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures 	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around climate change.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of issues around climate change.</p>
Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations (2010) (as amended)	<p>The Community Infrastructure Levy came into force in April 2010. It allows local authorities in England and Wales to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their area. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of development. This includes new or safer road schemes, flood defences, schools, hospitals and other health and social care facilities, park improvements, green spaces and</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations where these are relevant.

	leisure centres.	
Energy Act (2011)	<p>The Energy Act provides for some of the key elements of the Coalition's Programme for Government and its first Annual Energy Statement. It was a first step in their legislative programme, and further legislation has been sought to implement, for example, the findings of the Electricity Market Reform Programme.</p> <p>The Act provides for a step change in the provision of energy efficiency measures to homes and businesses, and makes improvements to our framework to enable and secure low-carbon energy supplies and fair competition in the energy markets.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Energy Act where it is relevant.
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004)	Provides the regulations for the implementation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (EU/2001/42/EC) for certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant environmental impacts.	The IIA will fulfil all the requirements of SEA. This is demonstrated in Appendix 1 of this document, the Quality Assurance Checklist.
Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended)	The regulations transpose the EU Directive 2002/49/EC that relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise.	The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of environmental noise.
Growth and Infrastructure Act (2013)	<p>This Act set out a series of reforms intended to reduce the 'red tape' that the government considered was hampering business investment, new infrastructure and job creation. It was hoped that this would help the UK recover from recession and allow it to compete more effectively on the global stage. The Act was intended to:</p> <p>Facilitate major infrastructure work;</p> <p>Promote building by encouraging reconsideration of Section 106 agreements;</p> <p>Reforming permitted development householder, and make sure adjoining neighbours are consulted when the new rights are used.</p> <p>Speed up development procedures;</p> <p>Create a new employment status of 'employee shareholder' and introduce alterations in the way that businesses are regulated;</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Growth and Infrastructure Act where it is relevant.

	<p>Fix business rates for five years; and</p> <p>Reform legislation on town and village greens.</p>	
Human Rights Act (1998)	An Act to give further effect to rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights.	<p>The Local Plan Review will take account of the Human Rights Act.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on human rights, including those of people with one or more protected characteristics.</p>
Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act (2009)	The Act seeks to create greater opportunities for community and individual involvement in local decision-making. It also provides for greater involvement of local authorities in local and regional economic development.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act where it is relevant.
Local Government Act (2000)	<p>Part I of this Act introduces a new power for local authorities to promote the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of an area.</p> <p>Part II requires that all local authorities move away from the traditional committee style of decision making in which all members had a formal decision-making role, to one of four executive models. These are; leader or cabinet, mayor or cabinet, mayor or council manager, or alternative arrangements.</p> <p>Part III introduces a new ethical framework for councils, including a requirement to adopt a code of conduct for members and implement a standards committee. The general functions of the standards committee are to promote and maintain high standards of conduct within the local authority, and to assist members of the authority to observe the code of conduct.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Local Government Act where it is relevant.
Localism Act (2011)	The aim of the act was to devolve more decision making powers from central government back into the hands of individuals, communities and councils. The act covers a wide range of issues related to local public services, with a particularly focus on the general power of competence, community rights, neighbourhood planning and housing.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the Localism Act.

	<p>Some of the key aspects of the Localism Act for local authorities are as follows:</p> <p>General Power of Competence (GPC)</p> <p>The GPC was introduced as part of the Localism Act in November 2011 – it came into force for Principal authorities in February 2012. Under the GPC a local authority has power to do anything that individuals of full legal capacity may do giving authorities the power to take reasonable action they need ‘for the benefit of the authority, its area or persons resident or present in its area’.</p> <p>Community right to challenge</p> <p>The Community right to challenge came into force in June 2012. This allows voluntary and community groups, parish councils or two or more members of local authority staff to express an interest in running a service currently commissioned or delivered by a local authority. Where the expressions of interest are accepted, the local authority must run a competitive procurement.</p> <p>Community right to bid</p> <p>The Community right to bid came into force in September 2012. This allows communities to nominate buildings and land that they consider to be of value to the community, to be included on a local authority maintained list. If any of the assets on the register are put up for sale, the community is given a window of opportunity to express an interest in purchasing the asset, and another window of opportunity to bid.</p> <p>Community right to build</p> <p>The Community right to build allows local communities to undertake small-scale, site-specific, community-led developments. The new powers aim to give communities the freedom to build new homes, shops, businesses or facilities where they want them, without going through the normal planning application process.</p>	
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	<p>To proceed the proposals must have the agreement of more than 50 per cent of local people that vote through a community referendum and meet some minimum requirements (for example, they should generally be in line with national planning policies and strategic elements of the local plan).</p> <p>Neighbourhood Plans</p> <p>The Localism Act sets out how communities will be able to get more involved in planning for their areas – specifically around creating plans and policies to guide new development and in some cases granting planning permission for certain types of development.</p>	
<p>Equality Act (2010)</p>	<p>This Act replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single act to make the law simpler and to remove inconsistencies. This makes the law easier for people to understand and comply with. The Act also strengthened protection in some situations. The Act covers nine protected characteristics, which cannot be used as a reason to treat people unfairly. The protected characteristics are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Disability • gender reassignment • marriage and civil partnership • pregnancy and maternity • race • religion or belief • sex • sexual orientation <p>(In Newark & Sherwood District, impacts are also considered in terms of social inequality)</p>	<p>The IIA will fulfil all the requirements of Equality Act in terms of carrying out an Equality Impact Assessment.</p>
<p>Welfare Reform Act (2012)</p>	<p>This Act introduced the idea of 'Universal Credit', intended to replace a range of existing means-tested benefits and tax credits for people of working age. The Act also introduced an 'under-occupancy penalty' which reduces the amount of benefit paid to claimants if they are deemed to have 'too much' living space in the property they are renting. Other key measures include:</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Welfare Reform Act where it is relevant.</p>

	<p>The introduction of Personal Independence Payments to replace Disability Living Allowance;</p> <p>Linking Local Housing Allowance rates to the Consumer Price Index;</p> <p>Proposing changes to the statutory child maintenance scheme;</p> <p>Limiting the payment of contributory Employment and Support Allowance to a 12-month period; and</p> <p>Capping the total amount of benefit that can be claimed.</p>	
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	<p>This Act provides a more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, protects water supplies to the consumer and helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges. The Act introduces into law the concept of flood risk management rather than ‘flood defence’ and provides the framework for delivery of flood and coastal erosion risk management through national and local risk strategies. The Act establishes a SuDS approving body (SAB). The SAB will have responsibility for the approval of proposed drainage systems in new developments and redevelopments (in accordance with National Standards for Sustainable Drainage). The Act requires Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA’s) to maintain a register and record important flood risk management strategies and to investigate flooding to determine which authority has responsibility.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Flood and Water Management Act where it is relevant.</p>
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	<p>The Act was designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. The Act implements key elements of the Government's Rural Strategy that was published in July 2004.</p> <p>The Act established a new independent body - Natural England - responsible for conserving, enhancing, and managing England's natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations. Natural England brought together the functions of English Nature and certain functions performed previously by the Countryside Agency and the Rural Development Service - uniting in a single organisation the responsibility for enhancing biodiversity and landscape with promoting access and recreation.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will be in line with the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act.</p>

	<p>The Act made amendments to the both the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000. For example, it extended the CROW biodiversity duty to public bodies and statutory undertakers, and altering enforcement powers in connection with wildlife prosecution.</p> <p>The Act also formally established the Commission for Rural Communities, an independent advocate, watchdog and expert advisor for rural England, charged with ensuring that Government policies make a real difference on the ground in tackling rural disadvantage.</p>	
The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations (2012)	The Regulations set out the procedure for the designation of neighbourhood areas and neighbourhood forums and for the preparation of neighbourhood development plans and neighbourhood development orders (including community right to build orders). A separate instrument will be brought forward in relation to neighbourhood planning referendums.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations.
Planning Act (2008)	The Planning Act 2008 was granted Royal Assent on 26 November 2008. The Act introduced a new stream-lined system for decisions on applications to build nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) in England and Wales, alongside further reforms to the town and country planning system and the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Planning Act.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)	The Act received Royal Assent on 13 May 2004 and the provisions of the Act were introduced through a series of Commencement Orders and Regulations. The Act strengthened the focus on sustainability, transparency, flexibility and speed. The aim of the Act is to give effect to the Government's policy on the reform of the planning system, the principal features of which are set out in the policy statement Sustainable communities: Delivering through planning which was published on 23 July 2002.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act.
Planning and Energy Act (2008)	This Act allows local councils to set targets in their areas for on-site renewable energy, on-site low carbon electricity and energy efficiency standards in addition to national requirements. It requires developers to source at least 10% of any new building's energy from renewable sources.	<p>The Local Plan Review will take account of the Planning and Energy Act.</p> <p>Issues around renewable energy will be considered in the IIA.</p>
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	This Act consolidates certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Planning(Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act
Pollution Prevention	This Act gives the Secretary of State the power to make regulations providing for a new	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will

and Control Act (1999)	pollution control system to meet the requirements of European Council Directives on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control and for other measures to prevent and control pollution.	take account of the Pollution Prevention and Control Act where it is relevant.
Sustainable Communities Act (2007)(Amended 2010)	The Sustainable Communities Act provides local authorities and local communities with the opportunity to ask central government to devolve more power to them in order to improve the sustainability of their local area. The amendment improves the process to allow communities a greater say in how their proposed changes can happen.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will be in line with the Sustainable Communities Act. In fulfilling the requirements of SA and SEA, the IIA will assess sustainability issues around the Local Plan Review
Town and Country Planning Act (1990)	The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is an act of the British Parliament regulating the development of land in England and Wales.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Town and Country Planning Act.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (2011)	These regulations are used to determine whether a planning application will require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). These Regulations replace the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact assessment (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 (SI No. 293) (“the 1999 regulations”) and subsequent amending instruments. The Town and Country Planning (Environmental impact Assessment) (Mineral Permissions and Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008 remain in force. These Regulations, except for the provisions relating to projects serving national defence purposes, extend to England only. The 1999 Regulations remain in force for Wales.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and Permitted Development) Regulations (1995)	These Regulations are concerned with the further implementation in England and Wales of Council Directive 85/337/EEC.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Assessment and Permitted Development) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order (1995)	The main purpose of this Order is to grant planning permission for certain classes of development without any requirement for an application to be made under Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order.

The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2008)	This order provides permitted development rights for the installation of specified types of microgeneration equipment including solar PV and solar thermal equipment on or within the curtilage of dwelling houses subject to certain criteria.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order.
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2010)	This order amends the GPDO 1995 to expand the scope of non-domestic permitted development and amend the procedure by which local authorities make Article 4 Directions. It also gives permitted development rights for buildings used as small scale houses in multiple occupation shared by three to six people, to use as dwelling houses, so that specific planning permission is not required.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2010).
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2011)	The order amends the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (“GPDO”)	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order (2011).
The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations (2012)	The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2012 amends the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (“GPDO”)	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) (Amendment)	The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Amendment) Regulations 2014 (“the Compensation Regulations”) amend the Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) Regulations 2013 to limit the circumstances in which compensation is payable in the event that the new permitted development rights are withdrawn.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Compensation) (England) (Amendment) Regulations.

Regulations (2014)		
The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment and Consequential Provisions) (England) Order (2014)	<p>The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment and Consequential Provisions) (England) Order 2014 (“the Order”) amends the Town and Country (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (“the General Permitted Development Order”) to allow new permitted development rights for change of use and, in some cases, for associated operational development.</p> <p>These changes simplify the change of use system and promote the provision of new homes, nurseries and schools in England. The Order also makes consequential amendments to the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) England Order 2010.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment and Consequential Provisions) (England) Order.
The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations (2009)	These regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, which make conditions relating to local development planning.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations (2012)	These regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2009, in response to the enactment of the Localism Act 2011	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Major Infrastructure Project Inquiries Procedure) (England) Rules (2005)	<p>These rules outline the procedures to be followed for local inquiries into:</p> <p>Applications for planning permission; or</p> <p>The approval of local planning authorities for major developments deemed to have national or regional importance.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Major Infrastructure Project Inquiries Procedure) (England) Rules.
The Town and Country Planning (Modification and Discharge of	These Regulations provide further detail on the procedure for appeals against enforced planning obligations.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Modification and Discharge of Planning Obligations) Regulations.

Planning Obligations) Regulations (1992)		
The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations (2012)	Local planning authorities protect trees in the interests of amenity by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). Provisions are spread across primary and various secondary legislation and different rules apply depending on when the TPO is made.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations.
The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order (2010)	This amendment introduces a definition of houses in multiple occupation into the Use Classes Order.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order.
The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)	<p>The NPPF was published by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012. It sets out planning policy for England in a single document, later supplemented by National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (see below).</p> <p>The introduction to the NPPF states that 'It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.'</p> <p>The NPPF retains the 'presumption in favour of sustainable development', which is defined by five principles as set out in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"living within the planet's environmental limits;</i> • <i>ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;</i> • <i>achieving a sustainable economy;</i> • <i>promoting good governance; and</i> • <i>using sound science responsibly."</i> <p>The Government believed that sustainable development could play three critical roles in</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with The National Planning Policy Framework.

	<p>England:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an economic role, contributing to a strong, responsive, competitive economy; • a social role, supporting vibrant and healthy communities; and • an environmental role, protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment. <p>The NPPF sets out 12 core planning principles which "<i>should underpin both plan-making and decision-taking.</i>" These stipulate that planning should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be led by local plans which set out a vision for the future of the area and provide a practical framework within which decisions on planning applications can be made efficiently; • Emphasise enhancing and improving the places in which people live their lives, not scrutiny alone; • Drive sustainable development to deliver homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and support local vitality, objectively identifying local need and setting out a clear strategy for allocating land; • Seek to secure a high-quality of design and a good standard of amenity for occupants; • Protect the diversity of different areas of England, protecting Green Belts and recognising the "<i>intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside</i>"; • Support the transition to a low-carbon future, take account of flood risk and coastal change and encourage the reuse of existing and renewable resources; • Help conserve and enhance the natural environment and reduce pollution, allocating land of "<i>lesser environmental value</i>"; • Encourage the re-use of land that has been previously developed (brownfield land); • Promote mixed use developments, encouraging multiple benefits from urban and rural land; • Conserve heritage assets "<i>in a manner appropriate to their significance</i>"; • Manage development to make full use of public transport, walking and cycling; and • Take account of local strategies to improve health, social, and cultural wellbeing. 	
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	<p>Before sections discussing plan-making and decision-taking, the NPPF sets out policy for planning in England, broken down into thirteen areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building a strong, competitive economy 2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres 3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy 4. Promoting sustainable transport 5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure 6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes 7. Requiring good design 8. Promoting healthy communities 9. Protecting Green Belt land 10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change 11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment 12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment 13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals 	
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2014)	On 6 March 2014 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched this planning practice guidance web based resource. This was accompanied by a Written Ministerial Statement which includes a list of the previous planning practice guidance documents cancelled when this site was launched.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with National Planning Practice Guidance.
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)	This document sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with National Planning Policy for Waste.
Our Shared Future (2007)	The Commission on Integration and Cohesion's final report provides practical approaches to building communities' own capacity to reduce tensions and create opportunities for more integrated and cohesive societies. A collection of case studies illustrating examples of local good practice was produced alongside Our Shared Future.	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the integration and community cohesion.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on integration and community cohesion.</p>
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and	The Strategy from Defra provides a clear, long term vision for improving air quality in the UK and offers options for further consideration to reduce the risk to health and the environment from air pollution. The primary objective is to ensure that all citizens should	The IIA of the Local Plan Review will consider possible implications for air quality in the District to the extent that

<p>Northern Ireland (2007)</p>	<p>have access to outdoor air without significant risk to their health, where this is economically and technically feasible.</p> <p>The Strategy:</p> <p>Sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues;</p> <p>Sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved;</p> <p>Introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and</p> <p>Identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.</p>	<p>this is addressed by fulfilling the requirements of SA and SEA.</p> <p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p>
<p>Air pollution: Action in a changing climate (2010)</p>	<p>This 'forward look' document from Defra does not replace the current air quality strategy but accounts for the rapid development of climate change policy since the strategy was published in 2007. In particular, the publication includes the following key messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution often originates from the same activities that contribute to climate change (notably transport and electricity generation) so it makes sense to consider how the linkages between air quality and climate change policy areas can be managed to best effect. • The UK's commitment to build a Low Carbon Economy by 2050 will reduce air pollution but the choices made to get there will affect the extent of air quality improvements. Optimizing climate policy decisions to account for air pollution could yield additional benefits of approximately £24 billion by 2050. • Air quality/climate change co-benefits can be realised through actions such as promoting low-carbon vehicles and renewable sources of energy that do not involve combustion. At the same time, actions that tackle climate change but damage air quality must be avoided. • Action will be needed at international, EU, national, regional and local levels to make sure air quality and climate change policies are integrated to maximise the co-benefits of tackling both air pollution and climate change together and ensure ambitious but realistic air quality targets are set for the future. 	

<p>Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes (2006/2008)</p>	<p>Launched in December 2006, the Code for Sustainable Homes called for a step change in the way new homes are designed and constructed, and introduced a 1 to 6 star rating system to communicate their overall sustainability performance. In May 2008 a mandatory requirement was introduced for all new-build homes in England to be rated against the Code and be issued with a certificate.</p> <p>The Code also gives new homebuyers better information about the environmental impact of their new home and its potential running costs.</p>	<p>As far as it is relevant, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard in sustainability for new homes.</p>
<p>Code for sustainable homes: technical guidance (2010)</p>	<p>This technical guidance sets out the requirements for the Code for sustainable homes. It sets out the process by which a Code assessment is reached. It aims to make gaining a Code assessment as simple, transparent and rigorous as possible.</p>	<p>As far as it is relevant, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Code for sustainable homes: technical guidance.</p>
<p>Conserving Biodiversity – the UK approach (2007)</p>	<p>The purpose of this statement from Defra is to set out the approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK. It aims to meet the UK’s commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010, and also to guide action long afterwards.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider biodiversity.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District’s biodiversity.</p>
<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)</p>	<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 consolidate all the various amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 in respect of England and Wales. The 1994 Regulations transposed Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law.</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. Under the Regulations, competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.</p> <p>New provisions implement aspects of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (the “Marine</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will consider possible implications for protected species, and upon the District’s SAC at Birklands and Bilhaugh, and will be in line with The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended).</p>

	<p>Act”). These provisions provide for:</p> <p>The transfer of certain licensing functions from Natural England (NE) to the Marine Management Organisation (MMO); and</p> <p>Marine Enforcement Officers to use powers under the Marine Act to enforce certain offences under the Habitats Regulations.</p> <p>The Regulations place a duty on the Secretary of State to propose a list of sites which are important for either habitats or species (listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive respectively) to the European Commission. Once the Commission and EU Member States have agreed that the sites submitted are worthy of designation, they are identified as Sites of Community Importance (SCIs). The EU Member States must then designate these sites as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) within six years. The Regulations also require the compilation and maintenance of a register of European sites, to include SACs and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the Birds Directive). These sites form a network termed Natura 2000.</p>	
<p>Department of Health Public Health Strategy – healthy lives, healthy people (July 2011)</p>	<p>This policy statement sets out the government’s approach to public health including:</p> <p>Clarifying the role of local authorities and the Director of Public Health in health improvement, health protection and population healthcare;</p> <p>Proposals for who is responsible for commissioning the different public health services;</p> <p>The mandatory services local authorities will be required to provide;</p> <p>The conditions expected to be placed on the local authority public health grant;</p> <p>Establishing Public Health England as an Executive Agency to provide greater operational independence within a structure that is accountable to the Secretary of State for Health; and</p> <p>Principles for emergency preparedness, resilience and response.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider public health.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on public health.</p>

Obesity and the Environment: Increasing physical activity and active travel (2013)	A 'healthy people, healthy places' briefing, this document summarises the importance of action on obesity and a specific focus on active travel, and outlines the regulatory and policy approaches that can be taken.	The Local Plan Review should consider public health and active travel. The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on public health.
The Sustainable Development Strategy for the NHS, Public Health and Social Care System (2014)	The Sustainable Development Strategy describes the vision for a sustainable health and care system including: reducing carbon emissions, protecting natural resources, preparing communities for extreme weather events and promoting healthy lifestyles and environments.	As far as it is relevant, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the NHS, Public Health and Social Care System.
Departments of Health and Transport- Active Travel Strategy (2010)	The Department of Health and Department for Transport jointly published a new Active Travel Strategy. The strategy highlights plans to put walking and cycling at the heart of local transport and public health strategies. The guiding principles for the strategy are that walking and cycling should be everyday ways of getting around – not just for their own sake but also because of what they can do to improve public health, tackle congestion, reduce carbon emissions and improve the local environment	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Active Travel Strategy.
Healthy Weight Healthy Lives: A Cross Government Strategy for England (2008)	This cross-government strategy was the first step in a sustained programme to support people to maintain a healthy weight. It was be followed by reports assessing progress, looking at the latest evidence and trends, and making recommendations for further action.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of Healthy Weight Healthy Lives.
Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)	This statement from Defra sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy, which is to promote good health and a good quality of life through the management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development. The policy seeks to make explicit the implicit underlying principles and aims regarding noise management and control that are to be found in existing policy documents, legislation and guidance.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Noise Policy Statement for England.
Plan for Growth – (March 2011)	The Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions that will ensure the progress is made towards achieving this economic objective. The ambitions are:	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Plan for Growth.

	<p>To create the most competitive tax system in the G20;</p> <p>To make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business;</p> <p>To encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and</p> <p>To create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.</p>	
Mainstreaming sustainable development (2011)	<p>This paper concerns the Coalition government's commitment to sustainable development and sets out the measures intended to take to incorporate the promotion of sustainable development into overall government policy. It advocates action to tackle climate change, protecting and enhancing the natural environment, and measures to improve peoples' wellbeing.</p>	<p>The promotion of sustainable development will be central to the Local Plan Review.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of sustainability and it will fulfil the requirements of SA.</p>
Government Progress in Mainstreaming Sustainable Development (May 2013)	<p>A report on progress in advancing the agenda set out in the above document.</p>	<p>The promotion of sustainable development will be central to the Local Plan Review.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of sustainability and it will fulfil the requirements of SA.</p>
Fair Society Healthy Lives (The Marmot Review) (2010)	<p>In November 2008, Professor Sir Michael Marmot was asked by the then Secretary of State for Health to chair an independent review to propose the most effective evidence-based strategies for reducing health inequalities in England from 2010. The final report, 'Fair Society Healthy Lives', was published in February 2010, and concluded that reducing health inequalities would require action on six policy objectives:</p> <p>Give every child the best start in life;</p> <p>Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives;</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of Fair Society Healthy Lives.</p>

	<p>Create fair employment and good work for all;</p> <p>Ensure a healthy standard of living for all;</p> <p>Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities; and</p> <p>Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention.</p>	
Construction 2025 (2013)	<p>This Strategy was intended to providing clarity around the existing policy framework relevant to construction and signal the future direction of Government policy. Its aims included:</p> <p>Providing clarity to business on the Government’s position by bringing together diverse regulations and initiatives relating to sustainability;</p> <p>Setting and committing to higher standards to help achieve sustainability in specific areas; and</p> <p>Making specific commitments by industry and Government to ‘take the sustainable construction agenda forward’.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of Construction 2025.
Adapting to climate change: national adaptation programme (2013)	<p>The National Adaptation Programme sets out what government, businesses and society are doing to adapt to potential climate change. The NAP is divided into chapters looking at the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built environment, • Infrastructure, • Healthy and resilient communities, • Agriculture and forestry, • Natural environment, and • Business and local government. 	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with Adapting to climate change.
The Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future (2011)	<p>This plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of current energy policy. It sets out how the coalition government intended to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with The Carbon Plan.

UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	<p>The Renewable Energy Strategy sets a path towards increasing UK generation of renewable projects. It sets out the actions the Government are taking to ensure the targets of producing 15% of UK energy needs from renewable energy sources by 2020 are met. To achieve this the strategy calls for:</p> <p>30% of electricity supply to come from renewable sources, including 2% from micro-generation;</p> <p>12% of heat supply to come from renewable sources;</p> <p>10% of transport supply from renewable sources</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the UK Renewable Energy Strategy.
UK Sustainable Procurement Action Plan (2007)	The Action Plan sought to ensure that government policy on sustainability was reflected in its procurement practice. The Plan put in place clear lines of accountabilities and reporting, and developed plans to raise the standards and status of procurement practice in Government in order to contribute to sustainability goals.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the UK Sustainable Procurement Action Plan.
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2011)	<p>Future Water sets out how the government wanted the water sector to look by 2030, and some of the steps needed to get there. It is a vision where rivers, canals, lakes and seas have improved for people and wildlife, with benefits for angling, boating and other recreational activities, and where excellent quality drinking water continues to be available.</p> <p>The national strategic vision for managing water resources in England up until 2030 includes the following objectives:</p> <p>Reduced per capita consumption of water to an average of 130 litres per person per day or potentially 120 litres per person a day;</p> <p>Amend building regulations to include a minimum standard of water efficiency in new homes; and</p> <p>In areas of severe water stress it is believed that near universal metering will be needed.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around water management.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of water management.</p>
Waste Management Plan for England (2013)	The Waste Management Plan for England, together with the NPPF and local waste management plans, implements the EC Waste Directive. The strategy's core aim is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan. The Plan seeks	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around waste management.

	<p>to promote better quality recycling and where required, new collections and infrastructure. Key targets include:</p> <p>By 2020, at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled; and</p> <p>By 2020, a least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery.</p>	<p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of waste management.</p>
<p>Rural White Paper (Our Countryside: The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England) (2000)</p>	<p>This sets out the Government’s vision for rural areas. The White Paper’s aim is to sustain and enhance the countryside. It promotes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A living countryside; • A working countryside; • A protected countryside; and • A vibrant countryside. 	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA should reflect the vision and objectives of the White Paper and encourage rural sustainability.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the countryside.</p>
<p>Rural Strategy, (2004)</p>	<p>This document from Defra sets out the strategy for rural areas developed from the Rural White Paper (see above). The three priorities are:</p> <p>Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need;</p> <p>Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people; and</p> <p>Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review will take account of the Rural Strategy.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the countryside.</p>
<p>Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance (2000)</p>	<p>The key aims of the White Paper are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure the provision of new sustainable homes that are attractive, safe and practical; • Retaining urban people in urban areas and making them more desirable places to live in; and • Improving quality of life, opportunity and economic success through tailored 	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the Urban White Paper.</p>

	solutions.	
Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)	<p>The White Paper addresses people’s relationship with nature and the way we value the benefits we get from it. The white paper will focus on climate change, the green economy and demographic change. The White Paper’s aims include:</p> <p>Facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature;</p> <p>Creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature;</p> <p>Strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and</p> <p>Showing leadership in the EU and internationally to protect and enhance natural assets globally.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA should reflect the vision and objectives of the White Paper and promote the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the natural environment.</p>
Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	<p>This document replaces ‘A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK’, published in 1999. It is a strategy for sustainable development, building on the 1999 publication. Its aims include encouraging sustainable consumption and production; contributing to reducing climate change and energy consumption; natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and developing sustainable communities</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA should reflect the vision and objectives of the strategy and promote sustainable development.</p>
Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (2013)	<p>The Environment Agency’s Groundwater protection: Principles and practice (commonly referred to as GP3) sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environment Agency’s aims and objectives for groundwater; • The Environment Agency’s technical approach to its management and protection • The Environment Agency’s position and approach to the application of relevant legislation; • the tools The Environment Agency uses to do its work • technical guidance for groundwater specialists <p>GP3 is intended to be used by anyone interested in groundwater and particularly by those proposing or carrying out an activity that may cause groundwater impacts.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA should reflect the vision and objectives of GP3 and promote good groundwater management.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on groundwater management.</p>

<p>Flood and Water Management Act (2010)</p>	<p>In April 2010, the Flood & Water Management Act became law. The Act, which applies to England & Wales, aims to create a simpler and more effective means of managing the risk of flood and coastal erosion. The Act also aims to help improve the sustainability of our water resources and protect against potential droughts.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around water management and promote the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on water management.</p>
<p>Water for people and the environment: Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009) and Managing Water Abstraction (2013)</p>	<p>These Environment Agency strategies set out how water resources are managed in England and Wales. The 2013 document is the overarching document that links together the abstraction licensing strategies. Implementing the strategy will help to ensure there will be enough water for people and the environment now and in the future.</p> <p>The strategies include a series of actions that need to be taken to deliver a secure water supply and safeguard the environment. These include actions that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support housing and associated development where the environment can cope with the additional demands placed on it; Allow a targeted approach where stress on water resources is greatest; Ensure water is used efficiently in homes and buildings, and by industry and agriculture; Provide greater incentives for water companies and individuals to manage demand; Share existing water resources more effectively; Further reduce leakage; Ensure that reliable options for resource development are considered; and Allocate water resources more effectively in the future. 	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around water management and promote the use of SuDS.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on water management.</p>
<p>Water Act 2003</p>	<p>An Act of Parliament which amends the Water Resources Act 1991 to improve long-term water resource management. The four broad aims of the Act are:</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around water management and</p>

	<p>The sustainable use of water resources;</p> <p>Strengthening the voice of consumers;</p> <p>A measured increase in competition; and</p> <p>The promotion of water conservation.</p> <p>There is a requirement on local planning authorities to take steps to encourage water conservation where appropriate.</p>	<p>promote the use of SuDS.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on water management.</p>
Strategic environmental assessment and climate change: guidance for practitioners (2011)	Replacing previous guidance, this Environment Agency document suggests how climate change issues can be considered in strategic environmental assessment (SEA) in England and Wales. It presents information on the causes and impacts of climate change and how they can be described and evaluated in SEA.	<p>The IIA of the Local Plan Review will fulfil the requirements of SEA, and it will be in line with the guidance provided here as far as it is applicable at the time of assessment.</p> <p>Conformity with the requirements of SEA will be demonstrated by the Quality Assurance Checklist in Appendix 1 of this Scoping Report.</p>
The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)	This statement from the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) set out the government's vision for the historic environment: That the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation. The Statement sets out the value of heritage for all of these aspects and the role of Government and of its partners in recognising this. It presents six broad strategic aims for the future: strategic leadership, a protective framework, local capacity, public involvement, direct ownership and a sustainable future.	<p>The Local Plan Review should acknowledge and where appropriate seek to enhance the value of the District's historic environment.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's historic environment.</p>
The National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) (2011 –	Produced by the Historic Environment Forum, Heritage 2020 is the successor document to the NHPP. It was only available in draft form at the time of writing, and, at this stage, the vision concentrated on five strategic areas:	The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the management of the District's heritage.

2015) and Heritage 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discovery, identification & understanding • Constructive conservation and sustainable management • Public engagement • Capacity building • Helping things to happen <p>Through focusing on these areas, Heritage 2020 is designed to give new impetus for concerted action in the heritage sector with public, private and independent interests collaborating closely, pooling intellectual effort and coordinating financial resources, to achieve far more than is possible by solo effort.</p>	The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's heritage.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment No. 2) (England) Regulations 2009	<p>The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 is an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom that altered the laws on granting of planning permission for building works, notably including those of the listed building system in England and Wales.</p> <p>The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment No. 2) (England) Regulations 2009 were made on 6 October 2009 and came into force on 2 November 2009. They amend The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (England) Regulations 1990 as amended ('the 1990 Regulations'), by substituting Schedule 4 of the 1990 Regulations (notices that a building has become listed or that a building has ceased to be listed), to reflect the fact that Historic England (formerly English Heritage) now compiles lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and the Secretary of State (SoS) is responsible for approving them.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the management of the District's heritage.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's heritage.</p>
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	<p>Where Ancient Monuments occur on agricultural land the Act influences the extent of public control to ensure the protection of scheduled ancient monuments. The Act includes three parts.</p> <p>Part 1 addresses the protection, acquisition and management of scheduled or ancient monuments. Part 2 concerns Archaeological Areas, including designation, certification, investigation and powers of authority. Part 3 contains miscellaneous and supplemental guidance about issues including restrictions on metal detectors, powers of entry and financial provisions.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Wildlife and	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is the principle mechanism for the	The Local Plan Review should consider

<p>Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</p>	<p>legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain. It does not extend to Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man. This legislation is the means by which the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) and Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/FFC) are implemented in Great Britain. The Wildlife and Countryside Act is divided into four parts.</p> <p>Part I is concerned with the protection of wildlife;</p> <p>Part II relates to the countryside and national parks (and the designation of protected areas);</p> <p>Part III covers public rights of way; and</p> <p>Part IV deals with miscellaneous provisions of the Act.</p>	<p>issues around the protection of wildlife.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's wildlife.</p>
<p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)</p>	<p>The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW) aims to make new provision for public access to the countryside; to amend the law relating to public rights of way; to enable traffic regulation orders to be made for the purpose of conserving an area's natural beauty; to make provision with respect to the driving of mechanically propelled vehicles elsewhere than on roads; to amend the law relating to nature conservation and the protection of wildlife; to make further provision with respect to areas of outstanding natural beauty; and for connected purposes.</p> <p>The Act contains measures to improve public access to the open countryside and registered common land while recognising the legitimate interests of land owners; amends the law relating to rights of way and amends the law relating to nature conservation by strengthening protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest through tougher penalties and providing extra powers for the prosecution of wildlife crime. It is split into three main parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part I: Access • Part II: Rights of Way • Part III: Nature Conservation 	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.</p>
<p>Planning policy for</p>	<p>The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) issued revised planning</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review will consider</p>

<p>traveller sites (2012)</p>	<p>policy on traveller sites which, as well as consolidating policy in a single document, aimed to:</p> <p>Enable local planning authorities to make their own assessment to set their own pitch/plot targets;</p> <p>Encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale;</p> <p>Protect Green Belt land from development;</p> <p>Reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in the planning system;</p> <p>Ensure that local planning authorities, working together, have fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites;</p> <p>Promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites;</p> <p>Reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective if local planning authorities have had regard to this policy;</p> <p>Ensure that the development plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies increase the number of traveller sites, in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply; and</p> <p>Reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions.</p>	<p>issues around planning for the Gypsy and Traveller community.</p> <p>Gypsies and Travellers are a recognised ethnic minority within the UK, and race is a protected characteristic as defined in the Equalities Act 2010. The IIA will consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the Gypsy and Traveller community as part of fulfilling the requirements of EqIA.</p>
<p>Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods - A National Strategy for Housing in an Ageing Society (2008)</p>	<p>This strategy set out the Governments’ response to the global challenge of ageing. It also outlined plans for ensuring enough appropriate housing available in future to relieve the forecasted unsustainable pressures on homes, health and social care services.</p> <p>The strategy was intended to prepare communities for the multiple changes that they will face; to ‘future proof’ society so that it does not alienate or exclude; and to allow everybody, regardless of age, to participate and enjoy their home and their environment for</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with this strategy.</p>

	as long as possible.	
Sustainable communities: building for the future (2005)	An action plan intended to deliver sustainable communities. The main elements are: Sustainable communities; Step change in housing supply; New growth areas; Decent homes; and Countryside and local environment.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with Sustainable Communities.
Sustainable Communities: A Shared Agenda, A Share of the Action. A guide for Local Authorities (2006)	This guidance sets out seven priorities: Creating safer and stronger communities; Improving the quality of life of older people and children, young people and families at risk; Meeting transport needs more effectively; Promoting healthier communities and narrowing health inequalities; Promoting the economic vitality of localities; Raising standards in schools; and Transforming the local environment.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and be in line with Sustainable Communities.
Local Growth White Paper (2010)	This document outlined government's approach to local development, which wanted to see power move away from central government to local communities, citizens and independent providers. The key commitments were to:- Shift power to local communities and business, enabling places to tailor their approach to local circumstances;	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this White Paper.

	<p>Promote efficient and dynamic markets, in particular in the supply of land, and provide real and significant incentives for places that go for growth; and</p> <p>Support investment in places and people to tackle the barriers to growth.</p> <p>Measures introduced to implement these commitments included:</p> <p>The creation of Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), replacing Regional Development Agencies (RDAs);</p> <p>Investment in a £1.4 billion Regional Growth Fund over the next three years, aimed at helping areas which depend too heavily on the public sector for jobs, helping create more sustainable private sector employment;</p> <p>Significantly reducing ring-fencing for local government;</p> <p>Allowing councils to borrow against their future tax revenues; and</p> <p>Exploring the possibility of letting councils have greater discretion over business rates while promoting business and growth.</p>	
<p>Towards a Sustainable Transport System: Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon World (2007) and Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)</p>	<p>Towards a Sustainable Transport System (TaSTS), from the Department for Transport sets a new approach to strategic transport planning for the period beyond 2014 that would implement the recommendations of the Eddington transport study and reflect the Stern Review of the economics of climate change. Delivering a Sustainable Transport System follows on from TaSTS. The documents aim to:</p> <p>Deliver quantified reductions in greenhouse gas emissions within cities and regional networks, taking account of cross-network policy measures;</p> <p>Ensure local transport networks are resistant and adaptable to shocks and impacts such as adverse weather, accidents, terrorist attacks and impacts of climate change;</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with these documents.</p>

	<p>Enhance social inclusion and the regeneration of deprived or remote areas by enabling disadvantaged people to connect with employment opportunities, key local services, social networks and goods through improving accessibility, availability, affordability and acceptability;</p> <p>Reduce the risk of death, security or injury due to transport accidents;</p> <p>Reduce social and economic costs of transport to public health, including air quality impacts;</p> <p>Improve the health of individuals by encouraging and enabling more physically active travel;</p> <p>Manage transport-related noise in a way that is consistent with the emerging national noise strategy and other wider Government goals; and</p> <p>Minimise the impacts of transport on the natural environment, heritage and landscape and seek solutions that deliver long-term environmental benefits.</p>	
A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2005)	This Practical Guide provides information and guidance on how to comply with the European Directive 2001/42/EC “on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment”, known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA Directive.	The IIA will fulfil all the requirements of SEA. This is demonstrated in Appendix 1 of this document, the Quality Assurance Checklist.
The Historic Environment in Local Plans - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 1 (2015)	The purpose of this Good Practice Advice note is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document.
Historic England advice note - The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans	The purpose of this Historic England advice note is to support those involved in the Local Plan site allocation process in implementing and applying historic environment legislation and policy.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document.
Conservation	This Historic England document aims to set out a logical approach to making decisions and	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will

Principles policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008)	offering guidance about all aspects of the historic environment, and for reconciling its protection with the economic and social needs and aspirations of the people who live in it.	take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document.
Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment (2010)	This Historic England document provides guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal in the context of the Historic Environment.	The IIA will have regard to this guidance in fulfilling the requirements of SEA and SA.
Understanding Place: Historic Area Assessments in a Planning and Development Context, English Heritage (2010) and Understanding Place Historic Area Assessments: Principles and Practice (2010)	These Historic England documents set out guidance for undertaking Historic Area Assessments to inform plan making and development management.	If the Local Plan Review involves Historic Area Assessments, they will be undertaken in line with these documents.
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (2015)	This Historic England document provides guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this guidance.
Seeing the History in the View (2011)	This Historic England document presents a method for understanding and assessing heritage significance within views. The method can be applied to any view that is significant in terms of its heritage values. Such views may be selected by a developer or planning authority (perhaps in consultation with English Heritage) as part of the Environmental Impact	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this guidance.

	<p>Assessment (EIA) of a specific development proposal.</p> <p>The method has been designed to provide a consistent and positive approach to managing change. This approach has been tested and refined through a number of worked examples.</p> <p>The guidance is designed to be used as part of the suite of other assessment and characterisation tools whose function is to help understand the contribution made by setting to the significance of a heritage asset.</p>	
Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment No. 2) (England) Regulations 2009 were made on 6 October 2009 and came into force on 2 November 2009. They amend The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (England) Regulations 1990 as amended ('the 1990 Regulations'), by substituting Schedule 4 of the 1990 Regulations (notices that a building has become listed or that a building has ceased to be listed), to reflect the fact that English Heritage now compiles lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and the Secretary of State (SoS) is responsible for approving them.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account and where appropriate be in line with the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters; to provide for the recovery of grants under section 10 of the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1972 or under section 4 of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 in certain circumstances; and to provide for grants by the Secretary of State to the Architectural Heritage Fund.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account and where appropriate be in line with the Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act.
Understanding Place: Character and context in local planning (2011) (Revised 2012)	<p>This Historic England document offers ideas for local authorities, councils and communities on the practical uses of historic characterisation within local and neighbourhood planning.</p> <p>Twenty-two case studies have been chosen to show how the results of historic characterisation have been used singly and in combination, and in a wide variety of ways, to inform plan-making and development management.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this guidance.
Planning sustainable cities for community food growing (2014)	This guide brings together in one place examples of planning policies around the UK that support community food growing. It is aimed primarily at planning authorities to help them to use food growing as a way of creating healthy communities, itself a specific recommendation within the Planning Practice Guidance that goes with the NPPF.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of 'Planning sustainable cities for community food growing'.

<p>Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement Incorporating the Government's Response to the Independent Panel on Forestry's Final Report (2013)</p>	<p>This document, produced by Defra and the Forestry Commission England, lists the following key objectives, in priority order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the nation's trees, woodlands and forests from increasing threats such as pests, diseases and climate change; • Improving their resilience to these threats and their contribution to economic growth, people's lives and nature and • Expanding them to increase further their economic, social and environmental value. 	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around forestry.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the District's forests and woodlands.</p>
<p>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (2011)</p>	<p>Safeguarding our Soils, produced by Defra, sets out a vision that by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. The key aims are:</p> <p>Agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed;</p> <p>Soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts;</p> <p>Soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and</p> <p>Pollution of our soils is prevented, and the historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of and where appropriate be in line with this document.</p>

European:

Plan, policy or programme:	Summary of targets / indicators / objectives:	Implications for the IIA and / or the Local Plan Review
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<p>European Convention on Human Rights (1950)</p>	<p>The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) (formally the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms) is an international treaty to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in Europe. Drafted in 1950 by the then newly formed Council of Europe, the convention entered into force on 3 September 1953. All Council of Europe member states are party to the Convention and new members are expected to ratify the convention at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>The Convention established the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). Any person who feels his or her rights have been violated under the Convention by a state party can take a case to the Court. Judgments finding violations are binding on the States concerned and they are obliged to execute them. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe monitors the execution of judgements, particularly to ensure payment of the amounts awarded by the Court to the applicants in compensation for the damage they have sustained. The establishment of a Court to protect individuals from human rights violations is an innovative feature for an international convention on human rights, as it gives the individual an active role on the international arena (traditionally, only states are considered actors in international law).</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review will take account of the European Convention on Human Rights, which is given further effect in British law by the Human Rights Act.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on human rights, including those of people with one or more protected characteristics.</p>
<p>EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020 (2012)</p>	<p>A strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and improve the state of Europe’s species, habitats, ecosystems and the services they provide, while stepping up the EU’s contribution to averting global biodiversity loss. The six targets covered by the EU strategy focus on:</p> <p>The full implementation of the EU nature legislation; Better protection and restoration of ecosystems and the services they provide, and greater use of green infrastructure;</p> <p>More sustainable agriculture and forestry;</p> <p>Better management of EU fish stocks and more sustainable fisheries;</p> <p>Tighter controls on Invasive Alien Species; and</p> <p>A greater EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should promote biological diversity and should seek to avoid any detrimental effects on species and habitats.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects on biodiversity.</p>

EU Biodiversity Action Plan (2006) and 2010 Assessment	The EU Biodiversity Action Plan addresses the challenge of integrating biodiversity concerns into other policy sectors in a unified way. It specifies a comprehensive plan of priority actions and outlines the responsibility of community institutions and Member States in relation to each. It also contains indicators to monitor progress and a timetable for evaluations. The European Commission has undertaken to provide annual reporting on progress in delivery of the Biodiversity Action Plan. A baseline report was prepared in 2010 to take stock of the 2006 Biodiversity Action Plan and assess the impact it has had on Europe's biodiversity. The report produced by the European Environment Agency provides the latest facts and figures on the current and possible future condition of biodiversity and ecosystems components in the EU.	The Local Plan Review should promote biological diversity and should seek to avoid any detrimental effects on species and habitats. The IIA should consider the potential effects on biodiversity.
European Landscape Convention (2004) (ratified by the UK Government in 2006)	The European Landscape Convention (ELC) was the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape, and is dedicated exclusively to the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe. The ELC was signed by the UK government on 24 February 2006, ratified on the 21 November 2006, and became binding on 1 March 2007. The Convention highlights 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	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will seek to ensure that landscape in the District is managed appropriately.
Directive 2010/40/EU on the framework for the deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems (2010)	This directive is aimed at accelerating the deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) and establishing interoperable and seamless ITS services while leaving Member States the freedom to decide which systems to invest in. It addresses the compatibility, interoperability and continuity of ITS solutions across the EU by 2017 and prioritises the improvement of traffic and travel information, the eCall emergency system, and intelligent truck parking.	The Local Plan Review should consider including measures, if appropriate, to support European targets.
A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development	The overall aim of this Strategy was to find ways to enable the EU to achieve a continuous long-term improvement of quality of life through the creation of sustainable communities and to ensure prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion. The Review highlighted a number of key issues which needed work at the highest political level to engage the public, speed up decision-making and action at all levels, encourage	The Local Plan Review should consider the key issues highlighted in the document as they relate to planning policies. The IIA will consider the potential

<p>(2001)(revised 2006) (reviewed 2009)</p>	<p>more ‘joined up’ thinking and accelerate the uptake of new and better ideas. These are:</p> <p>Climate change and clean energy;</p> <p>Public health;</p> <p>Social exclusion, demography and migration;</p> <p>Management of natural resources;</p> <p>Sustainable transport; and</p> <p>Global poverty and development challenges.</p>	<p>effects of the Local Plan Review with regard to climate change, sustainable transport, equalities, health and natural resources.</p>
<p>Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC (2008)</p> <p>(Previous Directives exist which have been largely incorporated into this one – see footnote.)</p>	<p>This Directive is on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe and includes the following key elements:</p> <p>The merging of most of existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives*;</p> <p>New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target;</p> <p>The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values; and</p> <p>The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.</p> <p><i>* Framework Directive 96/62/EC, 1-3 daughter Directives 1999/30/EC, 2000/69/EC, 2002/3/EC, and Decision on Exchange of Information 97/101/EC.</i></p>	<p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of air quality.</p>
<p>Assessment and</p>	<p>The Environmental Noise Directive or END concerns noise from road, rail and air traffic and</p>	<p>The IIA should consider the potential</p>

<p>Management of Environmental Noise (END Directive 2002/49/EC) (2002)</p>	<p>from industry. It focuses on the impact of such noise on individuals, complementing existing EU legislation which sets standards for noise emissions from specific sources. The Directive requires:</p> <p>The determination of exposure to environmental noise, through noise mapping;</p> <p>The provision of information on environmental noise and its effects on the public;</p> <p>The adoption of action plans, based upon noise mapping results, which should be designed to manage noise issues and effects, including noise reduction if necessary; and</p> <p>The preservation by the member states of areas where environmental noise quality is good.</p> <p>The Directive requires mapping and action planning in relation to noise from major roads, major railways, major airports and in large urban areas.</p>	<p>effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of environmental noise.</p>
<p>Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (1992)</p>	<p>Known as the Habitats Directive, this document addresses the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. It takes account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements and acknowledges that the promotion of biodiversity may in certain cases require the maintenance, or indeed the encouragement, of human activities.</p> <p>Objectives include:</p> <p>The designation of special areas of conservation (SACs) in order to create a coherent European ecological network under the title Natura 2000;</p> <p>Allowing the designation in exceptional cases of a site which has not been proposed by a member state but which the community considers essential for either the maintenance or the survival of a priority natural habitat type or a priority species;</p> <p>Ensuring that appropriate assessment is made of any plan or programme likely to have significant effect in the conservation objectives of a site which has been designated or is to</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review will be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment if necessary. The IIA should consider the potential effects, in particular cumulative effects, of the Local Plan Review on designated biodiversity and on the District's only SAC at Birklands and Bilhaugh.</p>

	<p>be designated in the future; and</p> <p>Promoting planning and development policies that encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild flora and fauna.</p>	
Conservation of Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC (2009)	<p>This Directive addresses the conservation of indigenous wild birds in European Union member states, ensuring far-reaching protection for all of Europe's wild birds. It identifies 194 species and sub-species among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures. The Birds Directive. It applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats and promotes the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPA) around important habitats.</p> <p>Objectives include the maintenance of bird populations, the preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of varieties of habitats and the implementation of such special conservation measures as are necessary. The Directive provides protection against harm including deliberate killing or capture, destruction of nests or eggs, and disturbance during breeding periods.</p>	The Local Plan Review will be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment if necessary. The IIA should consider the potential effects, in particular cumulative effects, of the Local Plan Review on designated biodiversity and on the potential SPA
Energy Performance of Buildings (EU Directive 2002/91/EC) (2002)	<p>The objective of this Directive is to promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings, taking into account local climatic conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness. This Directive lays down requirements regarding :</p> <p>The general framework for the energy performance of buildings;</p> <p>The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings;</p> <p>The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation;</p> <p>The energy certification of buildings; and</p> <p>The regular inspection of boilers and of air-conditioning systems in buildings and in addition an assessment of the heating installations in which boilers are more than 15 years old.</p>	If it is appropriate, the IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review in terms of the energy performance of buildings.
Environmental	The newly amended Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive was intended to	Where appropriate, the Local Plan

<p>Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive (2014/52/EU) (2014)</p>	<p>simplify the rules for assessing the potential effects of projects on the environment. It is in line with the drive for smarter regulation, so it reduces the administrative burden. It also improves the level of environmental protection, with a view to making business decisions on public and private investments more sound, more predictable and sustainable in the longer term.</p> <p>It applies to a wide range of defined public and private projects, which are defined in Annexes I and II. All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA. For projects listed in Annex II, the national authorities have to decide whether an EIA is needed. This is done by the "screening procedure", which determines the effects of projects on the basis of thresholds/criteria or a case by case examination.</p>	<p>Review and the IIA will take account of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive.</p>
<p>Europe 2020 (2010)</p>	<p>Europe 2020 is the European Union's ten-year jobs and growth strategy. It was launched in 2010 to create the conditions for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Five headline targets have been agreed for the EU to achieve by the end of 2020. These cover employment; research and development; climate/energy; education; social inclusion and poverty reduction.</p>	<p>The IIA will include consideration of the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the economy and employment.</p>
<p>The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe</p>	<p>The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.</p>	<p>The IIA will include consideration of the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on architectural heritage.</p>
<p>The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage</p>	<p>This revised Convention updates the provisions of a previous Convention (ETS No. 66) adopted by the Council of Europe in 1969.</p> <p>The new text makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. It is concerned in particular with arrangements to be made for co-operation among archaeologists and town and regional planners in order to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage.</p> <p>The Convention sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to</p>	<p>The IIA will include consideration of the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on architectural heritage.</p>

	<p>archaeological sites, and educational actions to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of the archaeological heritage.</p> <p>Finally, the Convention constitutes an institutional framework for pan-European co-operation on the archaeological heritage, entailing a systematic exchange of experience and experts among the various States. The Committee responsible for monitoring the application of the Convention assumes the role of strengthening and co-ordinating archaeological heritage policies in Europe.</p>	
The European Employment Strategy (1997)	The European Employment Strategy (EES) aims at strengthening the coordination of national employment policies. Its main objective is to involve Member States in a series of common objectives and targets, focused on four 'pillars': employability, entrepreneurship, adaptability and equal opportunities.	The IIA will include consideration of the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on the economy and employment.
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	<p>This document aims to define at EU level policy objectives and general principles of spatial development to ensure that it is sustainable and respects the diversity of European territory. The key aims are:</p> <p>To establish a polycentric and balanced urban system;</p> <p>To promote integrated transport and communications concepts;</p> <p>Develop and conserve natural and cultural heritage; and</p> <p>To implement cross border planning strategies, land-use plans, improved regional transport systems, sustainable development strategies in rural areas and programmes making use of natural and cultural heritage.</p>	The Local Plan Review should be mindful of cross border and cross boundary planning strategies, and of inter-relationships between District settlements and other centres.
Floods Directive (EU Directive 2007/60/EC) (2007)	This Directive requires Member States to assess if watercourses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. This Directive also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process.	The Local Plan Review will be in line with the Floods Directive.
General Union Environment Action Plan to 2020: Living	The latest Environment Action Programme (EAP) gives a strategic direction to the Commission's environmental policy until 2020 and describes its vision of 2050: The EAP recognises that land use planning and management decisions in Member States can have a	The Local Plan Review should take a positive approach to resource efficiency and the enhancement of

<p>well, within the limits of our planet (EU Seventh Environment Action Programme) (2014)</p>	<p>major influence on the environment, leading to fragmentation of the countryside and pressures in urban areas and the coast. The Programme identifies three key objectives;</p> <p>To protect, conserve and enhance the Union’s natural capital;</p> <p>To turn the Union into a resource efficient, green, and competitive low carbon economy; and</p> <p>To safeguard the Union’s citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Four so called ‘enablers’ will help Europe to deliver on these goals:</p> <p>Better implementation of legislation;</p> <p>Better information by improving the knowledge base;</p> <p>More and wiser investment for environment and climate policy; and</p> <p>Full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies.</p> <p>Two additional priority objectives complete the programme:</p> <p>To make the Union’s cities more sustainable; and</p> <p>To help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.</p>	<p>natural capital.</p>
<p>The EU Nitrates Directive (1991)</p>	<p>This Directive is intended to reduce and prevent water pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources and its objectives include:</p> <p>Identifying waters, either actually or potentially affected by nitrate pollution and designating all areas draining into such waters as vulnerable zones; and</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should seek to minimise the impacts of proposed development on the water environment.</p>

	Preparing action plans where pollution is likely	
Directive 2006/118/EC on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration (2006)	<p>This Directive is designed to prevent and combat groundwater pollution. Its provisions include:</p> <p>Criteria for assessing the chemical status of groundwater;</p> <p>Criteria for identifying significant and sustained upward trends in groundwater pollution levels, and for defining starting points for reversing these trends; and</p> <p>Preventing and limiting indirect discharges (after percolation through soil or subsoil) of pollutants into groundwater.</p>	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of issues around the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration.
Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC (1999)	<p>The Landfill Directive aims to reduce reliance on landfill as a disposal option. It seeks to decrease the environmental impacts of landfills and reduce the risk to human health while imposing a consistent minimum standard for landfills across the EU. The Landfill Directive:</p> <p>Sets minimum standards for the location, design, construction and operation of landfills;</p> <p>Sets targets for the diversion of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) from landfill things will run;</p> <p>Controls the nature of waste accepted for landfill; and</p> <p>It defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land.</p>	Where appropriate, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of the provisions of the Landfill Directive.
Renewables Directive (EU Directive 2009/28/EC) (2009)	<p>The Renewables Directive sets ambitious targets for all Member States - the EU will reach a 20% share of energy from renewable sources by 2020 and a 10% share of energy specifically in the transport sector. It also improves the legal framework for promoting renewable electricity, requires national action plans that establish pathways for the development of renewable energy sources including bio-energy, creates cooperation mechanisms to help achieve the targets cost effectively and establishes the sustainability criteria for bio-fuels.</p>	Policies within the existing Local Plan (Core Policy 10 and Policy DM 4) commit the District Council to the promotion of renewable energy, and this will be taken forward in the Local Plan Review, in line with national and international obligations.

<p>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA Directive 2001/42/EC) (2001)</p>	<p>This requires that certain plans and programmes that are likely to have significant effects on the environment are subject to formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Key issues which are assessed include biodiversity, health, soil, water, air quality, landscape, cultural heritage, climate, flora and fauna. An SEA is mandatory for plans/programmes which are: Prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste/ water management, telecommunications, tourism, town & country planning or land use and which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in the EIA Directive; or Have been determined to require an assessment under the Habitats Directive.</p>	<p>The IIA will fulfil all the requirements of SEA. This is demonstrated in Appendix 1 of this document, the Quality Assurance Checklist.</p>
<p>Urban Waste Water Directive (91/271/EEC) (1997)</p>	<p>The objective of this Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors. It concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of domestic waste water, mixed waste water and waste water from certain industrial sectors.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of issues around the management of urban waste water.</p>
<p>Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) (2008)</p>	<p>Directive 2008/98/EC sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling, recovery. It explains when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material (so called end-of-waste criteria), and how to distinguish between waste and by-products.</p> <p>The Directive lays down some basic waste management principles: it requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</p> <p>The Directive introduces the "polluter pays principle" and the "extended producer responsibility". It incorporates provisions on hazardous waste and waste oils (old Directives on hazardous waste and waste oils being repealed with the effect from 12 December 2010), and includes two new recycling and recovery targets to be achieved by 2020: 50% preparing for re-use and recycling of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste. The Directive requires that Member States adopt waste management plans and waste prevention programmes.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around waste and the possibility of utilising waste as a means of power generation.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on waste management and recycling.</p>

<p>Water Framework Directive (EU Directive 2000/60/EC) (2000)</p>	<p>The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. All inland and coastal waters were intended to reach good ecological status by 2015. The Directive promotes the development and application of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) policy.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should consider issues around the protection of water quality and SUDS.</p> <p>The IIA should consider the potential effects of the Local Plan Review on water protection and SUDS.</p>
<p>Industrial Emissions Directive (Directive 2010/75/EU) (2010)</p>	<p>This directive commits European Union member states to control and reduce the impact of industrial emissions on the environment.</p>	<p>Where appropriate, the Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of issues around industrial emissions.</p>

Global:

<p>Plan, policy or programme:</p>	<p>Summary of targets / indicators / objectives:</p>	<p>Implications for the IIA and / or the Local Plan Review</p>
<p>The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)</p>	<p>The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development was an outcome of the Earth Summit 2002. Along with the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, the Declaration led to two legally binding conventions: Biological Diversity and Framework Convention on Climate Change. In addition, there was the formation of the Commission for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>The Earth Summit addressed protecting and managing the natural resource base, measures to address unsustainable patterns of consumption and production and health and education issues.</p>	<p>Policies within the Local Plan should support the overall objectives. The UK Government’s Sustainable Development Strategy takes account of the international push for sustainable development from the 2002 Summit, and local policies should support this national agenda(see above).</p>

	The Declaration sought to halve the proportion of people without access to drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015 and develop a ten-year framework of sustainable consumption and production programmes.	Relevant commitments should be reflected in the IIA Framework objectives and appraisal criteria.
Agenda 21 (1992) And Agenda 21 for Culture (2002)	Agenda 21 concerns the aspirations of the United Nations (UN), other multilateral organisations and 178 national governments including the UK to promote sustainable development. Agenda 21 for Culture sought to protect local cultures in a way similar to that in which the first Agenda 21 sought to protect the environment.	The Local Plan Review and the IIA will take account of cultural and environmental issues.
Aarhus Convention: access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters. (1998) (Implemented in 2003 by the EU Directive on public access to environmental information)	<p>The Aarhus Convention, put together by the UN Economic Commission for Europe, links environmental issues to human rights and provides for the public in member states to have:</p> <p>Access to information on the environment;</p> <p>The opportunity and ability to participate in decision-making in key environmental matters; and</p> <p>Access to justice in matters involving the previous two points.</p>	The principles and standards of the Aarhus Convention have been ratified by the UK. Its provisions helped to guide the District Council in implementing appropriate procedures and consultation methods when producing policy documents, as set out in the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). These procedures and methods will be used in the production of the IIA and for the other elements of the Local Plan Review.
Kyoto Climate Change Protocol (1997), and the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol (2012)	The Kyoto Protocol established a legal framework for delivering reductions in the emission of greenhouse gases. The Doha amendment includes a second commitment period between 2013 and 2020, and a revised list of greenhouse gases to be reported.	The IIA will consider the potential impacts of the Local Plan Review on the emission of greenhouse gases.
IUCN Red List of Threatened Species – A Global Species Assessment (1994)	The Red List is an objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species.	The IIA will consider the potential impacts of the Local Plan Review on biodiversity.
Convention on the	Known as the Valletta Treaty or Malta Convention, this is an initiative from the Council of	The preservation and protection of

<p>Protection of the Archaeological heritage of Europe (Revised 1992)</p>	<p>Europe. The treaty aims to protect the European archaeological heritage ‘as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. All remains and objects and any other traces of humankind from past times are considered elements of the archaeological heritage. The notion of archaeological heritage includes structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water.</p> <p>Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention require Member States to preserve and protect archaeological heritage. Article 5 requires member states to involve archaeologists in developing plans and decision making.</p>	<p>archaeological heritage is an important issue for the Local Plan Review and the IIA, especially if new sites or areas are to be allocated for development.</p>
<p>Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)</p>	<p>The Convention promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in order to meet the food, health and other needs of the growing world population. Objectives include:</p> <p>Developing national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;</p> <p>Making conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity part of planning and policy making;</p> <p>Establishing laws to protect threatened species, and promoting environmentally sound development;</p> <p>Using environmental impact assessment, with public participation, on projects that threaten biological diversity, in order to avoid or minimise damage.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should promote biological diversity and should seek to avoid any detrimental effects on species and habitats. The IIA should consider the potential effects on biodiversity.</p>
<p>Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets. (2010)</p>	<p>At the UN Convention on Biological Diversity event in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for the 2011-2020 period was adopted. This plan included the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.</p> <p>The plan provides an overarching framework on biodiversity, not only for the biodiversity-related conventions, but for the entire United Nations system and all other partners engaged in biodiversity management and policy development. It was agreed to translate</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review should promote biological diversity and should seek to avoid any detrimental effects on species and habitats. The IIA should consider the potential effects on biodiversity.</p>

	<p>this overarching international framework into revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans within two years.</p> <p>There are twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and full details can be found at the following web address: https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/</p>	
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)	<p>The Rio Declaration states that the only way to have long-term economic progress is to link it with environmental protection. The Declaration promotes:</p> <p>A precautionary approach to the environment;</p> <p>Making environmental protection integral to development process;</p> <p>Developing national law regarding liability for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage;</p> <p>Ensuring that environmental policies should not be used as an unjustifiable means of restricting international trade; and</p> <p>Acknowledging that local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development and encouraging their participation in the achievement of sustainable development.</p>	<p>Environmental protection should be seen as a central part of future development in both the Local Plan Review and the IIA.</p> <p>Local communities will be given the opportunity to participate in the Local Plan Review and comment on policies within it relating to environmental protection.</p>
Unesco World Heritage Convention (1972)	<p>Each state signed up to the Convention from the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) has to ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and national heritage situated on its territory.</p> <p>The Convention sought to establish an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, organised on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Review and the IIA should consider the protection of the District's heritage.</p>

Appendix 5 - Baseline information

A5.1 The SEA Directive requires the collation of baseline information to provide a background to, and evidence base for, identifying sustainability problems and opportunities in the District and providing the basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the Local Plan Review. To make judgements about how the Local Plan Review will contribute to or hinder sustainable development, it is necessary to understand the economic, environmental and social circumstances in the District today and their likely evolution in the future. It is intended to collect only relevant and sufficient data on the present and future state of the District to allow the potential effects of the Local Plan Review to be adequately predicted.

A5.2 The SA / SEA Guidance provided by Government (see web link below) defines baseline information as referring to 'the existing environmental, economic and social characteristics of the area likely to be affected by the Local Plan, and their likely evolution without implementation of new policies.' Collection of baseline information should be continuous as the IIA process guides plan making and as new information becomes available.

<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/>

A5.3 Baseline information on socio-economic trends in the District, as well as detailed descriptions of the area's characteristics, is presented below.

Characteristics of Newark and Sherwood

A5.4 Newark and Sherwood covers 65,132 hectares and makes nearly one third of the area of the County of Nottinghamshire. The Ward with the largest area is Collingham, representing 13.29% of the total area of the District. The most densely populated Ward is Devon with 40.98 persons per hectare; the least densely populated Ward is Sutton-on-Trent with 0.41 persons per hectare. The Districts of Bassetlaw and West Lindsey lie to the north, and North and South Kesteven to the east. The Boroughs of Rushcliffe and Melton are to the south, Gedling is south west and Mansfield and Ashfield Districts are on the western boundary.

A5.5 The total population of the District is 117,800, comprising 57,900 males and 59,800 females (Office for National Statistics (ONS) NOMIS website (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)). The District has a dispersed settlement pattern. Newark and contiguous Balderton are the most populous settlement with in excess of 35,000 inhabitants. The historic minster town of Southwell has a population of approximately 6,500 and Ollerton & Boughton has a population of 9,900. These settlements, along with Rainworth and Clipstone are classed as service centres. The principal villages of the District are Collingham, Blidworth, Bilsthorpe, Edwinstowe, Farnsfield, Lowdham and Sutton-on-Trent.

Transport

A5.6 Relatively good access to the primary road network is available throughout the District. On the east side of the District is the A1, one of the Country's main trunk roads, which runs north to south providing links with London, the north and East Anglia. At Newark, the A1 meets the A46 trunk road, with the A46 carrying on to Lincoln to the north-east and Leicester to the

south-west. The development of the Mansfield Ashfield Regeneration Route (MARR) has opened up the west of the District to Mansfield and Ashfield, although this has also led to increased traffic on the A617 as it serves as a proxy link road between the A1 and M1.

- A5.7 The District as a whole is well served by rail and Newark itself has two railway stations. The East Coast Main Line stops at Newark North Gate, providing good links to [London](#), [Edinburgh](#), Newcastle, York, [Doncaster](#), [Wakefield](#), [Leeds](#), [Darlington](#) and Peterborough. The route forms a key artery on the eastern side of Great Britain and is broadly paralleled by the A1 trunk road. The journey time between Newark North Gate and London is usually one and a half hours or less. In addition Newark Castle and numerous village stations along the Lincoln-Nottingham line provide access to the region's main urban centres. Services between Nottingham, Newark Castle and Lincoln Central have recently been significantly improved following more than two million pounds of investment.
- A5.8 The pattern of bus transport in Newark and Sherwood is variable. Whilst the settlements of Newark, Southwell and Ollerton are relatively well served by a range of bus services, outside of these centres service provision can be poor. At present, large villages within rural hinterland areas of the District generally have service links with urban areas close by. However, most small villages have limited services only, and many of the District's settlements have no evening or Sunday service. Indeed, there are large areas of the District that, at best, have a bus service only every hour throughout the day.
- A5.9 The River Trent between Nottingham and Gainsborough is a commercial waterway known as the Trent Navigation. The use of waterways to transport freight, however, has been in a more or less steady decline since 1988. Despite this, the Canals and Rivers Trust advise that the Trent Navigation is a waterway of substance which still carries a considerable amount of commercial traffic - especially in its lower reaches (<https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/canals-and-rivers/river-trent>). The Trent Valley Way is a long-distance walking route, following the banks of the river. The scenery is mostly arable farmland, with villages, churches, watermills and old ferry crossings along the way. Newark Castle sits directly on the banks of the river, its high stone walls dropping straight down to the water.
- A5.10 According to the 2011 census, 81.4% of households in the District have a car or van. Car ownership rates tend to be higher outside the urban areas of the District – in three areas of Newark, fewer than 60% of households have a car or van, while in some rural areas car ownership rates exceed 95%. 17,340 people from outside the District work here, and 20,962 residents work elsewhere, meaning 3,622 more people commute out of the District than into it.
- A5.11 The dispersed and rural nature of the District is reflected in 'travel to work' patterns picked up in the 2011 census. Only 810 residents, less than 1%, use trains to get to work and 1,380 (1.6%) use buses, minibuses or coaches. 37,481 people, or 44.5%, travel in cars. 2,103 people cycle and 5,099 travel on foot (2.5% and 6.1% respectively). 35.2% of residents, or 29,590 people, were not in employment. This compares with figures for the whole of England of 3.3% of commuters using trains, 4.7% using bus, minibus or coach, and 38.1% travelling in a car or van. 1.9% of people nationally cycle to work and 6.3% travel on foot. Both locally and

nationally, the vast majority of people who get to work in a car or van drive rather than travel as passengers, suggesting that most vehicles have a single occupant.

Leisure provision – green spaces

- A5.12 Newark & Sherwood District is well provided with parks, public gardens and other attractive outdoor areas free for the public to use. Newark itself contains examples including Newark Castle and gardens, Sconce and Devon Park, Riverside Park, Sherwood Avenue Park, Fountain Gardens, Beaumont Gardens and Friary Gardens. Vicar Water Country Park is just to the south of Clipstone village and has been mainly formed on the site of former colliery spoil tips, near the headstocks of Clipstone Colliery. The District also contains Rufford Abbey Country Park which includes the ruins of a medieval monastery, gardens, woodland walks, a children's play village, a sculpture trail, and a lake. Sherwood Forest National Nature Reserve with some of the oldest trees in Europe, lies in the west of the District, and contains a 450 acre country park. Nearby is Sherwood Pines Forest Park, with trails for walking and cycling and other facilities.
- A5.13 The Newark & Sherwood Community Greenspace Provision Improvement Plans look at twenty-one settlement areas in the District. Green space provision is audited for quality and quantity, and improvement plans set out. These documents provide detailed information about green spaces around the District and can be viewed at the following web address: <http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/media/newarkandsherwood/imagesandfiles/planningpolicy/pdfs/openspaceandgreeninfrastructure/communitygreenspaceimprovementplans/>
- A5.14 The Green Space Strategy (2007) identified the following District wide deficiencies in provision:
- Children and young people; deficiency of over 43 hectares.
 - Outdoor sports facilities; deficiency of over 30 hectares in the north western sub - area of the District.
 - Allotments; deficiency of 12 hectares.
 - Cemeteries and churchyards; deficiency of seven hectares.
- A5.15 The District contains a variety of formal and natural green and open spaces that includes but goes beyond those detailed in the documents mentioned above. The Green Infrastructure Strategy provides detailed information about these spaces and can be viewed at the following web address: <http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/media/newarkandsherwood/imagesandfiles/planningpolicy/pdfs/openspaceandgreeninfrastructure/greeninfrastructurestrategy/CSEB18%20Green%20Infrastructure%20Strategy.pdf>

Leisure provision - sports

- A5.16 There are a total of 137 football pitches in Newark & Sherwood, of which 128 are available, at some level, for community use. The Playing Pitch Strategy 2014 (see web link below) describes 44 of the pitches available for community use as good quality, 54 as standard quality and 30 as poor quality. 215 teams were identified as playing on pitches within Newark & Sherwood.

<http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/media/newarkandsherwood/imagesandfiles/leisure/strategies/Newark%20Sherwood%20Playing%20Pitch%20Strategy.pdf>

A5.17 In total, there are 34 grass cricket grounds identified in Newark & Sherwood accommodating 116 teams (79 senior and 37 junior teams). 3 pitches are assessed as good quality, 31 as standard and none as poor. There are 3 rugby clubs in the District, 2 with their own home grounds, and 1 that leases a ground from Nottinghamshire County Council. 4 sand based artificial grass pitches are suitable for competitive hockey, serving 2 hockey clubs and one mixed team which currently only play friendly matches.

A5.18 There are 20 bowling greens in Newark & Sherwood provided across 18 sites. There are 2 athletics tracks which both have cinder surfaces and are assessed as poor. Neither is able to host competition. There are 67 tennis courts identified within Newark & Sherwood, and 23 netball courts.

Shopping provision

A5.19 The average distance to a supermarket or convenience store is one way assessing rurality and understanding the relationship between transport, accessibility and social exclusion. This indicator provides the distance by road to the nearest supermarket or convenience store:

Table 1 – Average distance to a supermarket or convenience store in kilometres

	Newark & Sherwood	Nottinghamshire	England	Newark & Sherwood
Road distance to supermarket or convenience store (km)	1.56	1.29	1.17	3 rd out of 8 in Nottinghamshire and 140 th out of 354 in England

Source: Newark & Sherwood State of the District 2009

A5.20 Although the average distance to a supermarket or convenience store for the District is comfortably below 2km, there are wide variations across the District. There are 17 wards that have 2km or less to travel to the nearest supermarket or convenience store and of these, some 12 have less than 1 km to travel. The wards with the shortest average distance to a supermarket or convenience store are Castle, Devon and Southwell North and are all within the top 5% nationally. In stark contrast, Muskham, Trent and Caunton all have on average over 5km to travel to the nearest supermarket or convenience store, with Caunton residents having the furthest to travel with an average of 6.2 km. This places all three wards in the bottom 10% nationally.

Town centre vitality

A5.21 The amount of vacant 'A Class' units in town centres can be taken as an indicator of vitality. There are five different types of A Class:

Asian/Asian British; Chinese (Persons)	220	24,404	819,402
Asian/Asian British; Other Asian (Persons)	232	37,893	977,741
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; African (Persons)	166	41,768	591,016
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British; Caribbean (Persons)	270	28,913	277,857
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; Other Black (Persons)	63	10,803	220,985
Other Ethnic Group; Arab (Persons)	39	9,746	327,433
Other Ethnic Group; Any Other Ethnic Group (Persons)	125	15,989	1,112,282
Asian/Asian British; Indian (Persons)	366	168,928	436,514

Source: Office for National Statistics 30 January 2013

Ethnic mix

A5.31 This table shows the ethnic mix of each Ward in Newark and Sherwood. Lowdham Ward has the highest number of Asian / Asian British residents in the District and also the highest number of black / African / Caribbean /black British residents.

Table 8 - Ethnic mix by ward

	Residents who are white	Residents who are mixed/multiple ethnic groups	Residents who are Asian/Asian British	Residents who are black/African/Caribbean/black British	Residents who are other ethnic group
	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
	people	people	people	people	people
Balderton North & Coddington	6,476	49	61	21	4
Balderton South	4,980	52	48	16	6

- **A1 Shops** - Shops, retail warehouses, hairdressers, undertakers, travel and ticket agencies, post offices, pet shops, sandwich bars, showrooms, domestic hire shops, dry cleaners, funeral directors and internet cafes.
- **A2 Financial and professional services** - Financial services such as banks and building societies, professional services (other than health and medical services) and including estate and employment agencies. It does not include betting offices or pay day loan shops - these are now classed as “sui generis” uses.
- **A3 Restaurants and cafés** - For the sale of food and drink for consumption on the premises - restaurants, snack bars and cafes.
- **A4 Drinking establishments** - Public houses, wine bars or other drinking establishments (but not night clubs).
- **A5 Hot food takeaways** - For the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises.

A5.22 Table 2, below, shows how many A Class were vacant when most recently surveyed, with figures for previous years for comparison. The primary shopping frontages are areas which contain the town’s key retailers, have strong pedestrian activity and are the focus for retail activity. Secondary frontages are those which contain more of a mix of uses including retail, leisure and service sector businesses. Although there were more vacant units in 2015 than in previous years, the percentages are not significantly different, and the figures go up and down and are not suggestive of a long term sustained decline in vitality.

Table 2 - Newark town centre ‘A Class’ vacant units 2012 to 2015 comparison

Year	Total units	Total vacant units	Primary Shopping Frontage	Secondary Shopping Frontage	Remainder of the town centre	Percentage of vacant units
2012	434	51	9	20	22	11.75%
2013	434	48	12	15	21	11.06%
2014	434	49	9	15	25	11.29%
2015	434	59	12	16	31	13.59%

Source: Retail and Town Centre Uses Monitoring Report 01/04/2014 to 31/03/2015 and Survey Data (March 2015)

A5.23 The most recent figures for vacant A Class units in District Centres are provided in Table 3.3, below. Core Policy 8 of the Core Strategy) identifies Edwinstowe, Rainworth, Ollerton and Southwell as the designated District Centres. Their role is primarily for convenience shopping, with some comparison shopping and they also provide a range of other services for the settlement and surrounding communities.

Table 3 – District centre vacant units

Settlement	Total units	Total vacant units	Percentage of vacant units
Edwinstowe	55	1	1.82%
Ollerton	92	3	3.26%
Rainworth	17	0	0%

Southwell	126	2	1.59%
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Source: Retail and Town Centre Uses Monitoring Report 01/04/2014 to 31/03/2015 and Survey Data (March 2015)

Population and age

A5.24 The population of Newark and Sherwood District in 2014 was 117,800, representing an increase of 4.62% on the 2007 total of 112,600. In 2001, the District's population was estimated to be 106,273. Figures from the 2011 census (when the total population was 112,526) show the ages and genders of District residents. The data shows there to be a marginally greater proportion of female residents, and that those falling into the two older age brackets make up the majority of the District's population. In both regards the picture mirrors that at a national level.

Table 4 – District age structure

	Newark & Sherwood			United Kingdom		
	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females
All ages	112,526	55,204	57,322	61,082,500	28,926,500	32,156,000
Age 0 to 15	20,821	10,655	10,166	11,100,000	5,681,000	5,419,000
Age 16 to 24	11,220	5,736	5,484	6,191,500	2,102,500	4,089,000
Age 25 to 34	11,337	5,607	5,730	8,433,000	4,205,000	4,228,000
Age 35 to 49	24,655	12,010	12,645	13,461,000	6,658,000	6,803,000
Age 50 and over	44,493	21,196	23,297	21,897,000	10,280,000	11,617,000

Source: Office for National Statistics 2011

A5.25 Table 5, below, gives a broad age breakdown by ward in Newark and Sherwood. Edwinstowe & Clipstone ward has the highest number of 0-17 year olds representing over 9% of that age group within the District. Southwell ward has the highest number of people aged 65 and over representing almost 10% of that age group in Newark and Sherwood.

Table 5 – Age brackets by ward

	Population aged 0 to 17 (census)	Population aged 18 to 64 (census)	Population aged 65 and over (census)
	2011	2011	2011
	people	people	people
Balderton North & Cod-dington	1,321	3,923	1,367
Balderton South	1,103	3,015	984

	Population aged 0 to 17 (census)	Population aged 18 to 64 (census)	Population aged 65 and over (census)
	2011	2011	2011
	people	people	people
Beacon	1,861	5,430	1,377
Bilsthorpe	792	2,005	578
Boughton	691	1,948	654
Bridge	1,448	4,300	820
Castle	503	2,269	513
Collingham	917	2,965	1,504
Devon	2,093	5,384	1,702
Dover Beck	603	1,717	659
Edwinstowe & Clipstone	2,170	5,847	1,836
Farndon & Fernwood	1,223	3,660	1,064
Farnsfield	517	1,538	676
Lowdham	554	2,480	609
Muskham	575	1,729	626
Ollerton	1,701	5,046	1,510
Rainworth North & Rufford	1,213	3,629	869
Rainworth South & Blidworth	1,422	3,978	1,114
Southwell	1,832	4,955	2,125
Sutton-on-	580	1,754	575

	Population aged 0 to 17 (census)	Population aged 18 to 64 (census)	Population aged 65 and over (census)
	2011	2011	2011
	people	people	people
Trent			
Trent	653	1,688	623

A5.26 According to the Nottingham Outer 2014 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (June 2015), the latest projections suggest that the population in Newark and Sherwood will grow to 129,521 by 2033.

A5.27 The terms ‘trans people’ and ‘transgender people’ are both often used as umbrella terms for people whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs from their birth sex, including transsexual people (those who intend to undergo, are undergoing or have undergone a process of gender reassignment to live permanently in their acquired gender), transvestite/cross-dressing people (those who wear clothing traditionally associated with the other gender either occasionally or more regularly), androgynous / polygender people (those who have non-binary gender identities and do not identify as male or female), and others who define as gender variant.

A5.28 As acknowledged by the Office for National Statistics there is a lack of data on transgender people within the United Kingdom, and there is no obviously available information below this level. Estimates over the number of transgender people within the United Kingdom vary widely, the work carried out by the Gender Identity Research and Education Society in 2008 however represent the upper end of the scale with a figure of 300,000.

A5.29 The Ward with the largest population is Edwinstowe & Clipstone, representing more than 8.5% of the total resident population of Newark and Sherwood. Farnsfield has the smallest population, with less than 2.5% of all residents. Table 3.6, below, shows how many people lived in each ward in 2011, the areas of the wards, and the percentage of residents of either sex.

Table 6 – Ward areas and residents by number and sex

	Area (census)	Number of all usual residents	Percentage of all usual residents - female	Percentage of all usual residents - male
	2011	2011	2011	2011
	hectares	people	%	%

	Area (census)	Number of all usual resi- dents	Percentage of all usual residents - female	Percentage of all usual residents - male
	2011	2011	2011	2011
	hectares	people	%	%
Balderton North & Coddington	2,000	6,611	51.1	48.9
Balderton South	260	5,102	51.9	48.1
Beacon	357	8,668	51.2	48.8
Bilsthorpe	640	3,375	50.0	50.0
Boughton	1,364	3,293	49.5	50.5
Bridge	360	6,568	49.8	50.2
Castle	421	3,285	48.6	51.4
Collingham	8,657	5,386	50.6	49.4
Devon	224	9,179	52.5	47.5
Dover Beck	5,038	2,979	51.3	48.7
Edwinstowe & Clipstone	3,396	9,853	51.4	48.6
Farndon & Fernwood	5,624	5,947	50.6	49.4
Farnsfield	1,909	2,731	50.6	49.4
Lowdham	955	3,643	39.3	60.7
Muskham	5,179	2,930	51.4	48.6
Ollerton	3,124	8,257	51.2	48.8
Rainworth North & Rufford	5,547	5,711	50.2	49.8

	Area (census)	Number of all usual residents	Percentage of all usual residents - female	Percentage of all usual residents - male
	2011	2011	2011	2011
	hectares	people	%	%
Rainworth South & Blidworth	1,793	6,514	51.6	48.4
Southwell	6,844	8,912	52.8	47.2
Sutton-on-Trent	7,097	2,909	50.5	49.5
Trent	4,344	2,964	51.2	48.8

Ethnicity

A5.30 ONS figures from 2013 show the numbers of people with different ethnicities resident in the District. These are provided in the table below, along with figures for the East Midlands and the England:

Table 7 – District residents by ethnicity

Ethnic group:	Newark & Sherwood:	East Midlands:	England:
All Usual Residents	114,817	4,533,222	53,012,456
White; English /Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	108,208	3,871,146	42,279,236
White; Irish	641	28,676	517,001
White; Gypsy or Irish Traveller	253	3,418	54,895
White; Other White	2,856	143,116	2,430,010
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black Caribbean	491	40,404	415,616
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black African	133	8,814	161,550
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Asian	308	21,688	332,708
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; Other Mixed	228	15,318	283,005
Asian/Asian British; Indian (Persons)	366	168,928	1,112,282
Asian/Asian British; Pakistani (Persons)	145	48,940	436,514
Asian/Asian British; Bangladeshi (Persons)	73	13,258	379,503

	Residents who are white	Residents who are mixed/multiple ethnic groups	Residents who are Asian/Asian British	Residents who are black/ African/ Caribbean/ black British	Residents who are other ethnic group
	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
	people	people	people	people	people
Beacon	8,385	100	118	50	15
Bilsthorpe	3,322	35	8	3	7
Boughton	3,245	20	22	5	1
Bridge	6,311	100	113	35	9
Castle	3,138	51	63	29	4
Collingham	5,310	34	31	10	1
Devon	8,884	131	99	35	30
Dover Beck	2,910	47	10	9	3
Edwinstowe & Clipstone	9,708	79	43	20	3
Farndon & Fernwood	5,784	64	73	17	9
Farnsfield	2,673	25	23	5	5
Lowdham	3,236	116	129	145	17

	Residents who are white	Residents who are mixed/multiple ethnic groups	Residents who are Asian/Asian British	Residents who are black/African/Caribbean/black British	Residents who are other ethnic group
	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
	people	people	people	people	people
Muskham	2,890	24	7	3	6
Ollerton	8,165	30	30	24	8
Rainworth North & Rufford	5,629	33	33	11	5
Rainworth South & Blidworth	6,429	45	26	10	4
Southwell	8,703	84	68	31	26
Sutton-on-Trent	2,885	10	12	2	0
Trent	2,895	31	19	18	1

Religion

A5.32 Data on the religious beliefs of the District's residents is set out below.

Table 9 - Religious beliefs

	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Christian	75,869	2,666,172	31,479,876
Buddhist	226	12,672	238,626
Hindu	194	89,723	806,199

Jewish	62	4,254	261,282
Muslim	456	140,649	2,660,116
Sikh	123	44,335	420,196
Other Religion	369	17,918	227,825
No Religion	29,453	1,248,056	13,114,232

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics

Marital and civil partnership status

A5.33 The table below provides details over the marital and civil partnership status of residents within the District. In line with regional and national trends the two single largest groupings of residents are those who are single and those who are within a marriage. A small proportion of residents are registered in a same-sex civil partnership – with the levels looking in line with the regional and national picture.

Table 10 – Marital and civil partnership status

	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Total persons (aged 16 and over)	99,957	3,694,767	42,989,620
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	26,274	1,192,443	14,889,928
Married	48,390	1,790,916	20,029,369
In registered same-sex civil partnership	161	7,179	100,288
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	2,351	96,149	1,141,196
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	9,404	342,665	3,857,137
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	7,377	265,415	2,971,702

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics

Sexual orientation

A5.34 It has proved difficult to obtain detailed information, particularly at a local level, on sexual orientation. The Office for National Statistics has however produced experimental data for 2010-2011 which goes down to a regional level. This shows that in the East Midlands less than 1% of the surveyed population identified as gay / lesbian or bisexual.

Deprivation

A5.35 In the Indices of Multiple Deprivation published on 30 September 2015, Newark and Sherwood District ranks 158 out of 326 local authorities in England (with 1 being the most deprived). Table 11, below, shows how Newark & Sherwood compares with neighbouring authorities. It can be seen that there are significant differences in levels of deprivation, with Rushcliffe being the least deprived and Mansfield the most deprived of the authorities compared. Table 12 shows Newark & Sherwood's rank in terms of different aspects of deprivation.

Table 11 – Deprivation in Newark & Sherwood and neighbouring authorities

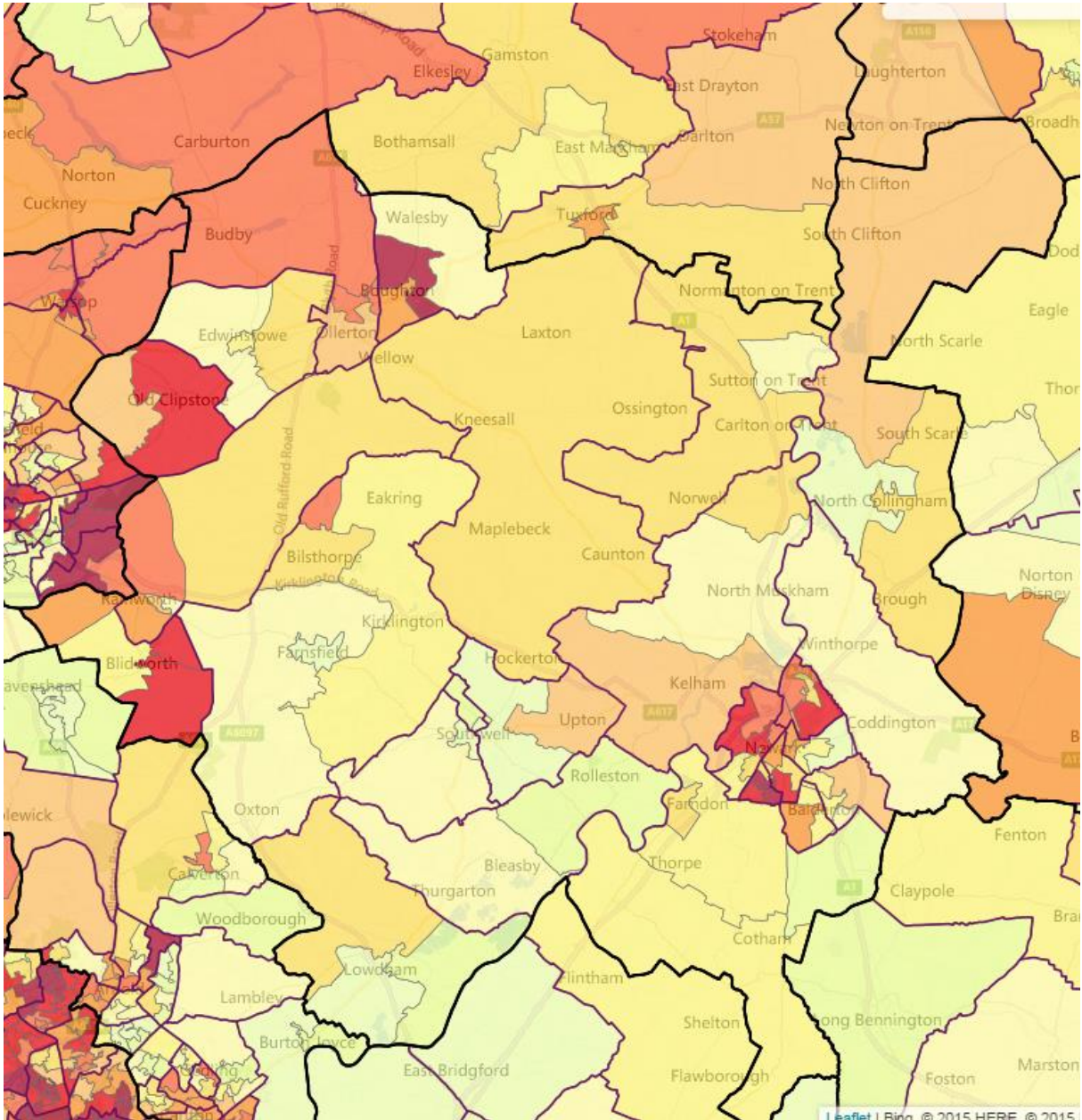
Authority	IMD rank (with lower meaning more deprived)
Newark & Sherwood	158
Bassetlaw	115
West Lindsey	152
North Kesteven	226
South Kesteven	223
Melton	236
Rushcliffe	318
Gedling	202
Mansfield	59

Table 12 – Newark & Sherwood's deprivation rankings

Aspect of deprivation	IMD rank (with lower meaning more deprived)
Income	173
Employment	130
Education	139
Health	145
Crime	202
Barriers to housing and services	185
Living environment	181
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)	175
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI)	212

A5.36 Figure 1, below, shows the levels of deprivation in and around Newark and Sherwood District, with the darkest red areas being the most deprived and the palest yellow areas the least deprived.

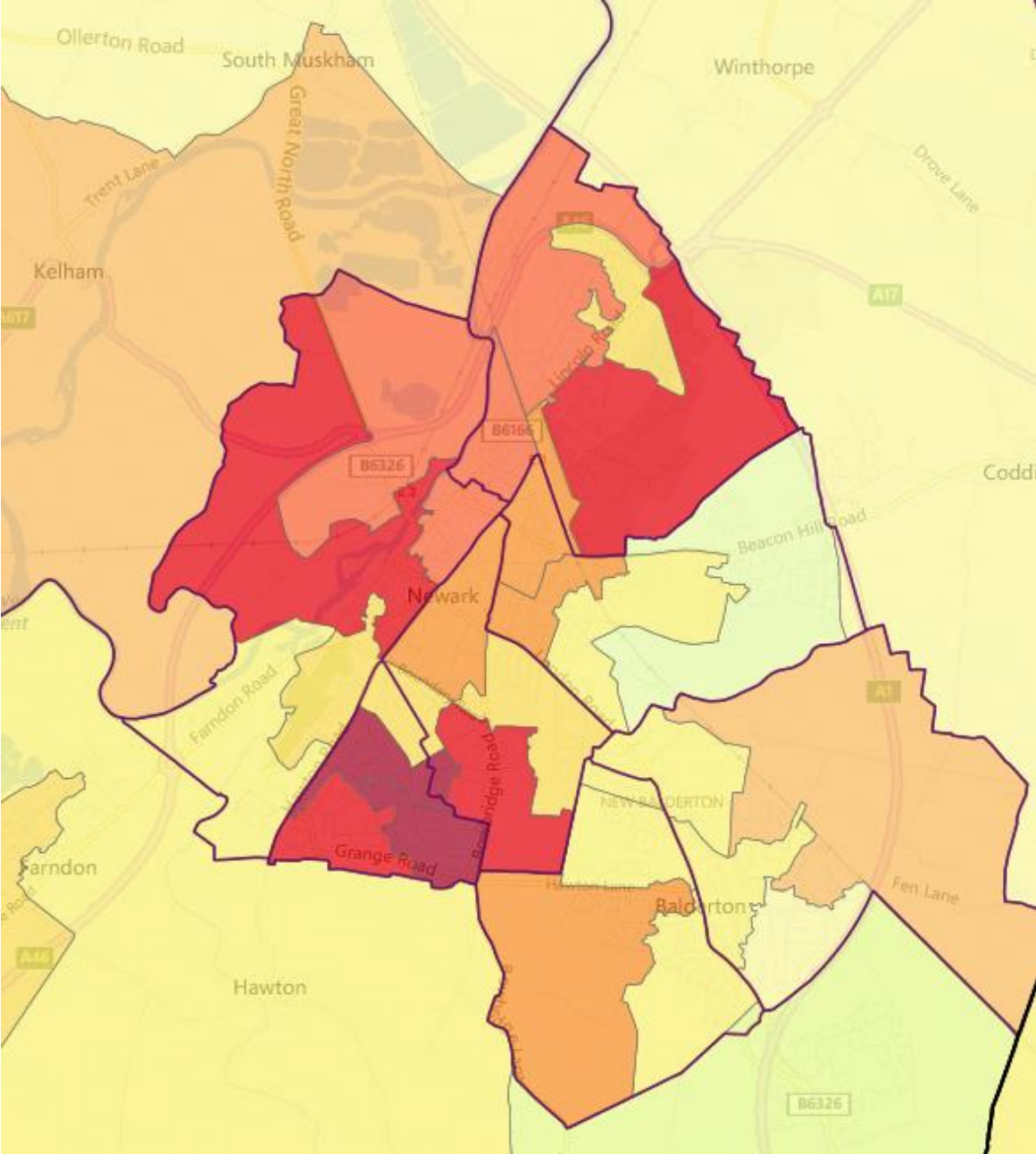
Figure 1 – Deprivation in and around Newark and Sherwood District



Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015

A5.37 Figure 2, below, shows the levels of deprivation in and around Newark, with the darkest red areas being the most deprived and the palest yellow areas the least deprived.

Figure 2 – Deprivation in and around Newark



Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015

A5.38 Within Newark and Sherwood there are relatively few areas within the 10% most deprived in England and only 18% of the Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) (meaning a geographic area within the District fall within the 25% most deprived (12 areas). However, one LSOA within Devon Ward, centring on Cherry Holt, falls just outside the 5% most deprived in the Country

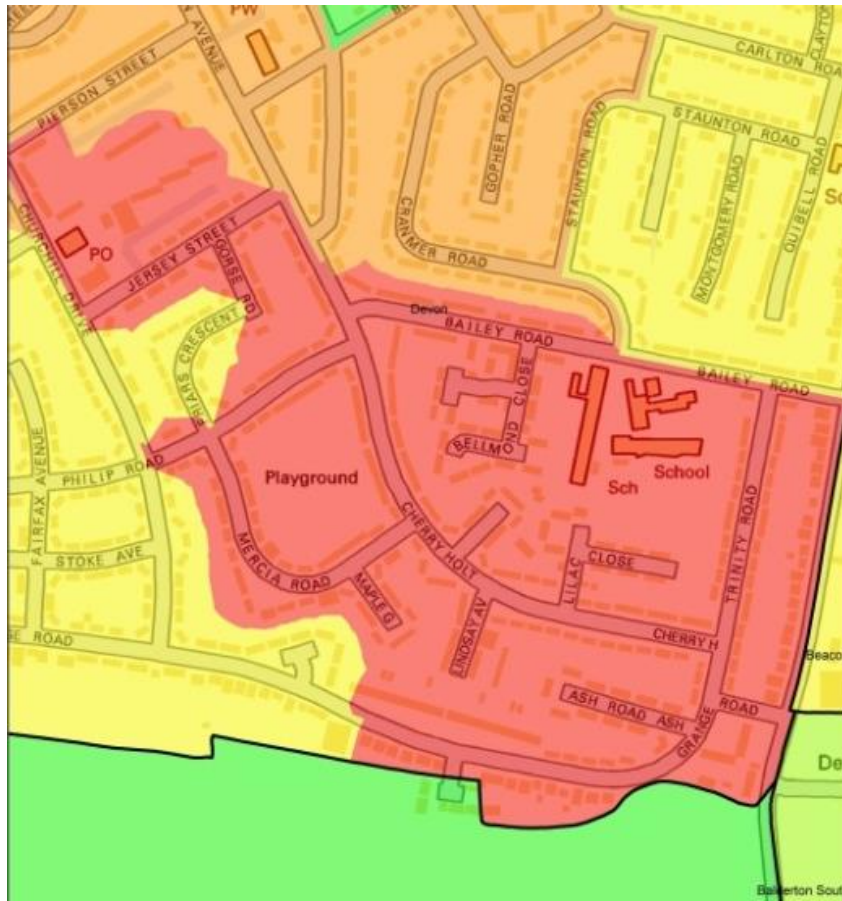


Figure 3: Cherry Holt

A5.39 A further two areas fall within the 10% most deprived. Again, one is in Devon Ward, centring on Greenway/Eton Avenue, which adjoins the Cherry Holt area. The second covers a larger geographical area in Ollerton and Boughton Wards, with three distinct residential areas (Hallam Road, Kirk Drive and Maun Way).

A5.40 The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings. The domain is made up of four, non-overlapping, indicators:

- Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families;
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families ;
- Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted; and
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both

A5.41 In addition, two supplementary indices have been produced to focus specifically on income deprivation affecting children, and older people. The results for Newark and Sherwood are similar to those of the overall IMD with the District falling in the middle rankings against other English Councils and Nottinghamshire Councils. The only notable change in the rankings in the least deprived Council area, in terms of income, is South Northamptonshire.

A5.42 Across Newark and Sherwood, the majority of areas are among the 50% least deprived. However, the area in Devon ward identified as being the most deprived overall (Cherry Holt) is among the 5% most deprived areas in terms of income. Similarly, the area in Ollerton and Boughton is among the 10% most deprived in terms of income.

A5.43 A further 8 areas fall into the 25% most deprived:

- An area of Edwinstowe and Clipstone encompassing Kings Clipstone and the outskirts of Clipstone, around Intake Road.
- Two adjoining LSOAs in Rainworth South and Blidworth, which includes most of Blidworth village.
- Castle Ward around Tolney Lane and Mill Gate,
- Bridge Ward, around Strawberry Hall Lane / Yorke Drive
- Three areas bordering the Cherry Holt area within Devon Ward, which encompasses most of the area known as Hawtonville Estate.

Unemployment

A5.44 Table 13, below, shows the numbers of District residents of working age who are not fully employed and are claiming benefits. 'Main out-of-work benefits' consists of the groups: job seekers, Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is paid to those needing help with personal care. If DLA claimants are also in receipt of Jobseekers Allowance (JSA), IS, ESA or Incapacity Benefits in addition to DLA they will be counted under the relevant statistical group. Carers benefits are paid to those with full time caring responsibilities, and are not 'main out-of-work benefits' as the Department of Work & Pensions (DWP) does not pursue active labour market policies for this group.

Table 13 - Working-age client group - main benefit claimants (February 2015)

	Newark & Sherwood (number)	Newark & Sherwood (percentage)	East Midlands (percentage)	Great Britain (percentage)
Total Claimants	8,710	12.1	12.0	12.6
By Statistical Group				
Job Seekers	1,140	1.6	1.9	2.0
ESA And Incapacity Benefits	4,330	6.0	5.9	6.4
Lone Parents	730	1.0	1.1	1.1
Carers	1,350	1.9	1.6	1.5
Others On Income Related Benefits	180	0.2	0.3	0.3
Disabled	840	1.2	1.1	1.1
Bereaved	150	0.2	0.2	0.2
Main Out-Of-Work Benefits	6,370	8.8	9.2	9.8

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group (data from 2015)

A5.45 For comparison, the table below shows figures for the total working-age client group - main benefit claimants from February of previous years. Although there have been changes in the benefit system since 2000, trends can be recognised. Since 2000, unemployment has always been lower in the District than in Great Britain as a whole. Until 2008, unemployment was higher in the District than in the East Midlands as a whole, and after 2008 it has always been lower. The current total number of claimants, 8,710, is lower than at any time since 2000.

Table 14 - Working-age client group - main benefit claimant's comparison

Date	Newark and Sherwood (number)	Newark and Sherwood (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
February 2014	9,230	12.8	12.9	13.3
February 2013	9,810	13.6	13.9	14.3
February 2012	9,870	13.8	14.3	14.8
February 2011	9,740	13.5	13.9	14.5
February 2010	10,180	14.1	14.4	14.9
February 2009	9,980	13.9	14.1	14.7
February 2008	8,910	12.4	12.3	13.2
February 2007	9,190	12.9	12.7	13.7
February 2006	9,140	12.9	12.8	14.0
February 2005	8,980	12.9	12.7	14.0
February 2004	9,170	13.3	13.1	14.4

February 2003	9,320	13.7	13.5	14.7
February 2002	8,960	13.4	13.0	14.1
February 2001	9,320	14.0	13.4	14.5
February 2000	9,270	14.0	13.5	14.9

Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group (data from 2015 time series)

A5.46 Nottinghamshire County Council provides monthly figures on people claiming Job Seekers Allowance in each ward of the County. It is important to note that this is a very different measure of unemployment to those used in the two tables above, and counts only a minority of the people counted in those. It does, however, provide the most up to date figures available broken down by ward and therefore provides a revealing picture of relative levels of unemployment within the District. The data is presented by the County Council using the wards that existed before May 2015, and it should be noted that from that date new wards have existed.

Table 15 - JSA claimants by ward

Ward	Number	Percentage
Castle	92	3.0
Devon	104	2.9
Boughton	80	2.6
Magnus	88	2.5
Bridge	75	2.2
Ollerton	77	1.8
Clipstone	57	1.8
Rainworth	75	1.6
Blidworth	40	1.4
Edwinstowe	41	1.3
Balderton West	35	1.2
Beacon	55	1.1
Farnsfield and Bilsthorpe	54	1.1
Balderton North	28	1.0
Farndon	35	0.9
Winthorpe	14	0.9
Collingham and Meering	19	0.8
Muskham	10	0.7
Southwell West	9	0.5
Sutton-on-Trent	8	0.5
Lowdham	15	0.4
Caunton	6	0.4
Southwell North	5	0.4
Trent	5	0.3
Southwell East	4	0.3

Source: Nottinghamshire County Council Employment Bulletin 8/15 July 2015

Crime and community safety

A5.47 Table 16, below provides information about crime and fire service incidents in Newark and Sherwood District.

Table 16 – crime and fire service incidents in Newark and Sherwood District by number

Incident type	Newark and Sherwood District	East Midlands	England
Violence with Injury (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	485	23,713	291,851
Violence without Injury (Includes Harassment and Assault) (Offences, Apr 12 - Mar 13)	466	23,263	271,533
Robbery (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	19	3,008	63,888
Theft from the Person (Offences, Apr 12 - Mar 13)	27	5,525	98,142
Criminal Damage and Arson (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	923	43,128	493,620
Domestic Burglary (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	198	16,135	219,205
Non Domestic Burglary (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	390	18,931	219,523
Vehicle Offences (Includes Theft of and from Vehicles) (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	551	27,774	368,222
Drug Offences (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	246	12,141	191,692
Sexual Offences (Offences, Apr 12 – Mar 13)	76	4,108	50,020
Total Fire Service Incidents (Incidents, Jan 06 -Dec 06)	1,524	63,930	840,219
Primary Fires (Incidents, Jan 06 – Dec 06)	252	10,833	130,491
Secondary Fires (Incidents, Jan 06 – Dec 06)	471	14,391	201,936
Special Services - Other Incidents (Incidents, Jan 06 - Dec 06)	336	11,529	152,952
Fatal Casualties (Incidents, Jan 06 – Dec 06)	9	210	1,926
Non-Fatal Casualties (Incidents, Jan 06 – Dec 06)	147	3,996	37,095

Source: Home Office; Communities and Local Government (NOMIS website 2015)

A5.48 Table 17, below, shows how crime rates in Newark and Sherwood District have changed over time. It also shows how the average crime rates in what the police consider to be similar areas to Newark and Sherwood District have changed over time. The chart shows the quarterly crimes per thousand residents, over a three year period. Note that some crime types have distinct seasonal patterns and this should be borne in mind when viewing the chart. In the quarter ending March 2015, crime rates were up in Newark & Sherwood and up in the Nottinghamshire force area compared with the corresponding quarter in 2014. Crime rates have been higher in the two most recent quarters than in any others.

Table 17 – Crime rates comparison

Date		Crime rate	
	Newark and Sherwood District Most Similar Group average	Nottinghamshire	Newark and Sherwood District
March 2012	11.94	16.15	11.64
June 2012	12.49	15.44	11.66
September 2012	12.29	14.99	10.64
December 2012	11.15	15.56	10.76
March 2013	10.98	15.02	9.94
June 2013	12.17	16.21	11.04
September 2013	12.68	15.58	11.60
December 2013	11.48	14.96	10.50
March 2014	11.35	15.14	12.46
June 2014	12.29	16.21	12.48
September 2014	12.49	16.66	12.50
December 2014	11.80	16.94	12.86
March 2015	11.52	15.63	12.70

Source: Police.UK Compare your area 2015

Housing

A5.49 Research undertaken as part of the Nottingham Outer 2014 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (June 2015) provides information about housing in Newark and Sherwood. The District has the highest percentage of detached properties (38%) in the Housing Market Area (HMA), which consists of Ashfield, Mansfield and Newark and Sherwood Districts. At 36% Newark and Sherwood has the highest percentage of properties which are owned outright in the HMA. This tenure has seen a small increase since 2001. There has also been a significant growth in those privately renting.

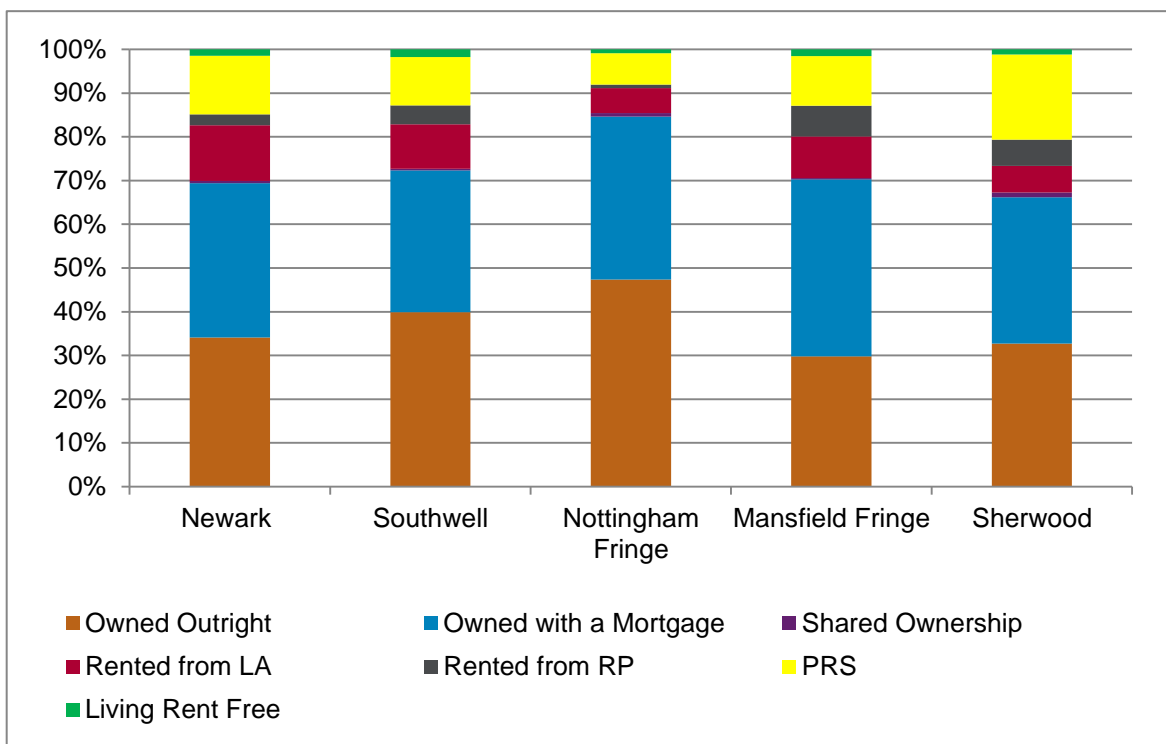
A5.50 Median house price in 2014 were £147,750, this is above the equivalent level in the HMA and region. House prices have increased over the last decade with affordability decreasing. Lower quartile affordability is now 6.4 times lower quartile earnings. Rental costs are also higher than the rest of the HMA although below national levels.

A5.51 58 affordable homes were delivered during 2013-2014, although 28 were a redevelopment of a scheme which was demolished a few years previously, so only 30 can be counted as a net gain. This equates to 9.6% of the total number of dwellings constructed (18.6 using the gross figure). Viability issues caused by the economic situation impacted upon the ability to secure affordable housing units. Of the 58 affordable dwellings, 22 were available on a social rent basis, 33 were affordable rent and 3 were intermediate.

A5.52 Newark has traditionally always had a large population of Gypsies and Travellers due to its position at the junction of the A46 and A1 roads, which were historically the main arterial routes east-to-west and north-to-south respectively. The majority of Gypsy and Traveller sites in the District are in Newark and the District Council calculates that there are a total of approximately 170 households in Newark & Sherwood.

A5.53 Table 18, below, provides information about housing tenure in the District. PRS stands for Private Rented Sector, LA is local authority and RP is Registered Provider.

Table 18 – Tenure in the whole District and by area



Source: Nottingham Outer 2014 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (June 2015)

A5.54 Table 19, below, shows the number of empty properties in Newark & Sherwood from 2004 up to 2014. Apart from 2004, when the data is for November, the figures come from October of each year.

Table 19 – Total number of empty properties in the District by year

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1,720	1,568	1,857	2,049	2,155	2,020	2,052	1,934	1926	1684	1686

Source: Empty homes agency 2015

A5.55 The average density of dwellings on sites where new homes were built in 2014 - 2015 is 18.48 per hectare. Some of the larger sites where new housing has been constructed contain areas of open space so the actual net density will be higher.

A5.56 Of the 462 new homes built in the District 2014 – 2015, 66 were 1 bedroom dwellings, 163 were 2 bedroom dwellings, 171 were 3 bedroom dwellings, 49 were 4 bedroom dwellings and 13 were 5 bedroom or more dwellings.

Previously developed land

A5.57 National planning policy requires planning policies and decisions to encourage the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value. Whilst there are no national or local targets for this the table below provides details over brownfield residential completions between 1st April 2001 and 31st March 2015. The data shows that the majority of residential completions have occurred on brownfield land.

Table 20 – Previously developed land

	Dwellings Completed on Brownfield Land	Dwellings Completed on Greenfield Land
2001/2002 – 2010/2012	3,425	1,721
2011 - 2012	196	139
2012 - 2013	234	149
2013 - 2014	208	104
2014 - 2015	336	126
Sub Totals	4,399	2,239
Total Dwellings Completed	6,638	
Proportion on Brownfield Land (%)	66.67	

Health

A5.58 Table 21, below, provides information about health in the District. Fewer people are classed as being in very good health in the District than regionally and nationally. 94.2% of District residents are in very good, good or fair health, compared to 94.4% in the East Midlands and 94.5% in England. Male life expectancy is lower than in the wider region and the country, and female life expectancy is the same as the wider region and slightly lower than England as a

whole. One notable positive difference is that infant mortality is significantly lower than in either the region or the country.

Table 21 – Health in Newark & Sherwood District

Variable	Measure	Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Very Good Health (Persons, Mar11)	%	44.9	45.3	47.2
Good Health (Persons, Mar11)	%	34.6	35.1	34.2
Fair Health (Persons, Mar11)	%	14.7	14.0	13.1
Bad Health (Persons, Mar11)	%	4.6	4.3	4.2
Very Bad Health (Persons, Mar11)	%	1.3	1.2	1.2
All Usual Residents (Persons)	Count	114,817	4,533,222	53,012,456
Very Good Health (Persons)	Count	51,505	2,053,334	25,005,712
Good Health (Persons)	Count	39,671	1,593,206	18,141,457
Fair Health (Persons)	Count	16,874	634,414	6,954,092
Bad Health (Persons)	Count	5,246	196,010	2,250,446
Very Bad Health (Persons)	Count	1,521	56,258	660,749
Low Birthweight Live Births (Live Births, Jan 07 – Dec 07)	%	7.4	7.2	7.2
Infant Mortality (Live Births, Jan 08 - Dec 10)	Rate per 1000	3.5	4.5	4.4
Life Expectancy at Birth; Males (Persons, Jan 07 -Dec 09)	y	77.6	78.1	78.3
Life Expectancy at Birth; Females (Persons, Jan07-Dec09)	y	82.1	82.1	82.3
Incapacity Benefits (Persons, Aug10)	%	7	7	7
All Finished Admission Episodes (Admission Episodes, Apr 07 - Mar08)	Count	26,936	1,058,359	11,999,765
Coronary Heart Disease (CHD); Diagnosis (Admission Episodes, Apr 07-Mar 08)	Count	2,355	89,825	1,000,332
Cerebrovascular Disease (including Stroke); Diagnosis (Admission Episodes, Apr07-Mar08)	Count	499	15,453	187,962
Cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer); Diagnosis (Admission Episodes, Apr07-Mar08)	Count	3,382	137,646	1,326,050
Hip Replacement; Operation (Admission Episodes, Apr07-Mar08)	Count	180	6,309	69,434
Cataract; Operation (Admission Episodes, Apr07-Mar08)	Count	782	31,026	326,758

Source: Office for National Statistics; The NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care (NOMIS website 2015)

A5.59 Information about the use of mental health services can be seen in Table 22, below.

Table 22 – Adults accessing NHS specialist mental health services

Variable	Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	England
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Mental Health Service Users; Total (Persons)	2,737	113,960	1,259,650
Mental Health Service Users; Males (Persons)	1,149	49,766	560,395
Mental Health Service Users; Females (Persons)	1,588	64,163	698,807
Mental Health Service Users; Males 18-35 (Persons)	311	13,744	160,131
Mental Health Service Users; Males 36-64 (Persons)	474	22,361	252,441
Mental Health Service Users; Males 65 and over (Persons)	364	13,661	147,823
Mental Health Service Users; Females 18-35 (Persons)	407	15,969	177,596
Mental Health Service Users; Females 36-64 (Persons)	585	25,316	265,486
Mental Health Service Users; Females 65 and over (Persons)	596	22,878	255,725

Source: The NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care 06 March 2012(NOMIS website 2015)

A5.60 Table 23, below, details the number of residents within the District with a long-term health problem or disability.

Table 23 - Long-term health problem or disability

	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Day-to-day activities limited a lot (persons)	10,966	393,242	4,405,394
Day-to-day activities limited a little (persons)	12,398	451,055	4,947,192

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics

A5.61 Data on overall substance use within the District is difficult to obtain – however information has been collected, between 2006 and 2014, which details the number of deaths related to substance misuse (see following table). The figures are well below the Local Authority average for England.

Table 24 - Deaths related to substance misuse

	Newark & Sherwood	England (Local Authority average)
2006 - 2008	8	15.5

2009 - 2011	2	15.8
2012 - 2014	9	16.6

Source: Number of deaths and crude mortality rate for deaths related to drug misuse, by local authority, England and Wales 2006-2014, Office for National Statistics

A5.62 An estimate on the consumption of five or more portions of fruit and vegetables daily by residents in the District is detailed below. The estimated levels are slightly below those at a national level. These are the most recent figures available.

Table 25 - Consumption of fruit and vegetables (2003 – 2005)

	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands (average)	England (average)
Persons consuming fruit and vegetables (%)	26.1	25.50	27.52

Source: Healthy Lifestyle Behaviours: Model Based Estimates, 2003-2005, Office for National Statistics

A5.63 The Department for Health have produced statistics on adults carrying excess weight and obesity in children (detailed below). In terms of excess weight in adults the District's data compares favourably with regional and national levels. The District also has a lower level of obesity I in children.

Table 26 - Excess weight in adults (2012)

	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Count (000's)	59.1	2,381.4	26,885.6
Rate (%)	64.8	65.6	63.8

Source: Source: Department of Health. Measure: Number and proportion of adults who are overweight (inc. obese)

Table 27 - Obesity levels in children (2012-2013)

	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Number	176	7,6988	92,538
Rate (%)	16.7	18.4	18.9

Source: Department of Health. Measure: Number and proportion of children who are obese

A5.64 Data on physically active adults is set out below, with the District showing higher levels of activity than the regional and national figures.

Table 28 - Physically active adults

	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands	England
Active (%)	62.3	57.6	57.0
Inactive (%)	24.7	27.5	27.7

Source: Public Health England - Public Health Outcomes Framework (2013)

A5.65 Information compiled by Sports England on adults (16+) who participate in sport at least once a week is provided below. On the basis of the figures the levels of adults participating in sport within the District has a degree of fluctuation and mirrors both the regional and national figures.

Table 29 - Adult participation in sport

Year	Newark & Sherwood	East Midlands	England
2005/06	34.0 %	34.0 %	34.6 %
2007/08	31.9 %	36.0 %	36.6 %
2008/09	38.4 %	36.4 %	36.5 %
2009/10	32.6 %	35.1 %	36.2 %
2010/11	34.4 %	34.2 %	35.6 %
2011/12	35.8 %	35.9 %	36.9 %
2012/13	31.7 %	34.8 %	36.6 %
2013/14	36.3 %	34.8 %	36.1 %
2014/15	33.2 %	34.6 %	35.5 %

Source: Active People Survey, Sports England

A5.66 Sports England have brought together data on access to different types of sports facilities and the split between public and private ownership (see table below). This shows there to be access to most types of sporting facility within the District, but with a higher proportion of that being private facilities than is found at a regional or national level.

Table 30 - Access to sports facilities

Facilities	Public	Private	Total	% Public	% Private
Athletics Tracks	2	0	2	100	0
Golf	13	1	14	92.9	7.1
Grass Pitches	170	47	217	78.3	21.7
Health and Fitness Suite	10	5	15	66.7	33.3
Ice Rinks	0	0	0	0	0
Indoor Bowls	2	0	2	100	0
Indoor Tennis Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Ski Slopes	0	0	0	0	0
Sports Hall	16	3	19	84.2	15.8
Squash Courts	9	2	11	81.8	18.2
Studio	10	1	11	90.9	9.1
Swimming Pool	9	2	11	81.8	18.2
Artificial Grass Pitch	7	3	10	70	30
Tennis Courts	12	7	19	63.2	36.8
Newark and Sherwood	260	71	331	78.5	21.50%
East Midlands	8,668	1,423	10,091	85.9	14.10%
England	97,917	19,980	117,897	83.1	16.9

Education

A5.67 Table 31, below, provides information about educational achievement in Newark & Sherwood, with comparison figures for the whole East Midlands and England.

Table 31 – Educational achievement

Newark and Sherwood Local Development Framework Plan Review Integrated Impact Assessment

Variable	Measure	Newark and Sherwood	East Midlands	England
16-18 Year Old Students Entered for Level 3 Qualification (Equivalent to at least one A Level) (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	Count	736	29,763	362,952
Average Point Score Per Student (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	Score	667.6	674.4	696.3
All Pupils at the End of KS4 (GCSE or Equivalent) (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	Count	1,245	49,443	558,181
Pupils Achieving 5+ A* -C GCSEs or Equivalent, Including English and Mathematics (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	%	52.9	54.1	56.6
All Pupils Eligible for KS2 Assessment (Persons, Sep13-Aug14)	Count	1,181	47,295	554,843
Pupils Achieving Level 4+ at Key Stage 2; in English (Persons, Sep 11 – Aug 12)	%	85	85	85
Pupils Achieving Level 4+ at Key Stage 2; in Mathematics (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	%	87	86	86
Pupils Achieving Level 4+ at Key Stage 2; in Reading, Writing and Mathematics (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	%	79	78	78
All Pupils Eligible for KS1 Assessment (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	Count	1,284	51,923	616,374
Pupils Achieving Level 2+ at Key Stage 1; in Reading (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	%	89	89	90
Pupils Achieving Level 2+ at Key Stage 1; in Writing (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	%	85	86	86
Pupils Achieving Level 2+ at Key Stage 1; in Mathematics (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	%	92	92	92

Overall Absence in All Schools (Pupil Half Days, Sep 12 – Aug 13)	%	5.6	5.3	5.3
Unauthorised Absence in All Schools (Pupil Half Days, Sep 12 – Aug 13)	%	1.4	1.1	1.1
16-18 Year Old Students Entered for Level 3 Qualification (Equivalent to at least one A Level) (Persons, Sep 13 – Aug 14)	Count	736	29,763	362,952

Source: Department for Education (NOMIS website 2015)

The economy

A5.68 The split between full-time and part-time employment within the District is different to that found at the regional and national levels, and shows a greater number of people occupying part-time jobs.

Table 32 – Full-time and part-time employment split

	Newark & Sherwood (Employee jobs)	Newark & Sherwood (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Full-time jobs	28,400	63.2	68.3	67.7
Part-time jobs	16,500	36.8	31.7	32.3
Total Number of jobs	44,900	-	-	-

Source: Office for National Statistics Business Register and Employment Survey (2013)

A5.69 Only data for the hourly and gross weekly pay of full-time male and female workers is available. This however does show that male and female full-time workers receive, on average, an hourly and gross weekly pay which is below regional and national levels. Secondly the statistics also show that within the District female full-time workers also receive lower average hourly and gross weekly pay when compared to males.

Table 33 – Gross weekly and hourly pay

	Newark & Sherwood (£)	East Midlands (£)	Great Britain (£)
Gross Weekly Pay			
Full-time workers	450.3	477.2	520.2
Male full-time workers	489.0	519.2	560.6
Female full-time workers	369.9	412.4	462.5
Hourly pay – excluding overtime			
Full-time workers	11.23	11.78	13.14
Male full-time workers	12.32	12.34	13.68

Female full-time workers	9.97	10.90	12.33
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Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis (2014)

A5.70 In terms of the types of industry which residents are employed in it is worth noting that there have been marked changes in the profile of Newark and Sherwood's economic base over the last two decades. This change has been most notable in the Western area of the District with the decline of coal mining and, more generally across the District with the decline in manufacturing.

A5.71 There has however been a reasonable level of diversification to the District's economy. In particular jobs in the service sector have been important in off-setting the decline within the mining and manufacturing industries. The service, public, retail, financial and other business services and accommodation and food service sectors provide the bulk of jobs within the District as demonstrated in the table below.

Table 34 – Employment by sector

Industry	Newark & Sherwood (employee jobs)	Newark & Sherwood (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Primary Services (agriculture and mining)	-	-	0.3	0.3
Energy and Water	-	-	1.6	1.1
Manufacturing	5,800	13.0	13.4	8.5
Construction	2,000	4.4	3.8	4.4
Services	35,400	78.9	81.0	85.7
Wholesale and retail, including motor trades	7,100	15.7	16.8	15.9
Transport storage	2,000	4.5	5.2	4.5
Accommodation and food services	5,400	12.0	6.3	7.0
Information and communication	1,500	3.3	2.7	4.0
Financial and other business services	6,400	14.3	18.3	21.8
Public admin, education and health	10,600	23.7	27.6	28.0
Other Services	2,400	5.4	4.1	4.6

Source: Office for National Statistics Business Register and Employment Survey (2013)

- Data unavailable

A5.72 Job density figures illustrate the level of jobs per resident (aged 16-64); with a job density of 1.0 meaning that there is one job for every resident falling between 16 and 64. The total

number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM forces. As evident from the table below the District has a job density level marginally below the regional average and further below that found at national level.

Table 35 – Job density

Newark & Sherwood Jobs	Newark & Sherwood Density	East Midlands Density	Great Britain Density
52,000	0.72	0.76	0.80

Source: Office for National Statistics (2013)

A5.73 The figures below provide measurements of employment deprivation, i.e. involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market, within Newark & Sherwood. This takes account of claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contributory and income-based), claimants of Incapacity Benefit, claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, participants in New Deal for the 18-24's (not in receipt of Jobseekers Allowance), participants in the New Deal for 25+ (not in receipt of Jobseekers Allowance) and participants in New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview).

Table 36 – Employment deprivation

	Newark & Sherwood	Nottinghamshire (avg.)	England (avg.)	Newark & Sherwood Rank (England) **
Employment Domain Score	6126	8920.88*	9218.51	155/326

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010

*City of Nottingham employment deprivation scale is 25875

**With 1 being the least economically deprived

A5.74 In terms of comparison Newark and Sherwood District ranks 155 out of 326 for the highest level of employment deprivation (with 1 being the least economically deprived). At a County level the District out performs Broxtowe, Gedling and the City of Nottingham. With an employment deprivation scale of 25875 the City of Nottingham somewhat skews the Nottinghamshire average. However with the City removed the average for the remaining Authorities stands at 6498.86 which the District compares relatively well to and indeed falls below.

Business development and the economy

A5.75 Business counts provide a picture of the size of businesses operating within the District and are split into 'enterprise' and 'local unit' levels. An enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) which has a certain degree of autonomy within an enterprise group. An individual site (for example a factory or shop) in an enterprise is called a 'local unit'. Unsurprisingly the overwhelming majority of businesses

within the District fall within the micro and small categories. This appears to be largely in line with the regional picture, although the District does have slightly smaller percentages of small, medium and large businesses.

Table 37 – Number of businesses

	Newark & Sherwood (Numbers)	Newark & Sherwood (%)	East Midlands (Numbers)	East Midlands (%)
Enterprises				
Micro (0-9)	3,815	88.8	133,055	87.7
Small (10-49)	420	9.8	15,445	10.2
Medium (50 – 249)	55	1.3	2,655	1.8
Large (250+)	5	0.1	605	0.4
Total	4,295	-	151,770	-
Local Units				
Micro (0-9)	4,165	82.7	148,605	82.1
Small (10-49)	720	14.3	26,150	14.4
Medium (50 – 249)	135	2.7	5,585	3.1
Large (250+)	15	0.3	775	0.4
Total	5,035	-	181,115	-

A5.76 The figures here show the births of new enterprises from 2009 to 2013. The figures show the District to be comparing well to the County average and largely outperforming the East Midlands average. This is notable given the prevailing economic conditions over much of the monitoring period. In addition the figures from the City Unitary Authorities (Nottingham, Derby and Leicester) are significantly higher than those in comparable areas to Newark & Sherwood District, and so would tend to drag upwards the average County and East Midlands figures.

Table 38 – Birth of new enterprises

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Newark & Sherwood (total)	400	435	430	425	540
Nottinghamshire (average)	404	382	418	421	564
East Midlands (average)	372	358	401	416	551

Source: ONS Count of births of new enterprises 2009 - 2013

A5.77 Figures for the deaths of new enterprises from 2009 to 2013 are provided below. The District consistently posts a higher level than both the Nottinghamshire and East Midlands averages. Indeed apart from Rushcliffe and Nottingham City the District had a higher figure in each year than the remaining Nottinghamshire Authorities.

Table 39 – Deaths of new enterprises

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Newark & Sherwood (total)	505	445	430	415	410
Nottinghamshire (average)	428	372	341	356	326
East Midlands (average)	466	416	376	405	376

Source: ONS Count of deaths of new enterprises 2009 - 2013

A5.78 Data over the survival rates of new enterprises over a 4 year period show that 50% of those enterprises born in 2009 survived the period. The figures for the District closely follow those found at the County and East Midlands levels.

Table 40 – New enterprise survival rates

	Newark & Sherwood	Nottinghamshire	East Midlands
Number of enterprises born (2009)	400	2,375	14,860
1 Year survival	380	2,210	13,685
1 Year survival (%)	95.0	93.1	92.1
2 Year survival	300	1,785	11,150
2 Year survival (%)	75.0	75.2	75.0
3 Year survival	245	1,465	9,010
3 Year survival (%)	61.3	61.7	60.6
4 Year survival	200	1,215	7,465
4 Year survival (%)	50.0	51.2	50.2

Source: ONS Survival of newly born enterprises 2009 – 2013

Employment land in Newark & Sherwood

A5.79 Newark and Sherwood covers a diverse area which ranges from former colliery settlements in the West, a predominantly rural environment in the centre through to the Newark Urban Area (Newark, Balderton and Fernwood) in the south east of the District which fulfils a sub-regional role. There are particular business concentrations towards the south east of Newark-on-Trent, as well as along the A6075 (Blidworth, Ollerton & Boughton and Edwinstowe) to the north of the District. In addition, smaller clusters of businesses exist within the settlements of Southwell and Bilsthorpe.

A5.80 The historic allocation and take-up of employment land has tended to be focussed in a number of specific locations. This includes sites such as the Northern Road Industrial Estate (Newark), Mill Lane Industrial Estate (Southwell), Sherwood Energy Village (Ollerton), Boughton Industrial Estate (Boughton) and Burma Road Industrial Estate (Blidworth). This has also involved the redevelopment of a number of the former colliery pit sites for employment use, with Sherwood Energy Village in Ollerton being an example of this.

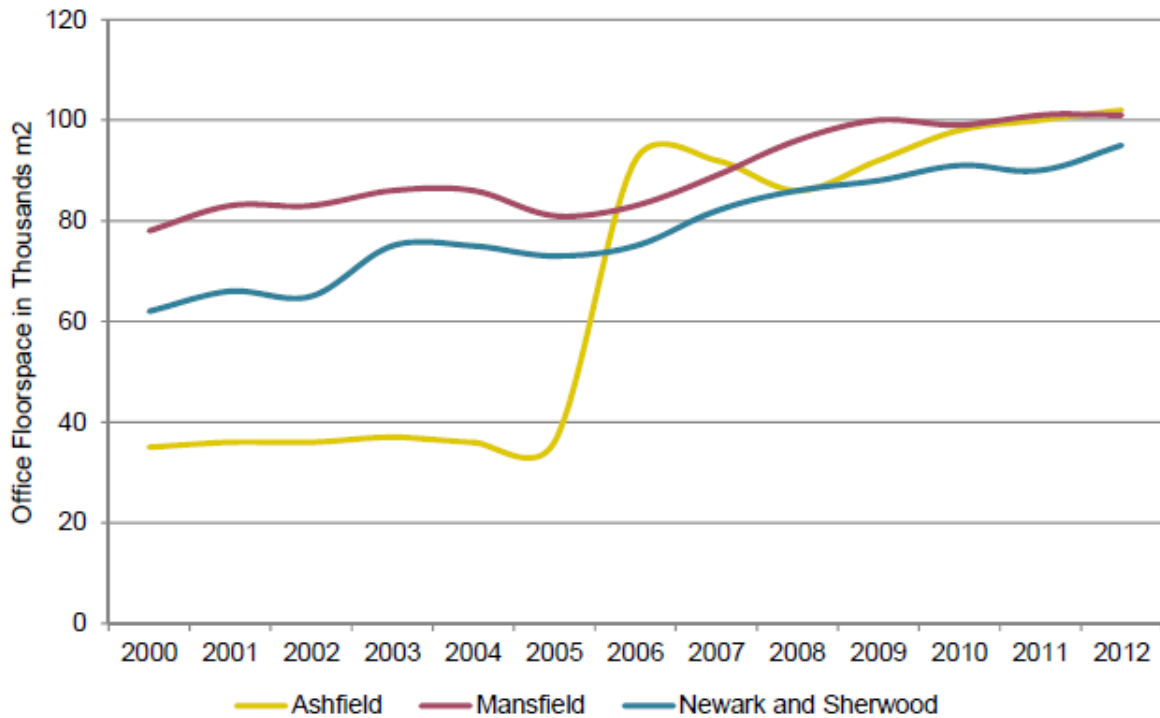
A5.81 Supplementing these historic concentrations of employment development has been that delivered via windfall (unidentified) sites, with the Dixons Mastercare National Distribution Warehouse, and its later extension, the most significant example. Indeed over the period

2002/03 – 2013/14 the site accounted for almost half of all of the District’s employment development. Given the District’s rural nature there are also a considerable number of agricultural businesses, although they tend to be scattered across the District.

A5.82 To support housing growth within the Newark Urban Area significant amounts of employment land have been included as part of the Land South of Newark and Land around Fernwood strategic urban extensions. Land South of Newark and the Southern Link Road (connecting the A46 to the A1 to the south of Newark) now benefit from extant outline planning permission. As a result of this distribution of future growth a substantial amount of the future employment development is likely to take place in and around the Newark Urban Area.

A5.83 The graph below, taken from the Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study (2015), shows the levels of office floorspace since 2000 across the three authorities in the Nottingham Outer Housing Market Area. Whilst all three authorities show an increase over the period Ashfield has witnessed substantial growth and by 2012 had overtaken Newark & Sherwood District.

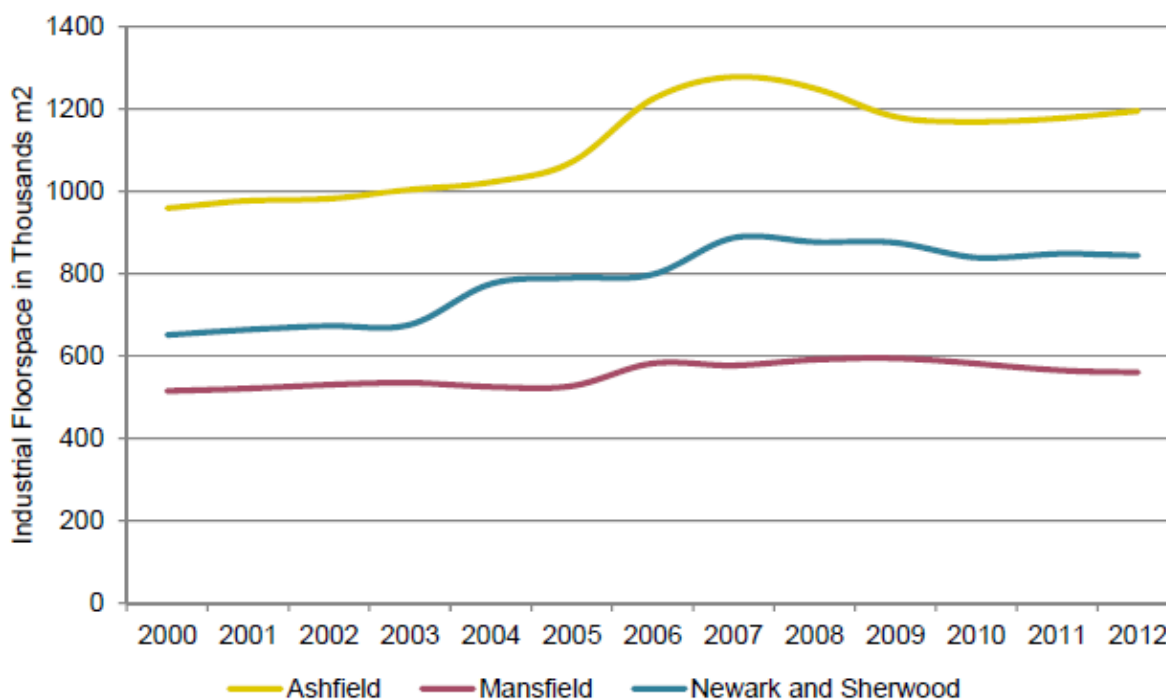
Graph 1 – Office floorspace levels



Source VOA Business Floorspace (Experimental Statistics) (2012)

A5.84 Again taking the Housing Market Area as the geographical level of comparison the graph overleaf shows the trends concerning industrial floorspace. Having shown steady growth (30% over the 12 year period) the District possesses more industrial floorspace than Mansfield but lags behind Ashfield

Graph 2 – Industrial floorspace levels



Source VOA Business Floorspace (Experimental Statistics) (2012)

A5.85 The Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study also provides data on office and industrial vacancy rates, based on a review of commercial property being actively marketed (see table below). Significantly the Study details that the office vacancy rates for Ashfield are inflated by virtue of a single site which when stripped out leaves a vacancy rate of 2.6%. This results in the District having higher office and industrial vacancy rates than the other authorities within the HMA.

Table 41 – Office and industrial vacancy rates

Local Authority	Office vacancy rate (%)	Industrial vacancy rate (%)
Ashfield	20.8	1.0
Mansfield	9.1	3.4
Newark & Sherwood	12.4	4.3

Source: Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study (2015)

A5.86 In terms of office floorspace completions for the District (table below) there was a peak in 2007/2008, largely attributable to a number of larger sites reaching completion. Since this date the trend has been more erratic, far more so than with the other Authorities in the HMA, though in line with improving economic conditions this appears to have stabilised from 2012/13 onwards.

Table 42 – Office floorspace completions

	2005/ 06 (sqm)	2006/ 07 (sqm)	2007/ 08 (sqm)	2008/ 09 (sqm)	2009/ 10 (sqm)	2010/ 11 (sqm)	2011/ 12 (sqm)	2012/ 13 (sqm)	2013/ 14 (sqm)
Ashfield	5,079	0	272	8,036	858	184	544	0	731
Mansfield	-	12,082	1,157	4,075	697	0	84	476	0

Newark & Sherwood	-	7,615	15,185	0	6,738	342	4,436	1,870	1,494
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Source: Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study (2015)

A5.87 The following table takes account of average losses of office floorspace to provide annual net completion figures within the HMA. Taken as an average the District's annual net completion rate for B1a/b office floorspace outperforms that of the other HMA Authorities, although the extent may be largely due to the notable returns in 2006/07, 2009/10 and 2011/12.

Table 43 – Annual net office completions

	Average Annual Gross Completions of B1a/b Office (Sqm)	Average Annual Losses of B1a/b Office (Sqm)	Average Annual Net Completions of B1a/b Office (Sqm)
Ashfield (2005/06-2013/14)	1,745	1,396	349
Mansfield (2006/07-2013/14)	2,321	855.5	1,465.5
Newark & Sherwood (2006/07-2013/14)	4,710)	1,893	2,817

Source: Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study (2015)

A5.88 In terms of average completion and loss of industrial land the take up through the Mastercare development and its later extension have significantly increased the District's figures. Once this has been corrected for then the District performance falls in-between the other two HMA Authorities.

Table 43 – Annual net industrial completions

	Average Annual Gross Completions of B1c/B2/B8 Industrial Land (Ha)	Average Annual Gross Losses of B1c/B2/B8 Industrial Land (Ha)	Average Annual Net Completions of B1c/B2/B8 Industrial Land (Ha)
Ashfield (2001/02-2013/14)	5.51	2.18	3.33
Mansfield (2006/07-2013/14)	1.15	0.51	0.64
Newark & Sherwood (2005/06-2013/14)	4.99*	1.32	3.67

*2.61ha without Mastercare and its extension

Source: Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study (2015)

A5.89 In terms of forecast job growth the Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study drew on Experian data to produce the output below. The figures for the District show the biggest forecast growth within the office and other non B-class sectors.

Table 44 – Forecast job growth by sector

	Offices (B1a/b)	Manufacturing (B1c/B2)	Distribution (B8)	Total B-Class Jobs	Other Non B-Class Jobs*	Jobs in All Sectors
Broxtowe	2,669	1,818	120	4,607	2,567	7,174
Erewash	458	-1,175	-526	-1,243	4,252	3,009

Gedling	536	152	791	1,479	-172	1,307
Nottingham	10,668	-5,187	-374	5,107	14,806	19,914
Rushcliffe	6,586	685	1,174	8,446	1,388	9,834
Core HMA	20,917	-3,707	1,185	18,397	22,841	41,238
Ashfield	2,475	-2179	795	1,091	8,623	9,714
Mansfield	674	1,042	25	1,741	3,075	4,816
Newark & Sherwood	3,054	1,744	135	4,933	2,430	7,363
Outer HMA	6,203	607	955	7,765	14,128	21,893

*Jobs in other non-B Class sectors which typically utilise industrial or office space, such as some construction uses, vehicle repair, courier services, road transport and cargo etc.

Source: Experian 2014/NLP analysis from the Draft Employment Land Feasibility Study (2015)

A5.90 The Employment Land Feasibility Study reviewed the economic performance of the area and modelled three scenarios for future growth based on jobs or labour supply. Scenario 1 was based on an Experian data baseline taking account of forecasts of job demands across different employment sectors. Scenario 2 was also based on the Experian data but also took account of the ambitions of the Local Enterprise Partnership and its Growth Plan. Scenario 3 was focussed on labour supply housing requirements – addressing the growth of workplace population and based on assumptions over commuting rates. Scenario 4 was a sensitivity test which considered past completion rates. The conclusions in terms of future employment land requirements for the four scenarios are set out in the table below.

Table 45 – Employment Land Feasibility Study employment land requirements

	Scenario 1: Experian Baseline	Scenario 2: Experian Baseline and LEP jobs target	Scenario 3: Labour Supply Housing Requirements	Scenario 4: Projections Based on Past Completions
Hectares for B1c/B2 and B8	66.4	71.36	74.53	62.60
B1a/b Floorspace Square Metres	91,192	93,770	96,877	113,040

Biodiversity

A5.91 The analysis made in the 2003 'Newark and Sherwood Biodiversity Plan' still provides the most up to date information on the key biodiversity features of Newark & Sherwood. It describes the landscape and biodiversity resources of the District using Regional Character Areas (RCA), outlines targets for the key biodiversity habitats and species of the District, identifies key biodiversity opportunities for each RCA and lists priority features as a focus for action within the District.

A5.92 **Woodlands** - Newark and Sherwood is very important within the County, regional, national and international context for its different woodland types. The District has highly valuable

lowland wood pasture and parkland, particularly in the Sherwood RCA. The only European SAC (Special Area for Conservation) in Nottinghamshire is the lowland wood pasture area of the Birklands and Bilhaugh SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest), which is in Newark and Sherwood.

- A5.93 The ash woods of the Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA and the wet woods of the Trent Washlands and Sherwood RCAs are also high biodiversity priorities for the District. Five of the eight SSSI mixed ash woodlands in the Mid Nottinghamshire Farmland RCA are within Newark and Sherwood. This high quality resource is supplemented by the presence of many other deciduous and mixed woodland habitats and ancient hedgerows. Some of these are designated as county-level SINC (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation).
- A5.94 Wet woods are a scarce resource across the whole County, so these are important wherever they occur. The alder woodlands of the Meden, Maun and Rainworth Water valleys (in the Sherwood RCA) are very limited in extent now, but are still important biodiversity resources. Similarly, the small damp willow woodlands and ash woods of the Trent Washlands RCA are also valuable remnants of a previously more widespread resource.
- A5.95 **Heathland and acid grassland** - Newark and Sherwood is important within the regional and national context for its lowland heathland and acid grassland. The District's main resource is within the Sherwood RCA but there is also a somewhat specialised resource in the East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA on the blown sands. Spalford Warren SSSI in the East Nottinghamshire Sandlands RCA was designated for the assemblages of heathland flora and fauna, which have survived there despite the historic commercial timber management objectives for the site.
- A5.96 There are other important heaths and acid grasslands in the two RCAs which, although not SSSI standards, play a vital role in maintaining the overall viability of this fragmented resource. These heath and acid grasslands are summarily documented in the Nottinghamshire Heathland Register (prepared by Nottinghamshire County Council on behalf of the County Heathland Forum, 1997).
- A5.97 **Neutral and lowland grassland** - The neutral and lowland wet grasslands of the Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands, Sherwood (river valleys) and the Trent Washlands RCAs are important in the County and National context.
- A5.98 Three of the five SSSI grasslands in the Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands RCA (Laxton Sykes, Eakring and Maplebeck Meadows and Mansey Common) all fall within Newark and Sherwood. Hoveringham Pastures, the only SSSI grassland in the Trent Washlands RCA (in Nottinghamshire), is also located within the District.
- A5.99 As well as the SSSIs there are areas of semi-improved grassland, road verges and green lane/tracks within these two RCAs, which increase the ecological viability of this fragmented resource.

A5.100 **The River Trent** – Although the river Trent is contained entirely within one of the District’s five RCAs, and has only a small SSSI associated with it, it should still be considered as a specialism of the District due to its national importance for migratory birds and for breeding waders and wildfowl.

A5.101 It also has two associated UK Biodiversity Action Plan and Local Biodiversity Action Plan species (the otter and water vole) and a tidal reach which provides an interesting link with more coastal species.

A5.102 **Hedges and cereal field margins** – The specialist and other semi-natural habitats of the District have all been greatly reduced in extent and have become fragmented, particularly in the second half of the last century. In intensive arable agricultural areas (i.e. most of the District) the only habitat for wildlife species is often the hedges (and hedgerow trees) and the margins of arable fields. These features also provide vital linkages between the remaining areas of semi natural habitat.

A5.103 The Newark and Sherwood Biodiversity Implementation Plan defines key biodiversity features of the District in relation to regional character areas. These are set out in the following tables.

Table 46 - Key biodiversity habitats in Newark and Sherwood

Habitat	Status (UK Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and/or Local Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats)	Regional Character Area(s)
Mixed Ash Woodland	LBAP	Mid- Nottinghamshire Farmlands
Unimproved neutral grassland	UKBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands Trent Washlands East Nottinghamshire Sandlands South Nottinghamshire Farmlands
Rivers and Streams	LBAP	Mid- Nottinghamshire Farmlands Trent Washlands Sherwood
Ancient species rich hedgerows	UKBAP	Mid- Nottinghamshire Farmlands South Nottinghamshire Farmlands
Cereal field margins	UKBAP	Mid- Nottinghamshire Farmlands Trent Washlands East Nottinghamshire Sandlands South Nottinghamshire Farmlands
Lowland wet grassland	UKBAP & LBAP	Trent Washlands
Reedbed	UKBAP & LBAP	Trent Washlands

Eutrophic and mesotrophic standing waters	UKBAP & LBAP	Trent Washlands East Nottinghamshire Sandlands
Urban and post industrial	LBAP	Trent Washlands Sherwood
Acid grassland	UKBAP & LBAP	East Nottinghamshire Sandlands
Lowland heathland	UKBAP & LBAP	East Nottinghamshire Sandlands Sherwood
Oak-birch woodland	LBAP	East Nottinghamshire Sandlands Sherwood
Wood pasture and parkland	UKBAP & LBAP	Sherwood
Lowland acid grassland	UKBAP & LBAP	Sherwood
Wet woodland	UKBAP & LBAP	Sherwood
Neutral grassland	UKBAP & LBAP	Sherwood

Source: Newark & Sherwood Biodiversity Implementation Plan, 2003

Table 47 - Key biodiversity species in Newark and Sherwood

Species	Status (UK Biodiversity Action Plan species and/or Local Biodiversity Action Plan species	Regional Character Area(s)
Water vole	UKBAP & LBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands Trent Washlands East Nottinghamshire Sandlands Sherwood
Bats (some species)	UKBAP & LBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands Trent Washlands East Nottinghamshire Sandlands Sherwood
Brown hare	UKBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands Trent Washlands East Nottinghamshire Sandlands South Nottinghamshire Farmlands Sherwood
Barn owl	LBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands Trent Washlands

		East Nottinghamshire Sandlands
Bullfinch	UKBAP	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands East Nottinghamshire Sandlands South Nottinghamshire Farmlands Sherwood
Otter	UKBAP & LBAP	Trent Washlands
Reed Bunting	UKBAP	Trent Washlands
Great Crested Newt	UKBAP	Trent Washlands East Nottinghamshire Sandlands
Grizzled Skipper	LBAP	South Nottinghamshire Farmlands
Woodlark	UKBAP	Sherwood
Nightjar	UKBAP & LBAP	Sherwood

Source: Newark and Sherwood Biodiversity Implementation Plan, 2003

A5.104 In term of statutory designated sites, the District has one European designated Special Area of Conservation (Birklands and Bilhaugh) and 19 nationally important sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). These sites make up around 2% of Newark and Sherwood by area. At the National level, around 7% of England is designated as SSSIs. Two of the SSSIs are only partly in Newark and Sherwood (Rainworth Lakes SSSI and Sherwood Forest Golf Course SSSI); both are shared with Mansfield District Council. Furthermore, three SSSIs lie just beyond the District Boundary (Bevercotes SSSI and Clumber Park SSSI in Bassetlaw District; and Strawberry Hill Heaths SSSI in Mansfield District).

A5.105 The SSSI coverage largely reflects the biodiversity specialism's of the District. Inevitably the SSI coverage does not reflect some of the habitats of more local significance such as urban and post-industrial habitats, hedgerows, cereal field margins and rivers and streams. Neither is the national significance of the Trent Valley for birds reflected. It should also be noted that wet woodland habitat is not currently reflected on the SSSI series for the District.

A5.106 The table below summarises the main habitats and condition of SSSIs within Newark & Sherwood District.

Table 48– Main habitats and condition of SSSIs in Newark & Sherwood

Site	Main Habitat(s)	Condition
Besthorpe Meadows	Neutral Grassland - Lowland Acid grassland - Lowland	Unfavourable - No change
Birklands and Bilhaugh	Dwarf Shrub Heath – Lowland Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Birklands West and Ollerton Corner	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland – Lowland Dwarf Shrub Heath - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Clipstone Heath	Dwarf Shrub Heath - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Eakring and Maplebeck Meadows	Neutral Grassland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Kirton Woods	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland - Lowland	Favourable
Laxton Sykes	Neutral Grassland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Mather Wood	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Newhall Reservoir Meadow	Neutral Grassland - Lowland	Favourable
Rainworth Heath	Dwarf Shrub Heath - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Redgate Woods and Mansey Common	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland – Lowland Neutral Grassland – Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Roe Wood	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Spalford Warren	Dwarf Shrub Heath - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering
Thoresby Lake	Acid Grassland – Lowland Standing Open Water and Canals	Unfavourable - Declining Unfavourable - Recovering Favourable Unfavourable - Recovering
Wellow Park	Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland - Lowland	Unfavourable - Recovering

Source: Natural England, SSSI Site Background Data, Condition of SSSI Units, (2015)

A5.107 With regards to designated nature reserves, the District has one of national importance, this is Sherwood Forest National Nature Reserve (223 hectares in total); it is one of only 15 regionally and 188 nationally. Locally, there are seven Local Nature Reserves, following the identification of a further four in 2005. There are now a total of 144 hectares. The District's Local Nature Reserves are:

- Cockglode and Rotary Woods;

- Sherwood Heath;
- Farndon Ponds;
- Tippings Lane;
- Southwell Trail;
- Rainworth Water; and
- Devon Park Pastures.

A5.108 In addition to statutory designated sites, across the whole of Nottinghamshire there are also Local Wildlife Sites. Whilst not protected by law (unless there is overlap with statutory designated site), they identify sites of local nature conservation importance and are used as a tool to apply local planning policy preparation. There are 412 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) in Newark & Sherwood, occupying a land area of 6414 hectares, which represents almost 10% of the total area of the District. Unfortunately, information on the relative qualitative state of LWS's is not currently available in a form that could readily be fed into this Scoping Report.

Historic and cultural heritage

A5.109 Newark and Sherwood has a rich and varied heritage which is evident across the District's landscape and built environment. This includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and Structures, Conservation Areas (designated for their 'special architectural or historic interest') and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens. The table below provides details on the numbers of such assets.

Table 49 – Heritage assets in Newark & Sherwood (2011)

Scheduled Ancient Monuments	72
Listed buildings and structures	1300+
Conservation Areas	47
Registered historic parks and gardens	4

A5.110 Whilst new buildings and structures may be listed, or Conservation Areas extended, the historic built heritage of the District is largely finite. Pressure for development and change in the District has the potential to adversely affect archaeological sites, or the features and character of historic buildings and areas. Newark & Sherwood District Council is keen to ensure that the effects of development on the District's heritage are adequately assessed, minimised or where necessary mitigated.

A5.111 In term of the threat to the built environment, the Buildings at Risk Register (covering nationally and locally designated heritage assets in the District) identified 11 assets at extreme risk, 34 at risk and 1 as vulnerable.

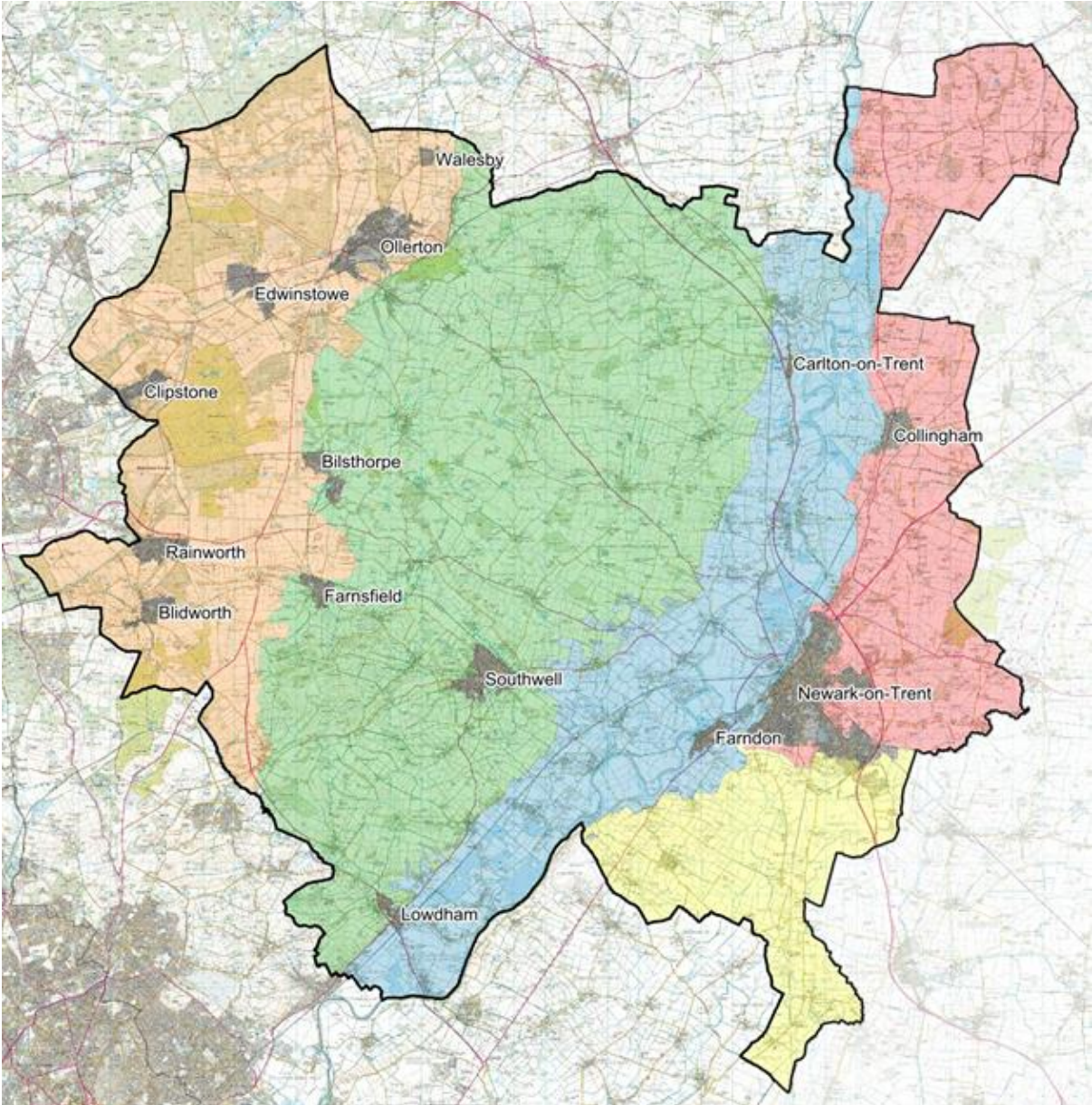
Landscape

A5.112 The District does not have any statutory landscape designations. However in broad landscape character terms the eastern/southern area of the District falls mainly within the Trent Valley,

which is characterised by a relatively flat and open landscape. The central part of the District is characterised by a gentle undulating landscape with hedged fields and small woods. The western side of the District lies within the area dominated by Sherwood Forest, where the landscape is more distinctly undulating, with a landscape that often offers longer distance views and is made up of a mix of intensively farmed land, broadleaved and mixed woodlands and large pine plantations.

A5.113 Newark & Sherwood is covered by two National Character Areas (NCAs) as defined by Natural England; Trent and Belvoir Vales and Sherwood. At a county level, Regional Character Areas (RCAs) have been defined by Nottinghamshire County Council. With a total of five RCAs falling within Newark & Sherwood; Sherwood, Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands, Trent Washlands, East Nottinghamshire Sandlands and South Nottinghamshire Farmlands (see Figure 3.3 below).

Figure 3 - Regional Character Areas



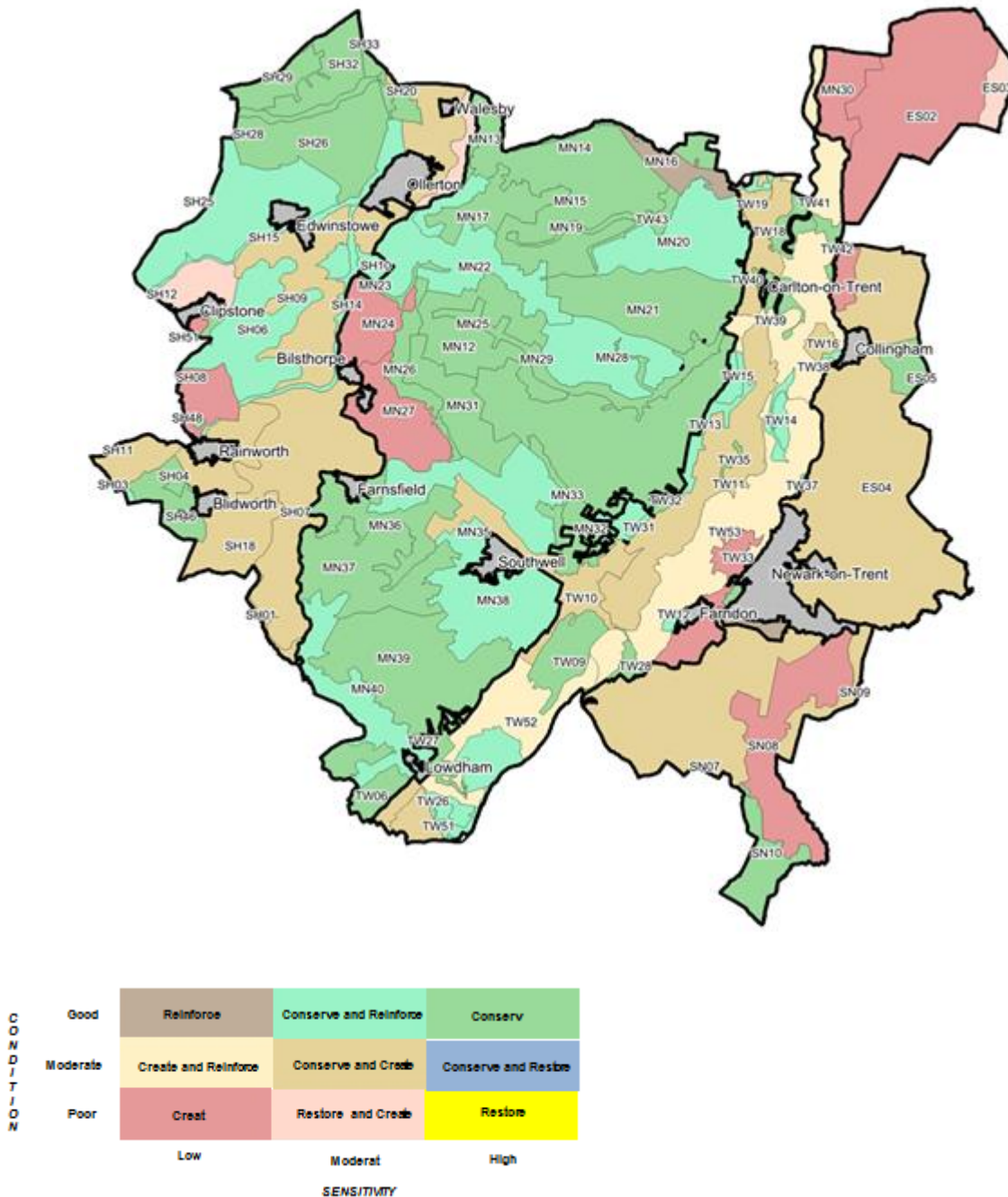
Key

Orange	Sherwood
Green	Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands
Blue	Trent Washlands
Yellow	South Nottinghamshire Farmlands
Red	East Nottinghamshire Sandlands

A5.114 Through the District’s Landscape Character Assessment each RCA has been subdivided into manageable survey units known as Landscape Character Parcels (LCPs). Each LCP has been assessed in terms of its individual landscape character. On the basis of key characteristics and obvious similarities the LCPs have been grouped into ‘Policy Zones’. Ultimately each Policy Zone was assessed in terms of its landscape condition and sensitivity and a landscape policy

developed providing a framework for the conservation and restoration of the parts of the Regional Character Areas. Ensuring that landscape character is reflected in decisions which affect its continuing evolution. The intention is not to fossilise change, but to provide a context that will enable policy making, planning and landscape management decisions to be made which respect and sustain the diversity and character of the District’s countryside.

Figure 4 - Landscape Policy Zone condition and sensitivity



Air quality

- A5.115 The Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) process places an obligation on all Local Authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved.
- A5.116 The air quality objectives applicable to LAQM in England are set out in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (SI 928), The Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002 (SI 3043) and cover Benzene, 1 and 3-Butadiene, Carbon Monoxide, Lead, Nitrogen Dioxide, Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) (Gravimetric) and Sulphur Dioxide.
- A5.117 On the basis of monitoring carried out throughout the District in 2014 the overview is that all concentrations were found to be below AQS Objectives. Both the NO₂ diffusion tube monitoring data and the PM₁₀ data were below their respective objectives at all sites. Most monitoring sites also showed reductions to further below the 40 µg/m³ objective for NO₂. It should, however, be noted that the PM₁₀ monitoring site showed a slight increase from the previous year.
- A5.118 Having considered road traffic sources, other transport sources, industrial sources, commercial and domestic sources and new developments with fugitive or uncontrolled sources the 2014 LAQM Progress Report concluded that there were no new or newly identified local developments which may have an impact on air quality.

Climate change

- A5.119 The Climate Change Act 2008 carries the duty that net UK emissions for all six 'Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gases' (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons) will by 2050 be, at least, 80% lower than the 1990 baseline. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the main greenhouse gas, accounting for about 82 percent of the UK greenhouse gas emissions in 2013.
- A5.120 Local estimates on per capita CO₂ emissions (measured in tonnes of CO₂) produced by the Department for Energy and Climate Change are detailed below. This data shows that the District has a per capita level of CO₂ emissions that is consistently higher than regional and national figures. Notably the rate in reduction of per capita CO₂ emissions is also much slower than the regional and national levels. Clearly the characteristics of the District may be a contributing factor in both cases, with a large administrative area and population which outside of the main centres is fairly rural and dispersed.

Table 50 – Per capita CO₂ emissions

Year	Newark & Sherwood District				East Midlands Total Per Capita CO ₂ Emissions	Great Britain Total Per Capita CO ₂ Emissions
	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Total Per Capita CO ₂ Emissions		
2005	4.3	2.7	3.8	10.7	9.6	8.8
2006	4.1	2.7	3.8	10.5	9.5	8.7
2007	4.1	2.6	3.9	10.4	9.1	8.5

2008	4.1	2.6	3.6	10.2	8.8	8.2
2009	3.9	2.3	3.5	9.6	8.0	7.4
2010	4.2	2.5	3.5	10.1	8.3	7.6
2011	3.6	2.2	3.5	9.2	7.6	6.9
2012	4.0	2.3	3.5	9.7	7.8	7.1
2013	4.2	2.2	3.4	9.7	7.7	7.0

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change, UK Local and Regional CO₂ Emissions Statistical Release (2015)

A5.121 Information on industrial and commercial, transport and domestic consumption of energy from coal, manufactured fuels, petroleum products, gas, electricity and bioenergy and wastes for 2012 is provided below. The data reveals that the District has higher levels of consumption than the regional average but below that found at the national level. Notably consumption by the industrial and commercial and transport sectors is higher than regional and national averages, although this is likely a reflection of the District having particularly energy intensive industries (British Sugar for instance) and its rural nature.

Table 51 – Energy consumption by sector (measured in gigawatt hours)

	Total Consumption	Consumption by Sector			Average Household Consumption
		Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Transport	
Newark & Sherwood	3,904.9	1,512.9	946.5	1,417.9	19.2
East Midlands (average)	2,778.4	904.8	886.7	926.8	18.5
Great Britain (average)	3,603.8	1,322.6	1,166.2	1,074.2	20.8

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change, Total sub-national final energy consumption - 2012 (2015)

A5.122 As recognised within national planning policy the planning system plays a key role in helping to shape places and to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate changes, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure. Indeed to support the move to a low carbon future, local planning authorities are required to plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions, actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings and where setting local requirements over the sustainability of buildings to do so in a way which is consistent with the Governments zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards.

A5.123 Heat producing renewable energy technologies at the building scale, such as ground source heat pumps, wood heat and solar air or water heating can provide a lower carbon approach to meeting space-heating requirements that would be reflected in reduced consumption of electricity and lower carbon emissions. Small scale renewable electricity generation at the building scale, such as photovoltaic cells and micro wind turbines can contribute to a reduced energy demand on the grid. Development scale district heating systems and other renewable technologies can also provide a path to carbon neutral development.

A5.124 The Trent Valley which falls within Newark and Sherwood has clear locational advantages in relation to major energy installations due to easy access to the national grid, cooling water

and fossil fuel supplies. It has previously been suggested that some former power station and colliery sites could be suitable for re-use for new power generation such as bio-mass and clean coal technology. There is also perceived to be good opportunities for co-firing (using a mix of fossil fuels and bio-energy).

Fuel poverty

A5.125 Rising energy costs have led to a growth in concerns over ‘fuel poverty’. The table below draws on data produced by the Department for Energy and Climate Change and provides estimates over levels of fuel poverty for the year 2013. Fuel poverty is taken to mean a household which require fuel costs above the national median level, and if they were to spend that amount then they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line. Key drivers of fuel poverty include the energy efficiency of a property, the cost of energy and household income. As shown in the table the numbers of households in the District which are considered to be in fuel poverty is in line with the wider levels for Nottinghamshire, and below both regional and national figures. However was analysis to be made at a level lower than District-wide it is likely that this would highlight some locations where levels of fuel poverty are greater than the District level. For instance this could be the case in the rural centre of the District where many properties are not connected to a gas supply.

Table 52 – Fuel poverty

	Number of households	Number of households in fuel poverty	Proportion of fuel poor households (%)
Newark & Sherwood	49,768	4,750	9.5
Nottinghamshire	341,078	32,120	9.4
East Midlands	1,933,861	201,405	10.4
England	22,582,745	2,346,715	10.4

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change, Fuel Poverty Statistical Release (2015)

Renewable energy

A5.126 Historically wind power has been the most prevalent form of renewable energy production within the District. Since 2006, 50 commercial wind turbines have become operational following the granting of planning consent. Significantly a large proportion of these have fallen within the medium-very large classification. Whilst wind power can make a useful contribution to reducing CO₂ emissions sensitivity is needed in considering visual and landscape impact, both individually and cumulatively. Indeed concerns over cumulative impact have been raised in the west of the District where the majority of implemented schemes are located.

Table 53 - Operational wind turbines (2006 onwards)

Typology	Number of operational wind turbines
Small (15-30m)	8
Small – Medium (31-50m)	2
Medium (51-80m)	8

Large (81-110m)	9
Very Large (111m+)	5
Total	32

A5.127 In addition to wind energy the number of proposals for large scale solar energy generation has greatly increased in recent years, with three such schemes having gone on to be operational (see table below) since 2011.

Table 54 - Operational solar farms (2011 onwards)

Application number	Site area (hectares)	Output (MW)
11/00333/FULM	16.06	4.6
14/00975/FULM	23.92	14.0
14/00839/FULM	27.11	11.65

A5.128 It should not be assumed that renewable energy schemes will continue to be developed in the District at the same rate as in the recent past. Changes to national planning policy on wind energy and cuts to renewable energy subsidies are likely to reduce the number of future applications for significant wind and solar based renewable energy projects.

Waste management

A5.129 The adopted Waste Core Strategy (2013) covers the period 2011-2031 and estimates that Nottinghamshire and Nottingham produced just over 2.5 million tonnes of waste a year, a drop in the previous average of around 4 million tonnes per year. Construction and demolition waste from building and civil engineering projects, commercial and industrial waste from businesses and manufacturing, and municipal waste which comes mainly from households are the most significant waste streams.

A5.130 In terms of municipal waste Nottinghamshire and Nottingham produced 560,000 tonnes in 2009, down from a peak of 650,000 tonnes in 2006. Recycling rates have also increased significantly over the last ten years with 42% of municipal waste now being recycled or composted. Most of the waste is generated within the main urban areas of the County, though the remaining dispersed rural population also presents its own challenges from a waste management perspective.

A5.131 Businesses and industry across Nottinghamshire and Nottingham are estimated to produce around 900,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste each year. This has declined from an estimated 1.3 million tonnes in 2006. It is estimated that around 52% of this waste was recycled in 2009.

A5.132 Construction and demolition waste has historically made up more than half of the waste produced within Nottinghamshire and Nottingham, but this is estimated to have fallen in recent years to around 1 million tonnes per year. There are no local figures but national estimates suggest that the majority of construction and demolition waste (between 80% and 90%) is either re-used or recycled, in some way.

Table 55 - Estimated amount of waste to be managed (Nottinghamshire and Nottingham) 2011- 2031 (thousand tonnes per annum)

	Recycling / composting (70%)	Energy recovery (20%)	Disposal (10%)
Municipal	478	137	68
Commercial / industrial	1,030	294	147
Construction / demolition	1,908	-	273
Total	3,416	431	488

Source: Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (2013)

Table 56 - Indicative additional treatment capacity required (Nottinghamshire and Nottingham) 2011- 2031 (thousand tonnes per annum)

	Municipal	Commercial / industrial	Construction / demolition	Total
Recycling / composting	93	430	908	1,431
Energy recovery	-	194	-	194

Source: Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Core Strategy (2013)

A5.133 The Waste Core Strategy aims to provide sufficient waste management capacity to meet its needs. In terms of the broad locations for future waste treatment centres the development of small-scale waste treatment facilities are supported in all locations where they will help meet local needs and fit in with character. Beyond this Newark is identified as a location where small – medium sized facilities will be supported in, or close to, the built up area. Clearly it is important that an appropriate scale and distribution of waste management infrastructure is provided for to support future development across the District.

Geology and soils

A5.134 Newark and Sherwood, as part of Nottinghamshire, lies within a broad belt of sedimentary rock, which dips gently eastwards from the Pennine axis of Derbyshire towards Lincolnshire and the North Sea basin. Rocks ranging in age from Upper Carboniferous Coal Measures to the Lower Jurassic form a series of north-south belts with the youngest rocks being found in the east. Outcrops of the Permo-Triassic rocks are by far the most widespread, extending across three-quarters of the county. Clays, sandstones and limestone are predominant rock types.

A5.135 These ancient rocks, which comprise the 'solid' geology of the county are partially buried beneath a relatively thin veneer of unconsolidated or 'drift' deposits, laid down in recent geological past by ice and rivers. These include sand and gravel, alluvium and glacial till.

A5.136 Contained within the solid and drift formations is a rich and diverse assemblage of mineral resources, which have enabled the County to become one of the largest mineral producers in Great Britain (as discussed below). Deposits of sand and gravel and gypsum are of national importance, and deposits of limestone, clay and oil are also exploited.

A5.137 In respect of soil quality, biodiversity and agriculture depends on healthy soil. However, changes in farming, pressure from development (including farm diversification) and climate change could threaten soil quality across the District in the future.

A5.138 The Agricultural Land Classification mapping provided by Natural England is currently the most detailed data available on soil quality – and as advised by the body this is only suitable for strategic analysis. The top three grades (1, 2 and 3a) are taken to be the ‘best and most versatile’ land. This status is reflected in national planning policy which emphasises that where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary areas of poorer quality land should be used in preference to that of a higher quality. However, the mapping provides no differentiation between Grades 3a and 3b.

A5.139 None-the-less taken at a strategic level the mapping shows the majority of the District, outside of urban areas, to fall within Grade 3 ‘good to moderate’. In addition there is also a substantial area of the centre of the District which is considered to be Grade 2 ‘very good’.

Minerals

A5.140 Newark and Sherwood District possesses a wide range of mineral resources, with extracted minerals including sand and gravel, clay and gypsum. Where sites are approaching the end of their useful life they will pose a challenge in terms of being returned to a beneficial use.

A5.141 **Coal** – The coal industry has played a fundamental role in the social and economic development of Nottinghamshire. Many settlements, including a number in the western part of the District, developed principally to serve a particular colliery or collieries. The steady decline of the industry has therefore, had important implications for the social and economic well-being of the entire area.

A5.142 Despite substantial remaining reserves, the last operational mine within the District (Thoresby Colliery) has now ceased operations. In 1984, the District had six collieries, employing some 7,900 people.

A5.143 **Coal-bed Methane and Mine Gas** – Given the tradition of mining in the District there may be potential for the capture of coal-bed methane and mine gas from former collieries. Indeed there are active mine gas recovery schemes at Bilsthorpe and Clipstone.

A5.144 **Sand and Gravel** – In Newark and Sherwood District sand and gravel are won from two geologically distinct resources: the alluvial (river terrace) sand and gravels of the Trent Valley and the sand deposits of Sherwood Sandstone. There are significant operational sites at Besthorpe and Cromwell, and given the resource present within the District the extension of existing and allocation of new sites to meet future need is likely.

A5.145 **Gypsum** – Nottinghamshire is the largest producer of natural gypsum in the United Kingdom. One of the two main areas of gypsum production in the County lies to the south of Balderton on the east side of the District. In that area, the mineral is worked by opencast methods.

A5.146 **Clay** – Nottinghamshire supports a locally important brick manufacturing industry. Clay is currently extracted from one site in the western part of the District, at the Hanson (formerly

Butterly) Brick Works, to the east of Kirton. Existing permitted reserves at this site are expected to meet demand until 2023. It is anticipated that the allocation in the emerging replacement Minerals Local Plan will extend this to around 2056.

A5.147 **Oil** – Prior to major discoveries in Dorset in the late 1970's Nottinghamshire as a whole was United Kingdom's most important source of on-shore oil. Although the 1970's oil crisis prompted a national resurgence in on-shore oil exploration, no major new fields have yet been found in the County. There are however active oil fields close to Kirklington, Eakring and Egmanton.

A5.148 **Shale Gas** – Shale gas is the natural gas found in shale rock over a mile underground. It is extracted by hydraulic fracturing which involves injecting water at high pressure to create tiny cracks so the shale gas can flow. From a planning perspective the process (under the control of the County Council as Minerals Authority) consists of three stages; first exploration which seeks to establish whether hydrocarbons are present, second appraisal to gather information over the extent of the deposit, its characteristics and whether it can be economically extracted, and thirdly production/extraction.

A5.149 The Government is encouraging exploration to determine the potential of the resource. Indeed a first tranche of 'blocks' for exploration have been announced and offered to companies. This first tranche includes those blocks which do not require further environmental assessment under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. Subject to the outcome of consultation it is expected that a second tranche of blocks for exploration will be announced in late 2015.

A5.150 Included as part of the first tranche were two blocks within Newark & Sherwood District – including one centred on Harby (SK87b) and one to the north of Newark (SK86c) which includes Collingham and some of the smaller villages to the north and north east of the District. In addition a further block containing Sutton-on-Trent (SK76b) is subject to the appropriate assessment process outlined above and so may be included within any second tranche of exploration licences.

Water Supply and Flood Risk

A5.151 The main basis of the District's water supply is a series of aquifer abstractions in a corridor extending northward from Nottingham through Mansfield and towards Worksop. In order to maintain water quality Source Protection Zones have been defined around the abstraction points. In terms of future capacity the Ravenshead South unit was, in 2009, classed as 'over-abstracted' and expected to remain so at least as far ahead as 2019. The Wollaton unit was defined as 'over-licensed' and expected to be re-classified as 'no water available' by 2019, whilst the Hucknall unit was already classed as 'no water available'. The conditions led the Environment Agency to describe the water supply situation as one of 'moderate water stress'.

A5.152 Accordingly, the groundwater supplies that the District relied on were considered over-worked and future development would worsen the situation without remedial action. Measures were planned to supplement the existing supply, however, and to allow demand on groundwater aquifers to be lessened so that resources can be protected and sustained for the

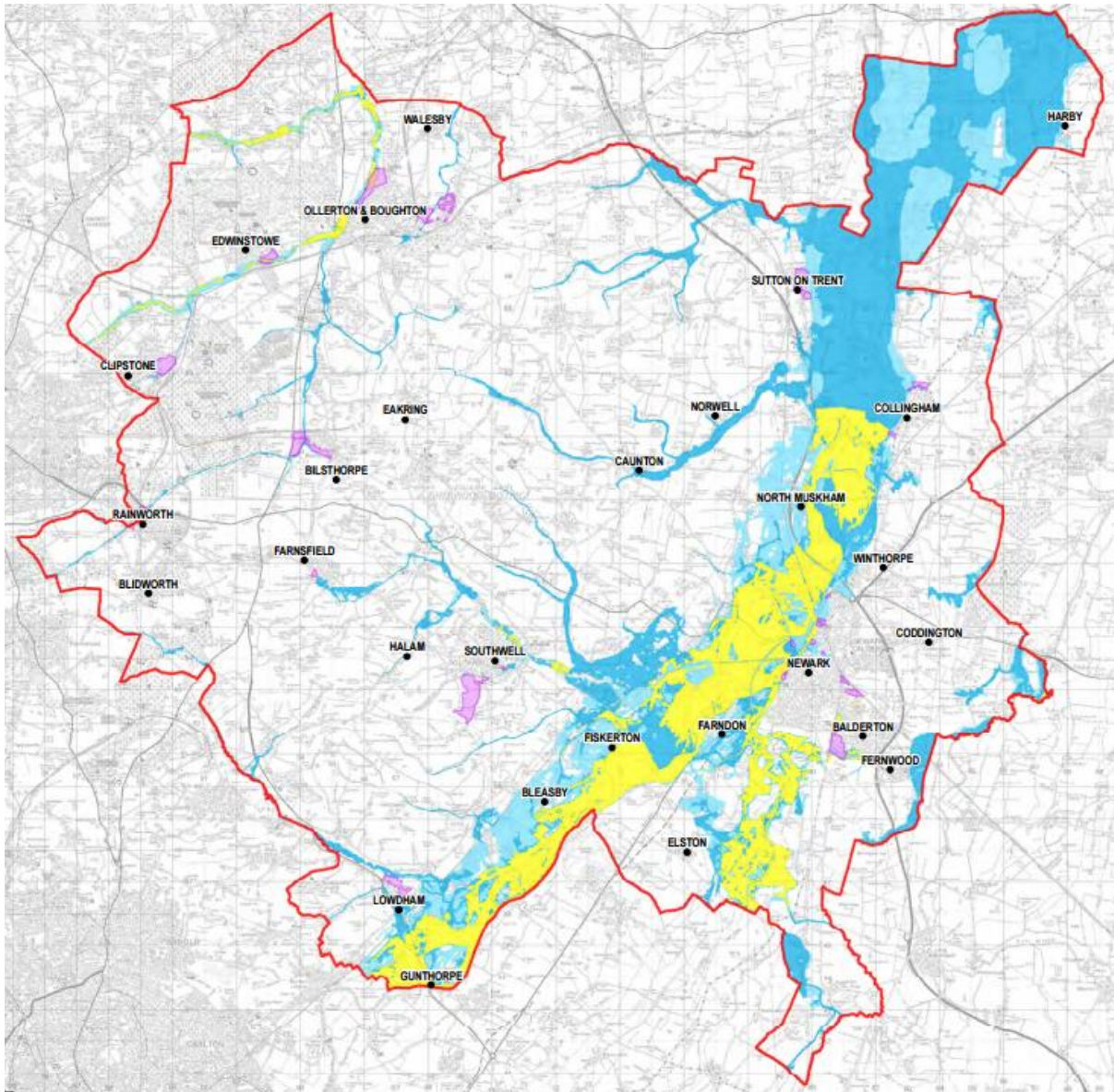
long term. The view of Severn Trent Water was therefore that there were sufficient resources in hand to meet future demand created by development within the District. Though the distribution capacity of infrastructure serving Newark was at the margins of its capacity and required improvement. The need to safeguard usable water resources and incorporate efficiency measures in new built development remains important.

- A5.153 The water quality of watercourses and groundwater / aquifers can be affected by a range of factors. In terms of groundwater and aquifers there are potential issues around intrusion of mine water and nitrate from agricultural practices. This has led to some borehole sources being abandoned – though reinstatement with additional treatment could be considered in the future.
- A5.154 With respect to watercourses the dominance of agricultural activity in the District can lead to nitrate pollution – in particular from fertiliser use on arable land. There is also the risk of spillage from farm chemical, fuel or animal slurry stores, though these are generally limited to discrete locations. As other sources of pollution (e.g. industrial discharges) decline or are better treated, other sources such as diffuse highway run-off pollution become more prominent in terms of the remaining contamination effects.
- A5.155 The rivers and other water bodies within the District form a significant element of the wider natural environment. There are considerable areas of the District which are in a natural or semi-natural stage. A number of such locations are covered by statutory designations, Sites of Special Scientific Interest for example, that are associated directly with water or wetland habitats. These habitats contain significant and wide-ranging biodiversity with past improvements in water quality having led to improvements and expansions in water-based eco-systems. Any future changes in flows or water quality could have significant impact on the existing ecology.
- A5.156 Future development can impact on water quality through demand which draws more upon the resources present in aquifers and rivers reducing the volumes present and exceeding the rate of natural replenishment. Growth in water use can increase volumes of effluent being treated and discharged back into the environment. Future development can help address this through being as water-efficient as possible and drawing on mechanisms which seek to reduce water use. The physical spread of future growth can also lead to impacts such as direct loss of habitat, culverting of watercourses, increased water abstraction and pollution etc.
- A5.157 Sources of flooding can include fluvial / tidal (river), groundwater, sewers, localised surface water and surface water runoff. In fluvial flood risk terms there are two main catchments within the District, the biggest being the River Trent which covers approximately 80% of the District. While the catchment is predominately rural it includes the urban areas of Newark and Trent side villages. The main rivers and watercourse within the Trent Catchment include the River Devon (and its tributary the Middle Beck) are the Beck, the River Greet, Car Dyke, the Fleet, Dover Beck and Cocker Beck.
- A5.158 Its tributaries arise through Eakring and drain predominantly in an easterly direction through Caunton and converge with the Trent just upstream of the Cromwell lock which is generally recognised boundary between the tidal and fluvial reaches of the Trent. The River Greet arises

to the south of Farnsfield and flows through the north of Southwell to Rolleston before converging with the River Trent.

- A5.159 The Cocker Beck arises beyond the southern boundary of the District and flows through Lowdham before converging with the Trent near Gunthorpe. The River Devon flows northwards through the District boundary to the south and joins with the Trent to the southwest of Newark. The Middle Beck, a tributary of Devon flows to the south of Newark.
- A5.160 The River Maun and its tributaries forms part of the River Trent Catchment but can be described as a separate drainage catchment within the District. The Maun drainage catchment is served by approximately a fifth of the District area beyond the District boundary to the west and flows in a north westwards direction through Edwinstowe and Ollerton before its confluence with the River Meden at the District Boundary.
- A5.161 The main tributary of the Maun is Rainworth Water. Rainworth Water arises beyond the District Boundary and flows through Rainworth and Bilsthorpe before its confluence with the Maun to the south west of Ollerton. A smaller tributary, the Vicar Water, also arises beyond the District boundary to the west and flows to the south of Clipstone before its confluence with the Maun to the north east of Clipstone. The River Maun is maintained and controlled by the Environment Agency.
- A5.162 A relatively small area of the District in the east contributes to the River Witham which forms part of the District boundary to the east of Newark and Balderton. Minor tributaries, including the Shire Dyke, to the east of Newark and Balderton flow to the River Witham. The Internal Drainage of Upper Witham administers this sector of land drainage catchment.
- A5.163 Traditional fluvial flood risk remains a significant issue in the District with, in 2009, 5.2% of the District lying within the area of highest flood risk (Zone 3 - where the risk of flooding from rivers is 1.0% or greater annually; a 1:100 year probability) and 7.7% of the District within the next zone of flood risk (Zone 2 – where the risk of flooding from rivers is 0.1% to 1.0%). It should be noted however that there is some overlap between the two zones. Unsurprisingly there have been numerous incidences of fluvial flooding across the District. Recently, widespread flooding events in 2007 affected Balderton, Bilsthorpe, Bleasby, Bulcote, Carlton-on-Trent, Caunton, Edingley, Edwinstowe, Egmanton, Epperstone, Fiskerton-cum-Morton, Halam, Kirklington, Little Carlton, Lowdham, Norwell, Ompton, Oxton, Rolleston, Southwell, Staythorpe, Sutton-on-Trent, Thurgarton and Weston. The figure below shows Flood Zone 2 (light blue), Flood Zone 3 (dark blue) and the functional floodplain (yellow).

Figure 5 - Location of the functional floodplain and Flood Zones 2 and 3 within Newark & Sherwood District



Source: Newark & Sherwood Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 Phase 2

A5.164 There have also been flooding events linked back to sewer network and highway drainage issues. Environment Agency mapping of surface water flood risk show many locations around the District where this is potentially an issue. Surface water flood risk derives from surface runoff generated by rainwater (including snow and other precipitation) which is on the surface of the ground (whether moving or not) and has not yet entered a watercourse, drainage system or public sewer. Significantly surface water flows were a key contributing factor in the flooding which occurred in Southwell in 2013. Clearly the impact from non-permeable surfaces can contribute to increased surface run-off and it is crucial that new development provides for appropriate and effective surface water management.